

THE
MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 3, 1754.

P A R I S, July 1.

OUR Letters from London, are full of the Disputes between the French of Canada and the Subjects of the British Crown in New-England, &c. The Duke de Mirepoix also mentions the same in his Dispatches; and the Earl of Albemarle has conferred with his Majesty's Ministers on this Subject. The Explanations given on both Sides shew that these Differences take their Rise from the Notions which each Nation has concerning the Extent of its Territories. The Conferences held since the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, for settling the Limits of the Two Powers in America, having proved fruitless, the Conferences have been, that the Commandants of the French Troops in Canada, being willing to secure that Province from being insulted by the Indians in Alliance with the English, have advanced towards a River, called the Ohio, in order to cover their Territories on that Side, and thereby maintain themselves in the Enjoyment of Lands which are a Part of their ancient Possessions. Nevertheless, we are persuaded that the Kind of War which is begun in those Parts, will not be productive of very bad Consequences, and that all Things will fall into Order again, as soon as the two Courts come to a right Understanding in regard to the Limits of their respective Possessions.

Madrid, July 9. The Court has ordered several armed Vessels to sail occasionally from the Ports of this Kingdom for America as Guard de Coasts.

Brest, July 10. The Frigates the Eagle, and Diana, which lately sail'd from this Port for Louisbourg, carry over M. Rencourt, the new Governor of that Colony, and M. Franquet, one of our best Engineers. The latter is charged to repair the Fortifications of that Place, and to add some new Works thereto, that it may not be in Danger, in a future War, of falling again into the Hands of the English. These two Frigates, immediately after their Arrival at Louisbourg, are to be stationed at the Entrance of the Gulph of St. Laurence, and on the Bank of Newfoundland, to protect the French Vessels employed in the Cod-fishery.

Algiers, June 18. The Corsairs of this State having sent hither a French Ship, which they stop near Malaga for some pretended Flaw in the Passports, the Dey ordered her to be released immediately, and gave Notice of it to M. Germain, who acts here as Consul of France in the Absence of M. Lemaire, who is gone to make a Report to his Court of the Nature of our Differences with his Most Christian Majesty.

Stockholm, June 12. We have receiv'd Advice from Carelscoon, that several Frigates are sail'd from that Port, in order to cruize a few Weeks in the Baltick, and bring speedy Intelligence of any Motions of the Russian Fleet.

Genoa, June 8. We have just received Advice, that the Neapolitan Xebèques have taken an Algerine Corsair of 18 Guns and 150 Men, of whom 43 were killed in the Engagement. The Neapolitans say, that on their Side they had but one Officer and two Sailors wounded.

Paris, June 17. The Wishes of the Public always greatly anticipate agreeable Events: From the private Conference the King had with the First President they concluded that the Parliaments would be speedily recalled; but it is certain that neither the Time nor the Terms of this Recall are known. It does not yet appear that the Court has issued any Orders relative to the collecting of the exiled Members in one Place; all that has been affirmed on this Head being grounded only upon current Reports. The Return of the Parliament must, therefore, be preceded by divers Steps and Arrangements fit to allay all Heats and Animositities: The King, it is presumed, will previously consult some Persons, whose Zeal and Knowledge are honoured with his Majesty's Confidence; on which Occasion, 'tis said, that the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, Archbishop of

Bourges, has been sent for to Court, and that he is to be at Versailles this Day.

In the mean while religious Discord, instead of subsiding, seems to run higher than ever in some Parts of the Kingdom. Besides the Matters actually depending before the Parliament of Aix, very serious Affairs are on the Carpet at Troyes in Champagne, where the Prelatical has seized and sold by Auction the Goods of the Bishop, because he abetted a Curate of that Town in refusing the Sacraments to a Lady, who would neither tell the Name of her Confessor, nor accept the Bull Unigenitus.

We were right in saying, that the Affair of Vannes, and that of Carnac, were not terminated, though the Parliament of Brianny did at first obey the Arret of Council, which ordered them to suspend their Proceedings; for we now hear from Rennes, that they have again taken in hand those two Affairs, though, by all Appearances, they will not be soon brought to a Conclusion.

The Parliament of Normandy, in Consequence of their Resolution of the 5th Instant, are to assemble this Day, in order to deliberate on the Report made by the King's Council of the Commission they came to execute at Versailles the 3d.

A great Ferment still prevails in the Parliament of Toulouse; the First President persisting in refusing a Meeting of all the Chambers, and the Members of the Chamber of Inquests strongly insisting upon such a Meeting.

Frequent Meetings of Prelates are held at Conflans, the Country Seat of the Archbishop of Paris, and also at Mont loup, the Seat of the King's Confessor, who, according to Custom, is a Jesuit, no other Ecclesiastics being found so fit to be spiritual Directors of Catholic Princes.

Hague, June 25. The following is a Copy of a Letter which, 'tis pretended, the King of France wrote the 8th Instant to the First President of the Parliament, in answer to that which that Magistrate wrote to his Majesty when he sent back the Draught of a Declaration which he had carried from Versailles to Soissons.

'Sir, I shall judge of the Uprightness of my Parliament's Sentiments from the Sequel of their Conduct. I persist in my Refusal to receive their last Remonstrances; and my Parliament must needs have been sensible that they themselves have forced me to do so, on Account of the Nature of the Objects which they resolv'd to discuss therein. It is not my Intention absolutely to interdict them the Use of Remonstrances, and I will always favourably hear them when they contain nothing inconsistent with the Obedience due to me. I am thoroughly sensible of the Necessity of putting a Stop to the present Calamities, and am determin'd to make Use of all possible Means to attain this End. I shall punish, with the utmost Severity, those that may dare to obstruct it. With this View I order my Parliament immediately to set about drawing up a Memorial, in Conjunction with my Advocates and Attorneys General; in which they are to set forth what they judge most conducive towards restoring Peace in Church and State. I have given the like Orders to my other Parliaments; 'til that Memorial be presented, I will and ordain, that all Prosecutions begun about Refusals of Sacraments, be suspended; after which, I will make known my Intentions. I am going to send Orders to the Bishops, that they may restrain the indiscreet Zeal of such of their Clergy as are capable of increasing the Troubles which I intend to appease. For the Ease and Convenience of my People, I condescend to reinstate my Parliament in the City of Paris, and will cause the necessary Orders on this Head to be dispatch'd.'

They write from Cologne, that many Families daily arrive there from different Provinces of Germany, in their Way to the English Colonies in America. According to the Report of these People, the Multiplicity and insupportable Weight of the Taxes,

both real and personal, obliged them to quit their Homes in Switzerland, the Palatinate, the Country of Wurtemberg, Brandenburg, &c. Many of them come by Land to Holland, or Brabant; but others wait at Cologne in hopes of obtaining Permission to come through the Prussian Territories; which would save these People a Sum to them not inconsiderable.

L O N D O N.

July 2. They write from Paris, that their India Company expect by the first Ships some Account of the Reinforcement of Two Thousand Men sent to the East Indies last Year, which according to their Reckoning, must have arrived in November on the Coast of Coromandel.

In the Amsterdam Gazette we find the following Paragraph, dated London, June 18. 'It seems that the Negotiation for settling the Limits of the Possessions of the Crowns of France and Great Britain in the West Indies, is dropt, because the Difficulties on this Head are daily multiplying. Matters standing thus, our Government think of taking their Measures. Being resolv'd to maintain their Right to Nova Scotia on the Footing of the 13th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, they have ordered that the Troops in that Province, which amount to about 3000 Men, shall be distributed in such a Manner as to form the Circuit or Boundaries thereof according to the Tenor of the said Article; and in order to render that Colony more powerful, a third Town is to be built there this Year.'

July 3. The News from America fills the Bosom of every confederate Briton with so much Concern, that they cannot help asking many, which, under an absolute Government, would be thought important Questions; but in this free Country, and while there subsists so wise, so prudent, and so vigilant an Administration, all Questions may be asked without Danger, and without Offence.

Amongst others they demand,

What Number of Regular Troops there are in that Part of the World, how disposed, and whether, without waiting for Orders, they may repair where immediate Necessity requires, since, as this Invasion of the French is by Regular Troops, commanded by Officers of Rank and Service, they ought to be opposed by such, if we have any Hopes of recovering our Possessions, and obtaining Satisfaction by dint of Arms?

What Persons of military Experience are in those Parts capable of making a right Disposition for maintaining our Settlements, in case these insidious Enemies should endeavour to penetrate into them, or to direct our natural Strength, which we are told is so great in those Countries, to the best Advantage, which will most certainly depend not more on Courage than Conduct?

Sycophants and M—n—fl—l Tools may gravely tell us, that Reasons of State sometimes forbid to resent Innovations or Breaches of Treaties, or to insist upon full Satisfaction and ample Reparation for Damage done to Subjects: But press them to come to the Point, or to assign any one Reason, they are as mute as Fishes, or else fob one off with a certain C—rt Jargon that has not the Shadow of Policy or common Sense. When one State is injured by another, and wants Power to punish the Aggressor, or bring him to Reason, it is then prudent to temporize, and put up with what little Satisfaction may be obtained by Entreaties and Remonstrances: But when the injured Party is the most powerful, and the Aggressor can have no Interest, nor the least Prospect of Success, in provoking him to Reprisals or Hostilities by a Denial of Justice; it must argue a Want of Sense, Courage, or Honesty, to accept of less than a full Indemnification for all Damages received, with ample Provision against a Repetition of such Violations of National Faith.

If we cannot obtain from the Portuguese an exact and faithful Observance of Treaties, let us make a new Treaty with them, even such an one as we may

may be sure they will observe: But if we have the Means in our Power to make them perform their Engagements, why don't we employ them? If we suffer ourselves to be vexed and insulted, duped and bubbled, by those who ought upon all Considerations, to be our Friends, and whom we can so easily bring to Reason when they forget themselves; what Treatment must we expect from Nations, whose Interest and Inclinations prompt them to do us all the ill Turns they can devise? Will they not be apt to say, that our national Dignity is lost, our Honour vanished, and our Spirits broken; consequently that they have no Measures to keep with us? Will they not look upon us as a Nation duly qualified to be trampled upon, whose Weight and Influence abroad are chiefly maintained by S—b—d—s, and can show abundantly more Paper than Cash at Home?

The Treaty of Subsidy lately concluded by the British Minister, at the Court of Petersburg, is generally esteemed to be a most refined Stroke of Politics, and the only effectual Method of procuring the Possession of the Province of East Friesland, against all the Efforts of his Prussian Majesty; who, it is apprehended, may back his Pretensions to that Territory, by marching a Body of 40,000 or 50,000 Men against his Majesty's German Dominions; in which Case, these Russian Mercenaries may be ready to make a Diversion, by entering into the Dominions of the King of Prussia, and by that Means accelerate the Union of that considerable Province to the Electorate of Hanover.—The happy Conclusion of this important Affair, cannot fail of giving real Joy to all True Britons; as it is impossible we should now be insensible of what infinite Consequence the Prosperity of Hanover is to the British Empire, and what great Advantage the English Nation at present reaps by its fortunate Connexion with that puissant and now flourishing Electorate.

The Account in Saturday's Papers, that the Toulon Squadron has been met with between Cape St. Vincent and the Western Islands, bearing away for America, may possibly be premature; but 'tis very probable that the said Squadron is bound to that Part of the World, because it has been victualled for six Months, as we are informed; which is too much for an Expedition to Algiers, and too little for a Voyage to the East Indies. If this Account be confirmed, we shall not wonder at the Governor of Toulon's Charge to the English in that Place while the Squadron was getting ready, viz. either to depart the Town, or forbear to vent their Conjectures concerning its Destination.

Some Councils on Affairs of Importance have been lately held at Kensington and the Cockpit.

His Excellency Baron Hesselnd, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Elector of Bavaria, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary likewise from the Elector Palatine, and on Friday last he had his first Audience of his Majesty at Kensington, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness and Sir Clement Dormer Cotterel, Master of the Ceremonies.

We learn from Whitehaven, that one of the Labourers in the Coal-Pits was lately burnt to Death, by the compressed Air taking Fire; and another killed by a Fragment of a Rock in blasting.

Elizabeth Canning continuing very ill in Newgate, her Embarking for America is deferred.

We hear that the 100*l*. given by Mrs. Cook, of Stoke Newington, to Elizabeth Canning, is to be put out at Interest, which Canning is to receive, and four Trustees are to look after it; and in Case she behaves well abroad, and returns to England when her Time is up, the whole Money is then to be given her to put her into some Way of Business.

By the Poultney, Capt. Jacobson, arrived in the Downs from Boston in New-England, which Province he left the 28th of May, we are informed, that it was then supposed there would be a French War in America before Letters of a later Date could reach London.

The Establishment which the French have made on the River Ohio, is no new Scheme, merely with a View to improve their Trade, but a Thing long ago concerted, and is look'd upon as Part of a grand Plan for rendering themselves Masters of North-America.

July 11. On Saturday the 29th of June a young Woman, supposed to come from Nottingham, was found in a Ditch murder'd, near Great Glen in Leicestershire, her Head being almost cut off, and many Wounds about her. Two Men are apprehended and committed to Leicester Goal, on Suspicion of committing this barbarous Act.

There is an Account from Braintree in Essex, of two very barbarous Murders committed last Week at a Town called Blackwater, near that Place, by a Farmer's Wife, who, on some Discontent with her Husband, declared she would be revenged on

him: And early in the Morning, when he went out about Business, she barbarously cut her little Daughter's Throat with a Case Knife, as the Infant lay in the Cradle; a Girl of about four Years old (her own Child also) she hang'd up on a Hook in the Parlour; and then attempted to cut her Son's Throat, a Lad about ten Years of Age; but he being a stout Boy, by struggling, got away from her, and alarmed the Neighbourhood with the Cry of Murder. The inhuman Wretch was immediately seized, and put into the Custody of a Constable, till the Parish Officers sent to the Coroner; who on Thursday last, on her own Confession, committed her to Chelmsford Goal. We hear the eldest Daughter was cut down before she was quite dead, but expired soon after.

They write from Aberdeen, that on Friday Se'night they had the most violent Storm of Hail there ever known. Some of the Hail Stones were bigger than a Pistol Bullet, which greatly damaged the Blossoms and small Fruit. By the Rains which succeeded the Storm, the Streets were in some Places impassable; and, which is very remarkable, there was neither Hail nor Rain within Half a Mile of the Town all the Time.

The Two Sisters, Capt. Whitmore, is lost in her Passage from Jamaica for New England.

The Richard and Anne, Morris, from Portmahon for Algiers, is lost on the Coast of Barbary; the Supercargo and one Sailor drowned; the Remainder of the Crew, eight in Number, except the Captain who purchased his Redemption, made Slaves.

July 13. Within these few Days the King has held two Councils on the Affairs of America, at which it has been represented to his Majesty, that the French in those Parts were daily stretching beyond the Limits of their Possessions; that those Enterprizes on their Part were attended with Ships that could not be but look'd upon as Hostilities; that they persisted in their Design to keep Possession of the Posts they had occupied on the River Ohio; that they were not only making Settlements along that River, but also erecting Forts there, and continually reinforcing their Troops on that Side; and that Dispositions of this Nature must infallibly bring on a War between the Colonies of both Nations. Upon this Information it has been resolv'd to reiterate the Complaints already made to the French Court, concerning the Conduct of her Governors and Commandants in Canada; and in the mean while to send Orders to the Commanders of the English Troops in Virginia to repel Force by Force, and not to suffer the French to come beyond the Boundaries of their Territories in their Neighbourhood of the River Ohio. A Frigate is to sail forthwith for New-England, with these Orders and Resolutions of the Council.

The Garland Man of War, and some others, lie at Portsmouth, waiting for a fair Wind to sail for North-America.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in India, dated at Calcutta, Jan. 10, 1754.

Since my last I can give you a Piece of News which is authentic: We have had another smart Engagement in these Parts, and have put the French so entirely to the Rout, that I should think that they will not be able to face us again; our Forces were inferior much to theirs, 9000 Europeans and Indians; and on theirs 21,000: The Want of Provisions, and extreme hard Service in our Army, induced them to attack the French in their Trenches, and have obtained a complete Victory, taken all their Artillery, consisting of 11 Pieces of Cannon, several Mortars, &c. all their Baggage, 4 or 500 European Prisoners, with the Officers of the Day, the General being gone to make a Visit to the neighbouring Nabob. In the Bazar or Market, was a great Plenty of all Manner of Refreshments, which was of the greatest Consequence. The Number of Killed and Wounded on our Side was inconsiderable, as to theirs I can't give any Account, the Letter I received from one of the Officers being wrote in so great a Hurry, that he does not mention any other Particulars, but the French themselves were so secure of Victory, that they had posted a Party of Horse to oppose our Retreat; and a Report was spread, that they were ordered to give no Quarter.

By the New Elizabeth, Manly, arrived in the Downs from Barbados, there is Advice, that a Squadron of four French Ships of the Line of Battle, with some smaller Vessels, and about 2000 Land Forces on board, bound to the East Indies, sailed from St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands the 6th of April last. Upon which it is to be observed, that our Squadron, viz. The Kent of 70 Guns, Admiral Watson, Capt. Speake, the Salisbury of 50, Capt. Knowles, the Bridgewater of 20, Captain Martin, and the King's Fisher, Capt.

Mitchell, sailed from Madelra the 18th of April; So that this French Squadron has got the Start of ours by twelve Days, besides the Odds in the Latitude; Madeira lying between 32 and 33 Degrees North, and the Cape Verde Islands from 15 to 18 Degrees, which makes at least 1000 Miles Difference. The Cumberland, Captain Pocock, of 66 Guns, and the Tyger, Capt. Leatham, of 60, sailed from Plymouth the 18th of May to join Admiral Watson.

July 16. The Most Christian French King, at the Request of the Genoese, has made the supplying the Corsicans with warlike Stores or Provisions, a capital Crime punishable with Death.

The Dutch Vessels employed in the Greenland Fishery this Season, which amounted to Ninety two, have taken 570 Whales.

July 18. His Majesty's Ships the Mermaid and Otter Men of War sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday last, being appointed station'd Ships in America.

The Royal Anne, now building at Woolwich, is to carry 112 Brass Guns; and the Main mast which is designed for her is sixty six Feet long.

July 20. Our last Accounts from America, June 13, mention, that our Affairs are not represented to be in so perplex a Situation as has been reported; for since the March of Troops for Ohio, and the great Preparations making, the People are spirited up, and the French have not attempted further Incroachments, being deficient of the Indians, who, if apprehended, have excited this Contention, more by the Way of Avarice, than with a firm Resolution readily to adhere to the Articles of any Treaty upon the Carpet.

July 23. By the Dolphin, there is Advice of the Death of Mr. Crowle, late Consul at Lisbon, who was ordered home.

Within a few Days a 60 Gun Ship has been put on the Stocks at Woolwich; and, we hear, that two others have been put on the Stocks at Chatham.

Yesterday an Account came, that the Mary, from London to Africa, had been taken by a French Ship, and carried into Senegal. Also that a Vessel belonging to New York, had been chased by a large French Ship.

July 25. It is confidently reported, that Orders were last Week sent to the Colonies, to raise Forces at their Discretion, to act against the French.

We have Advice from Madeira, that the Tyger and Cumberland Men of War, bound for the East-Indies, sailed from thence the 3d of June.

August 1. Yesterday an Express came to the Admiralty-Office, with Advice that the Centaur Man of War is arrived in the Downs from Virginia.

August 3. The Garland Man of War, Capt. Arbuthnot, is sailed from Plymouth for Virginia, where she is stationed.

The Article of Dispute between our East-India Company and that of France, relating to their respective Possessions upon the Coast of Coromandel, has been settled in some late Conferences with M. Duvelaer; in Consequence of which the French are to yield to the English certain Territories, which the King of Golconda had given up to the former; and the English in Return are to give the French certain Districts contiguous to Pondicherry; a Line is to be drawn to separate their respective Territories, and the Conditions settled, with respect to the Neutrality to be observed whenever a War breaks out among the Indian Princes. This is the Account which the foreign Gazettes give of this Negotiation.

According to Letters from Genoa, the Algerines no longer pay any Respect to the French Flag, but take all the Vessels that bear it which are in their Power to master.

August 6. Letters from Madrid bring Advice, that two French Men of War, the Lyon, and the Sage, of 60 Guns each, and two Frigates, the Rose, and the Gracious, of 30 Guns, arrived in the Beginning of last Month at Cadiz from Toulon; but they could not yet tell how long this Squadron might stay there.

August 7. The Two Brothers, Arnot, from Holland for Portsmouth and Philadelphia, was lost on the Overfalls coming out; the Second Mate and 300 Palatine Passengers were drowned, but the Captain and rest of the Crew were taken up by Capt. Harrison, bound for the Coast of Guiney, who took them on board, and landed them at Helvetius, and then proceeded on his Voyage. A Dutchman was in Sight, and tho' sensible of their Distress, kept his Course.

Bristol, July 6. Wednesday about Noon Mr. Julian Beckford's Steward brought the melancholy News of the Parish of Hindon, in Wilts, about 14 Miles from Salisbury, being in Flames.—It began about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon on Tuesday, at Mr. John Tylers, Cutler, and was occa-

ioned by the Spontaneous Thatch, which was high, and the Hold of Mr. Day thence the Wind blew to the opposite Side Eighty Houses: was renewed to Sixty. One Person were thirteen Persons. The Inhabitant's Premises.

Another Account Buckets belonging were cut away to apprehend the Townous Persons.

September 9. diers arrived in T a Sloop: The said were landed at D were here very many Miles by Land.

Saturday last (Day) a Man was was riding to Me Indians got into scalped a Woman several Com- nedicut and the were marched to habitants from fr

September 9. day last, the Pro his Excellency attended him, of Cast'e William, upon the Sloop was saluted by likewise was on he was pleased 11 o'Clock, wh board the Castle Gentlemen in proceeded toward ing off, by the the Barge drew was saluted by other Vessels in by the Batterie When his Excel he was congrat Gentlemen of Number of oth for his landing. on, his Excellen by the Compan Pollard, several Wharf, being by. The Tro lita of the To son, and draw Excellency was ed along, and ber, he was co Gentlemen, w The Long Wh it, the Streets, by which his with Spectator safe Arrival.— ver, the Troc tia having fr Huzzas, were

About a W this Port, wh returned bithr ving met wit he lost every great Damag This is the s Misfortune. Friday last to this Tow Weeks ago, ed Condition met with a he lost ever Rigging, S Difficulty t back.

September in 9 Weeks dira, His nurable W tioned at ROBER

18th of April;
not the Start of
Odds in the La-
and 33 Degrees
from 15 to 18
000 Miles Diffe-
Pocock, of 66
eamham, of 60,
May to join Ad-

French King, at
made the supply-
tores or Provid-
th Death.
in the Greenland
anted to Ninety

he Mermaid and
mouth on Wed-
on'd Ships in A-
ng at Woolwich,
ad the Main mast
fix Feet long.

from America,
s are not repre-
tion as has been
Troops for Ohio,
3, the People are
not attempted fur-
nt of the Indians,
ed this Contenti-
rice, than with a
to the Articles of

ere is Advice of
Consul at Lisbon,

Ship has been put
d, we hear, that
he Stocks at Cha-

at the Mary, from
ken by a French
Also that a Vef-
been chased by a

ported, that Order
ies, to raise Forces
the French.

ra, that the Tyger
bound for the East-
d of June.

prefs came to the
that the Centaur
owns from Virginia.
an of War, Capt.
mouth for Virginia,

een our East-India
relating to their
Coast of Coroman-
Conferences with
f which the French
Territories, which
up to the former;

to give the French
ondicherry; a Line
respective Territo-
with respect to the
never a War breaks
This is the Account
of this Negotiation.

enos, the Algerines
the French Flag, but
t which are in their

drid bring Advice,
the Lyon, and the
two Frigates, the
o Guns, arrived in
Cadiz from Toulon;

long this Squadron

hers, Arnot, from
Philadelphia, was lost
the Second Mate and
drowned, but the
were taken up by
e Coast of Guiney,
landed them at Hel-

on his Voyage. A
tho' sensible of their

about Noon Mr.
ght the melancholy
in Wilts, about 14
Flames.—It be-

Afternoon on Tues-
der, and was occa-

igned

ioned by the Sparks flying from the Forge upon
the Thatch, which set it on Fire: The Wind being
high, and the Houses mostly thatch'd, it soon laid
hold of Mr. Day's Malthouse adjoining. From
thence the Wind shifting, the Flames were driven
to the opposite Side of the Way, and burnt down
Eighty Houses: The Wind returning, the Fire
was renewed to the same Side, and burnt down
Sixty. One Person perished in the Flames. There
were thirteen Public Houses destroyed out of four-
teen. The Inhabitants are reduced to great Ex-
tremities.

Another Account just received, says, that all the
Buckets belonging to the Wells round the Town
were cut away and carried off, by which they ap-
prehend the Town was set on Fire by some malici-
ous Persons.

B O S T O N .

September 9. Friday last about 200 of our Sol-
diers arrived in Town from the Eastward, on board
a Sloop: The same Day upwards of an 100 more
were landed at Duxbury, and Yesterday they arri-
ved here very much fatigued, having travelled 40
Miles by Land.

Saturday last Advice came to Town from the
Westward, that on the first Instant (being Lord's
Day) a Man was shot dead by the Indians, as he
was riding to Meeting at Stockbridge, and that two
Indians got into an House there, and killed and
scalped a Woman and two Children. 'Tis added,
that several Companies of armed Men from Con-
necticut and the Western Parts of this Province,
were marched to the Frontiers, to protect the In-
habitants from further Insults.

September 9. About Twelve o'Clock on Mon-
day last, the Province Sloop, Capt. Saunders, with
his Excellency and a Number of Gentlemen who
attended him, on Board, arrived in Kingroad, near
Cast'e William, from Falmouth in Calco Bay; and
upon the Sloop's dropping Anchor, his Excellency
was saluted by the Cannon of the Castle, as he
likewise was on his landing upon his Island, where
he was pleased to continue till the next Day about

11 o'Clock, when his Excellency embarked on
board the Castle Barge, attended by a Number of
Gentlemen in that and several other Boats, and
proceeded towards the Town, being saluted at put-
ting off, by the Castle, and Country Sloop. When
the Barge drew near the Town, his Excellency
was saluted by his Majesty's Sloop Baltimore, and
other Vessels in the Harbour, as he likewise was
by the Batteries of this Town and Charlestown.

When his Excellency landed on the Long Wharf,
he was congratulated on his safe Arrival, by the
Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, and a great
Number of other Gentlemen, who waited there
for his landing. From thence walking in Processi-
on, his Excellency was escorted to the Court House,
by the Company of Cadets, commanded by Capt.
Pollard, several Pieces of Cannon planted on the
Wharf, being discharged as his Excellency passed
by. The Troop of Guards, and Regiment of Mil-
itia of the Town being under Arms on this Occa-
sion, and drawn up in a Line in Kingstreet, his
Excellency was saluted by the Officers as he march-

ed along, and on his entering the Council Cham-
ber, he was congratulated by a great Number of
Gentlemen, who waited there for that Purpose.—
The Long Wharf, and Vessels lying at and near
it, the Streets, Balconies, and Windows of Houses
by which his Excellency passed, were crowded
with Spectators, who all expressed their Joy at his
safe Arrival.—Soon after the Procession was o-
ver, the Troop of Guards and Regiment of Mil-
itia having fired three Volleys, and given as many
Huzzas, were dismissed.

About a Week ago, Capt. Giles, in a Brig of
this Port, who sailed for Surinam some Time since,
returned hither in a very shattered Condition, ha-
ving met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which
he lost every Thing off his Decks, and suffered
great Damage in the Hull, Sails and Rigging.

This is the second Time he has met with the like
Misfortune, and been obliged to put back to rest.

Friday last Capt. McCarthy, in a Brig belonging
to this Town, who sailed for Jamaica near three
Weeks ago, returned hither in a miserable shatter-
ed Condition. On the 4th Inst. in Lat. 38, he
met with a most violent Gale of Wind, in which
he lost every Thing off his Deck, his Main Mast,
Rigging, Sails, &c. and 'twas with the greatest
Difficulty that he was able to bring the Vessel
back.

N E W Y O R K .

September 16. On Thursday last arrived here
in 9 Weeks from Plymouth, but last in 6 from Ma-
daira, His Majesty's Ship, the Mermaid, the Ho-
nourable Washington Shirley, Esq; Commander, sta-
tioned at Boston, having brought the Honourable
ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvan-
ia; and in the Afternoon of the same Day, His
Honour landed in good Health near the Flat Rock
Battery, in this City, where he was welcomed ashore
by a great Number of Gentlemen, and from thence
conducted up to the House of the Honourable JAMES
ALEXANDER, Esq; in Broad Street.—We hear
he sets out this Week for Philadelphia.

Mr. MORRIS, the Governor's Nephew, like-
wise arrived in the Mermaid, being appointed Cap-
tain of the Independent Company formerly Governor
Clinton's, in this Garrison.

By one of the Inhabitants of Hosack, near Albany,
arrived here since our last, directly from thence, we
are told, That on his Return home to his Farm, af-
ter his Escape from the Indians in their Attack of
that Place in August last, he found his own, together
with sundry of his Neighbours Plantations entirely
destroyed, all the Houses and Barns in the Neigh-
bourhood, except two, burnt to Ashes; himself with-
out House or Home; and a great Smell throughout
the Country, by Means of the Cattle that were killed.

We have received Advice, That the People of
Pantoufec, a Town about 7 Miles from Stockbridge,
having heard of the Murder committed at that Place
by the Indians, assembled together in three or four
Houses, the better to defend themselves against their
barbarous Enemies in Case of an Attack, and intend-
ed to remove their Effects as soon as possible to Stock-
bridge, being by their Situation much exposed to the
Mercy of the Indians. Among others that removed,
was one Miller, who in searching for some Cattle
about a Mile from the Town, had two Guns dis-
charged at him; and looking round in a very great
Surprise, discovered two Indians, at one of which
he fir'd, and as he fell down, and made a terrible
Noise, Miller imagined he kill'd him. The other In-
dian then pursued Miller, and throwing his Hatchet
at him, bruised him considerably, nevertheless he got
clear, and meeting with the rest of his Companions,
who were alarm'd at the Report of the Guns, they
returned to the Place of Action, but could see no
more of the Indians; however by the great Quantity
of Blood they discovered, they were certain Miller
kill'd the Indian he fir'd at: They would have pur-
sued the other, but were advis'd by a Stockbridge
Indian then present, to desist, lest they brought them
selves into Snare.

A N N A P O L I S .

One Day last Week, Capt. Coolidge in the Wil-
son, arrived in Patuxent, from London, who since
the Middle of May last, sailed out of that River
for London, with upwards of 600 Hogsheads of
Tobacco: He brings Word of the safe Arrival in
England of the Swift, Capt. Rawlings, from West-
River.

Tuesday last Week died in Child-Bed, in Dorchester
County, Mrs. ANNE MYERS, the agreeable and
virtuous Consort of the Reverend Mr. JOHN MYERS,
late Rector of this Parish, now of St. Mary's White
Chapel in that County.

Last Monday a second Party of Capt. Dagworthy's
Company of Soldiers march'd out of Town, under the
Command of Lieutenant John Bacon, and are to join
the others in Frederick County.

We hear that the Ship, whereof Capt. ISAAC
JOHNS, was late Commander, is arrived in Patow-
mack, from London, with Convicts, but that Capt.
JOHNS died on the Passage, 12 Days after he sailed
from England: He has left here, a sorrowful young
Widow, and one Child, to bemoan the Loss of the
kindest Husband, and most indulgent Parent.

Friday Evening last his Excellency our Governor
returned Home in good Health; and we hear has
postpon'd his Journey to Wills's Creek for a few
Weeks.

W A N T E D ,

AN indisputable Bill of Exchange
for Twenty Pounds Sterling. Enquire of the
Printer hereof.

RAN away from the Subscriber,
living near Patuxent Iron Works, on the
20th of September, an Irish Servant Man, named
James Lord, of a middle Size, and pitted with the
Small-Pox. He had on and took with him, a blue
Fearnoting Jacket, Osnabrigs Breeches and Shirt,
an old Worsted Cap, Russia Leather Shoes, Yarn
Stockings, a new, fine, dark colour'd Camblet
Coat, with white Metal Buttons, two Pair of new
Russia Drab Breeches, a Pair of black Worsted
Camblet Breeches, two Pair of Worsted Stockings,
one Pair of Cotton Ditto, one Silk and four Lin-
nen Caps, two Silk Handkerchiefs, three new
Check Shirts, and three Ells of brown Osnabrigs.

Whoever brings the said Servant to the Subscri-
ber, shall have a Pistole Reward.

Richard Wells.

LOST near Queen-Anne, on the
28th of September last, a black Leather Pock-
et Book, containing about Eighteen Pounds Paper
Cash, and some other Papers of no Use to any
Person but the Owner. Whoever brings the said
Pocket Book, with it's Contents, to the Printer
hereof, or to James Fraxier, Fencing-Master, shall
receive Six Pounds Reward.

Conformable to L A W,
NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of Joseph Burgess,
living at the Falls of Patuxent River, taken up as
a Stray, a large White Mare, branded with Some-
thing like an E on the near Shoulder.

The Owner may have her again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to L A W,
NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of Charles Howard,
about 8 Miles from Mr. Snowden's, a Dark Iron
Grey Mare, about 13 Hands high, blind of the
right Eye, has a large black Spot, or Brand, on
the near Buttock.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his
Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to L A W,
NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of Cepheus Childer,
at Herring-Bay, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark
Bay Stone Horse, about 3 Years old, has no Brand
or Flesh Mark.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his
Property, and paying Charges.

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

To be Sold on Thursday the 18th of October,

SUNDRY Goods belonging to

the Estate of the late DANIEL DULANY, Esq;
deceased, consisting of a great Variety of choice
Household Furniture; likewise a considerable Quan-
tity of Osnabrigs, Cotton, and sundry other valu-
able new Goods. The Sale to be held at the late
Dwelling House of the Deceased.

Daniel Dulany, } Executors.
Walter Dulany, }

N. B. There will be a great Variety of Books,
both English and French, to be Sold at the said
Vendue; and likewise a handsome Coach with com-
pleat Harness.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At CHESTER-TOWN, by JAMES HOPKINS, Ex-
ecutor to Mr. John Hopkins, late of Philadelphia,
Merchant, deceased, on Monday the seventh of
October,



THE Brigan-

tine Prince of Wales,
being a new Vessel, about
fourteen Months from the
Stocks; the whole length
of the Keel 50 Feet, the
breadth of the Beam 21

Feet, and 3 Feet 10 Inches between Decks, and
is well found in Sails, Rigging, &c.

Likewise to be Sold, at the same Time, Rum,
Sugar, Wine, Earthen Ware, Salt, Osnabrigs, Irish
Linnen, coarse and fine, Shoes, Bed Bunts, Chints,
&c. &c.

STRAY'D, or stolen, (but sup-

pos'd to be stolen) out of Annapolis, the Be-
ginning of September, a bright Bay Mare about 14
Hands high, trots and gallops light, and is branded
on the near Shoulder T, with a stroke across it.

Whoever returns her to the Subscriber, shall have
Twenty Shillings Reward.

James Johnson.

Conformable to L A W,
NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is at the Plantation of William Brack-
enbury, in St. Mary's County, taken up as a Stray,
a very Dark Bay Mare, almost Black, has a Star in
her Forehead, two white Spots on her Throat, two
on one of her Shoulders, and two on one of her
Thighs, not branded: She has with her an Iron-
Grey Colt, about three Years old, not branded.

The Owner may have them again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

THE MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 10, 1754.

The following Piece was published in the New-York Gazette, and New-York Mercury, of the 23d of September, and as the Subject nearly concerns all the Colonies, there needs no Excuse for re-printing it here.

A Summary VIEW of the present State of this Continent in general, and of this Province in particular, with regard to our neighbouring Enemies the French.

I AM sensible that this Subject, in it's full Extent, is, both in Point of Dignity and Importance, beyond the Reach of this Essay; but as I have seen nothing of the Kind attempted in our public Prints, I hope this Endeavour may be of some Utility, or the Means at least, to animate a happier Genius, to give us a more enlarged, a better digested, and a more useful Dissertation: This Essay pretends to no other Merit, than a well-intentioned Aim; and claims no other Privilege, than that of rectifying those confused Informations, and aiding those crude Opinions which are the general Lot of common Life, in most Matters of a political Nature.

As it may enable the general Cast of Readers, to form clearer Notions on this Subject, I shall premise somewhat in a general Way, on the Religion and Government of our Enemies the French.

Their national Religion is Popery; an impious, an absurd, a persecuting, blood-shedding Religion; a Religion as disgraceful to human Understandings, as it is injurious to the sacred Ties of social Benevolence. The Bounds of this Paper will not admit of my entering into Particulars; but I will venture to say, that, on the whole, it is a Religion chiefly calculated to support the tyrannical Power, and the insatiable Avarice of their Clergy; and as opposite to true Christianity, as any one Thing can be opposite to another. It must be confessed, at least it seems so to me, that by the dishonest Arts, and unrighteous Compliances of the Jesuits, who are the Bulwarks and Supporters of this ungodlike Religion; it is better framed to make Profelytes amongst uncivilized and ignorant Nations, than any of our Protestant Persuasions: Hence, in a great Measure, it is, that the Popish Missionaries extend their Influence upon the Continent over the Indians, so much more than we do; and this is one of the Reasons we have to dread and guard against these our Enemies.

Popery is a great Friend to arbitrary Government, which is that of France. With very few Exceptions it may be said, that Papists are the most ignorant slavish Herd of Bigots, and understand no more of Religion than those Tyrants over their Faith, the Priests, please to tell them: They press upon them a steadfast Belief of that monstrous Doctrine, the Infallibility of the Pope, a blind unenquiring Submission to the Decrees of the Church, with a reverent ungain saying Obedience to their Clergy, of all Degrees. Thus bred up in Ignorance, and their reasonable Faculties broke, by these priestly Tyrants, of all Tyrants, the most lawless and detestable, Slaves in the first Principles of their Education; they are formed for a ready and blind Submission to the Will of an absolute Monarch, to devote themselves and their Fortunes to the Pleasure and Nod of their Prince; and, however inconsistent with the real Good of the Public, however oppressive to the Property of the Subject, however wantonly it may sport with their own Lives, yet, under the Insatiation of that wicked, that nonsensical, that blustering Notion, The Glory of the grand Monarch; will these wretched Slaves of Slaves, with a Courage that would do Honour to a Free born Man, rush upon Death and Danger, undergo the greatest Fatigues, suffer Hunger, Thirst, Heat and Cold, even with Chearfulness.

Thus arbitrary is the King of France; thus blindly obedient are his Subjects, as well in America as in Europe; and hereby have the French, in Point of Dispatch, in raising Men and Money, in discipli-

plining their Soldiers, a very great Advantage in their warlike Expeditions over the free Subjects of Great Britain.

But think ye, My Brethren, can any of the Sons of British Freedom, every one of whom is a Monarch in Comparison of a French Slave; can such a one, I say, think that we have on the whole, any Reason to envy French Men, their Religion and Government? If there is one such daftardly Apostate amongst us, as I hope there is not, let him depart from the heavenly Climate of God-like Liberty, and graze with the slavish Herd of France. We, My Countrymen! are the Sons of noble Freedom, born under a Constitution, which secures to every Protestant the sacred, the invaluable Privilege of choosing and enjoying his own religious Worship, his civil Liberty and Property, who is never called to Danger, but when his Country calls, the least of whose Property no one dares touch but to preserve the Whole. Oh, my Friends, my Brother Subjects! be not inclinable to, be not ungrateful for these exalted, these distinguishing Privileges:

Let Patriot Piety, let the Love of your Country, let a Sense of Honour, let the heroic Spirit of Liberty, flame in your Hearts, and swell your Bosoms with an unalterable Resolution to stand by, and preserve our holy Religion, our excellent Government, our invaluable Liberties, to the last Drops of our Blood: From Breast to Breast, let us catch the noble Ardour; be cold Indifference banished; rise Indignation, rise; with a manly, with a cautious, but an active and united Resolution. Let us now take a View of our Situation, with regard to our sworn insulting Enemies the French.

They have the Island of Cape Breton, about 8 or 10 Days sail from the Hook, where they have the Town and Harbour of Louisbourg, both which are so strengthened and improved since the Surrender of it by the last Treaty of Peace, that no future Attempts will probably ever put it again into the Hands of the English. This Place, in case of a War, will be a Nest for Privateers, both from Europe, and all the French Possessions in America: These will be continually upon our Coasts, destroying our Trade, taking our Vessels, land upon the defenceless Parts of our Country; ravage, plunder, burn, and destroy, our Produce, our People, and their Possessions. But what is more to be dreaded, the perfidious French, without any open Declaration of War, may send from Europe, a Fleet, with Bombs, Fire-Ships, and an Army of Soldiers on board, which may sail along the Coasts of North America, come into our chief Harbours, attack our Cities, lay them in Ashes, destroy our Shipping, take every Thing valuable which they find, and exact a vast Ransom from us. What Scenes of Horror and Distress arise to my View! The Sacking of a City, by a cruel and merciless Enemy! The lawless Violence of Sailors and Soldiers! Our fighting Men slaughtered or subdued! Our Streets streaming with Blood! Our Houses in a Blaze! Our Aged trampled under Foot! Our Wives a Prey to Lust! Our Virgins ravished! Our Infants tore from their fond Mothers Breasts, and inhumanly dashed against the Walls! These are the Heart-breaking Calamities which we may suffer from a French Fleet and Army; and which this Oath, I think, more Reason to expect than any other upon the Continent.

Such a Tragedy as this, might probably have been acted in the Year 1746, if a signal Providence had not defeated the Schemes of the French, when the Squadron under the Command of the Duke d'Anville was sent to America. Such a horrid Tragedy as this, the French have showed themselves capable of putting into Execution, and really did, in the Reign of their late King, in the Election of Palatine's Dominions in Germany.

The French, we are further informed, are now securing a more commodious Harbour than Louisbourg, for all these Purposes, in the River St. John's, within the Bounds of Nova Scotia.

Having thus given you an imperfect Sketch of

what this Continent in general, and this Province in particular, may expect by Sea from the French, let us now turn our Eyes upon our Circumstances, with regard to them, in the remote and back Parts of our Country.

They have the strong Fortrefs of Crown Point, 30 Miles within the Limits of this Province; or, if that be disputed, within the undoubted Dominions of Great Britain, not above 60 Miles from some of our Settlements. From hence they have an easy undefended Access to us by Water. What Distresses they occasioned by their scalping Parties, (which they are now again beginning,) from this Place, last War, are so well known, and fresh in every Body's Memory, that I need not repeat them: They are more to be dreaded now, because the French have many more regular Forces than they then had, and are daily sending Additions from Europe; besides, I fear, they have increased their Interest with, and their Influence over the numerous Nations of Indians, and (a melancholy Consideration, if true) with our Six Nations also. The City, the County of Albany, and all the back Parts of this Province, lie defenceless, open to their Attacks, and are incapable of making, by the dispersed Situation of the Settlers, any considerable Resistance. It is much to be feared, before any express Declaration of War appears, the French may attack, and if they do attack, they will, too probably, take the City of Albany, whose Inhabitants are more renowned for the Artifices of Traffic, and the Thirst of Gain, than for a military Spirit: They may perhaps keep Possession of this City, if not demolish it, and all the Houses and Settlements round about it. Such an Event would, in all Probability, draw all our wavering Indians over to the French Interest, and turn them into our bitterest Enemies.—This would be attended with the utter Ruin of some of the most valuable Parts of this Province, for our Staples, Grain and Lumber; and, finally, coop us up, in a trembling, starving Condition, within a narrow Circumference. We are also told, That to secure and strengthen themselves in their unjust Possession of Crown Point, the French are about building another Fort or Forts, in that Part of our Province.

The French have another Settlement upon the River St. Lawrence, called Oswegatchie, in the Neighbourhood of some of our Six Nations, where they have a Priest, who has drawn off Numbers of our Indians, to embrace the popish Religion.—They are also in Possession of Fort Cadaraqui or Frontinat, near one End of the Lake Ontario, upon the Side of which, our Fort and Trading-House called Oswego, is built. At the other End of the said Lake, they have also a Fort and Settlement, called Niagara, which is the chief Pass for the Western, and Far Indians, who come to trade with their Beaver and other Skins, where they are stopped by the French, who get the greatest Part of the Fur; and by these Means, secure many powerful, and numerous Nations to their Friendship and Alliance, depriving this Province of both those Advantages; Advantages which had we formerly pursued the proper Measures of securing to ourselves, would have produced immense Wealth, and probably have defeated the Execution of those ambitious Schemes of the French, which now demand our most vigorous Attention.

All these Forts and Settlements have been erected and made by the French, contrary to the Wills, in manifest Opposition to the united and open Declarations of the Five Nations, and in Violation of their public Treaties with them: They are on Lands belonging to those Indians, and which they have in the most solemn Manner, and repeatedly, put under the Dominion and Protection of the King of Great-Britain; and they are from authentic Records, and by the Law of Nations, as undoubtedly within the Dominions of our Crown, as the City of New York itself. These Forts and Buildings of the French, are also expressly contrary to the Letter and Spirit of solemn Treaties entered into between the Crown of Great Britain and France.

Within the same legal and rightful Dominions of

London-Town, Sept. 18, 1754.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, of London-Town, are desired to come and pay off their respective Accounts, to enable him to pay those he is indebted to, or else they must expect Trouble.

William Bicknell.

Conformable to **LAW**,
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Edward Pindle*, near *Bladensburg*, in *Prince George's*, taken up as a Stray, a small bright Bay Horse, branded on one of his Shoulders with a T, and on one of his Thighs with a W.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Dwelling-House and Lot where *Robert Gordon, Esq;* deceased, lately lived.

Also, the Dwelling House where *Mr. William Thornton* lately lived, with all the Warehouses and other Out Houses adjoining.

The Whole to be Sold together, or in separate Lots if required.

For Terms and Title apply to

John Raitt,
Robert Swan.

September 16, 1754.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near the Head of *South River*, a Convict Servant Man, named *James Hall*, but enlisted last Wednesday by the Name of *John Potts*, is about 30 Years of Age, of a brown Complexion, much Pock-fretten, middle siz'd, is mark'd with Powder several Letters on one Arm, either *JAMES HALL*, or *J. H.* (and I think other Mark-), and pretends to be a House Doctor. Had on a brown Wig, a small Castor Hat, and a Cotton Jacket dy'd with Sumack.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, beside what the Law allows.

Vachel White.

September 6, 1754.



THE SNOW *Hubbstone* (now riding at Anchor in *Chester River*, in the Province of *Maryland*), with her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, being condemned at a Court of Vice Admiralty

for Payment of Mariners Wages, and Costs of Suit, will be exposed to Sale by the Marshal of the said Court, at the City of *Annapolis*, on the second Day of the next Provincial Court, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the highest Bidder. And any Person or Persons inclined to purchase the said Vessel, may, on Application to *Thomas Walpole* of *Chester Town*, in *Kent County*, view the said Vessel, with her Tackle, &c.

Signed per Order,

Richard Dorsey, Register.

Conformable to **LAW**,
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the Possession of *John Wells*, at a Plantation of *Philip Thomas, Esq;* on my Lord's Manor on *Parsonage*, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Mare, branded T M on the off Buttock, has a bald Face, and her two hind Legs white almost as high as her Hams.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to **LAW**,
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *John Cook*, in *Baltimore County*, taken up as a Stray, an Iron Grey Mare, about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock G C.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

X 4

To be RUN for,

At **UPPER MARLBOROUGH**, on Tuesday the 8th of October next,

A PRIZE of Twenty Pounds, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Nine Stone Weight, the best of Three Heats, each Heat to be **THRICE** round the Poles on the Race Ground; and to pay Twenty Shillings Entrance Money. And,

On Wednesday the 9th, will be run for, the Entrance Money, and what more shall be subscribed; to pay Five Shillings Entrance. The winning Horse the Day before to be excepted.

The Horses, &c. to be entered with *Benjamin Berry* and *Benjamin Brooks*, the Day before each Day of Running.

All Disputes, if any should arise, to be determined by Gentlemen appointed for that Purpose.

Just Launch'd, and lying at Baltimore-Town, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, very cheap, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money,



A SLOOP, 28 Feet Keel, 11 Feet Beam, and 5 Feet in the Hold, deck'd fore and aft, and is strong and well built. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase, may view the Vessel and know the Price

by applying to *Mr. John Moale*, Merchant, in the said Town, or to the Subscriber.

Nathanael Rumney.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Mr. Snowden's Iron Works*, on the 1st of this Instant September, an Irish Convict Servant Man, named *Robert Dallas*, but probably will change his Name; he is a luffy well-set Fellow, has a Scar over his left Eye-Brow, and a large Scar on the Joint of his left Wrist, has a down Look, and is of a pale Complexion: Had on when he went away, an Osnabrigs Coat, a Country-Linnen Shirt, and Sailor's Trowsers of the same, dyed of a reddish Colour, a white Felt Hat, a Pair of grey Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of fall Shoes.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; and if taken out of this Province, **FOUR PISTOLES.**

Thomas Davis.

RAN away from the Subscriber in May last, a Mulatto Slave, named *Guy*, aged about 40 Years, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well made, and has a very down Look; he had Irons on him when he went away, but is supposed to have got them off. Whoever takes up the said Slave, and brings him to his Master, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, if taken ten Miles from home.

X 6 *John Gassaway.*

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Severn River*, near the Vineyard, on the 25th of August last, a luffy Irish Servant Man, named *Charles Canaday*, about six Feet high: Had on, and took with him, a Snuff colour'd Broad Cloth Coat and Jacket, with white Metal Buttons, the Jacket has no Sleeves; he also took with him a Piece of fine Holland Linnen, several Pair of fine Thread Stockings, Osnabrigs Breeches, Holland Shirts, Neck Cloths, a Silver Stock-Buckle, and a new Castor Hat.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, or to *Annapolis*, shall have **THREE POUNDS** Currency Reward, paid by

X 6 *Charles Griffith.*

TO BE SOLD, X 12

FOUR Plantations in good Repair, and well improved, all choice plantable Land, belonging to *Doctor Douell*, lying near *Capt. Johns's Run* in *Frederick County*, and only 13 Miles from *Rock Creek Warehouse*. Those who incline to purchase, for Terms, may apply to *Mrs. Douell*, living near the said Plantations.

Belhaven, in Virginia, August 12, 1754.

RAN away, this Morning, from the Subscriber, the following Servants, viz. *Christopher Harper*, by Trade a Bricklayer, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, he has a Halt in his Walk, and goes stooping, and wide, and has a very ill Aspect: Had on, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, a Check Shirt, a Pair of ribb'd Fustian Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes.

Anne Harper, Wife to the aforesaid Harper, aged about Forty Years, she has a stooping Carriage in her Walk, is round shouldered, thin visaged, has lost two of her fore Teeth, and has a sad scolding Tongue: Had on, a blue Jacket, Osnabrigs Shift, and other Cloaths I cannot describe.

John Ednburgh, aged about Thirty Years, has short yellowish Hair, halts in his Walk, has fore Legs, and is one of few Words, except when in Liquor: Had on, a blue Sailor's Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, old Shoes, and a half worn Felt Hat.

They took with them a Bay Horse, with a Blaze in his Face, and branded thus WP. 'Tis thought that they have also taken with them two of the Reverend *Mr. Charles Green's* Horses, the one of a Roan Colour, the other a dark Bay.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have a Pistole Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

William Waite.

July 3, 1754.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, have, by frequent Advertisements, required the Debtors of that Office to pay the Interest due on their several Bonds, which they have hitherto failed to comply with: Therefore the Commissioners once more inform the Debtors of the said Office, that unless they will come without Loss of Time, and pay off the Interest due on their several Bonds, they will be put in Suit.

Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

Richard Dorsey,

Clerk Paper Currency Office.

June 20, 1754.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near the Head of *South River*, in *Anne Arundel County*, on the 16th of June, a Negro Man, named *Josiah Marriott*, lately convicted from *London*; he is a tall slim Fellow, and talks very plain English. Had on a black Cloth Coat, a short white Flannel Waistcoat, a Check Shirt, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, a Pair of old channell'd Pumps, a Worsted Cap, and an old Castor Hat; and took sundry other Cloaths with him.

Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles Reward.

Benjamin Wells.

RAN away with the above Fellow, a Convict Servant Man, named *John Stewart*, of a small Size. Had on and took with him, a brown Broad Cloth Coat, a red Broad Cloth Waistcoat, two blue Sailor's Jackets, a Pair of red Plush Breeches, with white Metal Buttons, a Pair of blue Worsted Stockings, a Pair of old Pumps, a brown Wig, a large brimm'd Hat, and Silk Handkerchief, and sundry other Cloaths.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive a Pistole Reward.

Robert Killison.

RAN away from the *Busb River* Iron Works, in *March* last, a Scotch Servant Man, named *Archibald Hambleton*; he is a very luffy tall Fellow, stoops a little in the Shoulders, and turns in his Toes as he walks, and is very freckled in the Face and Hands, and slow of Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse white Linnen Shirt, a coarse Cotton Jacket, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever shall take up the abovementioned Servant, and secure him, so that his Master may get him again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward.

Benjamin Wells.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by *JONAS GREEN*, Post-Master, at his Office in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.

Our King, are the Forts and Settlements which this perfidious and restless Nation, have erected, and are now strengthening themselves in the Possession of, at Ohio, as it is commonly called. This is the great finishing Stroke of their ambitious and highly to be dreaded Encroachments. This calls aloud upon the whole British Continent of America, to rise as one Man, to enter into a well concerted, an united, an active, a vigorous and resolute Plan, against these our faithless, usurping, insolent Enemies. If we indolently, shamefully, to our eternal Reproach and unavailing Repentance, suffer these Sons of rapacious Violence, without Interruption, to enjoy the Trophies of our lethargic, divided Politics, they will have, indeed, they now have a Communication by Water, through the whole Body of this Continent; that is to say, from Cape Breton to the Mouth of the Mississippi in the Gulf of Mexico.—An astonishing Extent of Country!

There is, no doubt, nay, their own Writers have proposed it, but that the universal Monarchy of the Continent of America is the End of their grand Scheme. Think not, my Friends and Countrymen! tho' this appears vast, it is incredible. History presents us with Conquests as difficult, as grand, performed by Numbers, not more than the French are able to raise; performed by Bravery and Perseverance, over a much more numerous, but a secure, an effeminate, a dastardly People. Are we such? I hope not. Shall we be such? God forbid. We are numerous enough, and I will not doubt we are brave enough, to whip the French with Rods, back into their native-Boundaries of Canada; and if we please, to order them thence to their Mother Country. If there be Occasion, let every Englishman invoke the heroic Spirits of his brave Countrymen, who marched with a King of England thro' the conquered Dominions of France, and prescribed his own Terms to her humble Monarch, a Son of which King of England, was actually crowned King of France in the City of Paris.

But to return to my Subject: Towards this grand Scheme of an universal Monarchy, upon the Continent of America, the French will, in a very few Years, make great Strides, unless the whole Spirit of us Britons, in North America, rise with one united Soul; and the Strength of the whole properly divided, will be more than sufficient to overthrow this Tower of Babel, which these daring insolent Enemies, of our Religion, our Government, of all that is dear and valuable to us as Protestants, as Men, as Free born Britons, are with an unchastised Conempt, erecting to ruin and enslave us and our Posterity.

Thus, my Friends, I have endeavoured to give and offer to your serious Consideration, a summary View of the present Situation of this Continent in general, and of this Province in particular, with regard to our sworn Enemies the French. I think my Representation is in no wise worse, nay, not so bad, as the real State of the Case. Let not any one imagine themselves remote from Danger, because they do not yet feel it.

God has given to Man, Understanding and Fore-cast, to provide against impending Evils; and when he neglects to do it, he forfeits the noblest and most distinguishing Part of his Character.

I hope, and pray the Almighty, that the British Colonies on this Continent, may cease, impolitically and ungenerously, to consider themselves as distinct States, with narrow, separate and independent Views, pursue temporary and ineffectual Expedients, and sink their public Wealth into private Emoluments. That they will unite, like Brother Protestants, and Brother Subjects, at least in this critical and important Crisis, rouse up the English Lion in each other's Breasts, and trample the haughty aspiring Flower-de Lucas of France under their Feet; and thereby secure to themselves and their Posterity, to the End of Time, the inestimable Blessings of Civil and Religious Liberty, and the uninterrupted Possession and Settlement of a great Country, rich in all the Fountains of human Felicity. To obtain this happy Establishment, WITHOUT which, I fear it never will be obtained, MAY THE GOD OF HEAVEN GRANT SUCCESS TO THE PLAN FOR AN UNION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES ON THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA. Amen, and Amen.

V I E N N A, June 15.

THE Camp intended to be formed this Summer in Bohemia, under the Command of Field Marshal Brown, is to consist of Forty two Battalions, Twenty one Squadrons of Cuirassiers and Dragoons, and Twenty-two Companies of Grenadiers, who have all Orders to assemble by the First of August next.

Lisbon, June 10. Since the Retreat of the Corsican Malecontents from before Bastia, the Marquis de Grimaldi has published an Edict, promising, that whoever kills any One of these Rebels, shall be advanced on the Spot in the Republic's Service, and that the Promotion to be obtained as a Reward for such Mark of Affection towards the Government, shall be proportioned to the Rank and Quality of the Rebels to be killed.

Rome, June 15. The Pope has granted a Bull, empowering the King of Spain to make use of three or four Months Income of all Benefices both in his European and American Dominions, to enable him to accomplish his great Design of reducing the Strength of the African Infidels.

Barcelona, June 12. The Armaments here and in the other Harbours are very large, and carrying on with the most vigorous Expedition; but by undoubted Advice from Court, they are designed only against the Africans.

Paris, July 12. Some of the exiled Gentlemen at Soissons write thus, "We are in Expectation of being re-called; we are flattered with Hopes that this Event will come to pass before the End of the Month: They give out that the King's Council are to repair to Compeigne, as if they went to demand their Return. There is a certain Ceremony in such Matters, which must be observed."

Aix, July 6. The 27th past the new Remonstrances were read; which took up an Hour and a Half. They were unanimously approved of; and judged to be very strong, solid and respectful. On the 28th, being the Day on which the Parliament was to break up, a Letter to the King was read, setting forth the destructive Effects of the Schism in that Province, and the unwarrantable Proceedings of the Clergy, in regard to the Administration of the Sacraments. The Reading of this Letter, which was generally approved of, took up an Hour and a Half.

Paris A la main, July 19. We learn from Corfica, by the Way of Genoa, that the Malecontents have suppressed all the Provincial Magistrates, and elected a Commander in Chief and three Lieutenants General, who are to make new Laws to be observed in the Island, and labour to accomplish a Design, which if it succeeds, will surprize all Europe.

Paris, July 5. The Duke de Belleisle is set out for his Government of Metz, where he is gone to make Preparations for assembling the Troops which are to encamp there under his Command in September next.

Paris, July 27. The Chambers of Inquests and Requests, are ordered to join the Grand Chamber at Soissons, and are from thence to return thither. The Letters Patents are actually under Seal for suppressing the Royal Chamber; but without Prejudice to its Decisions. An Express from Madrid has brought some News of Importance, of which not a Tittle transpires.

Lisbon, June 25. The Difficulties, which have been reported to subsist between this Court and that of England, concerning the Commerce, are settled to the mutual Satisfaction of both Nations. The Success of this is in a great Measure owing to the prudent Measures taken by Mr. Castres, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain. The Dauphin Man of War is sailed with this Account for England.

Lisbon, June 5. The last Ship from Brazil has brought a Confirmation that the Tappas, or Inhabitants of Paraguay are firmly resolved to maintain themselves in a State of Independency where they place all their Happiness. Innocence and Tranquillity reign amongst them; their Manners are so different from those of the Europeans, that they cannot be reconciled to our Laws and Customs: In short, they will submit neither to the Spaniards nor Portuguese; and it is hardly possible to reduce them by Force. They have upwards of 30,000 Infantry armed with Muskets and Sabres. Their Cavalry is also very numerous, well mounted and accoutred; their Arms are a Carbine and a Spear, with a Bow and Arrows. These Troops are commanded by Jesuits. Father Trovan, Thunder, is Commander in Chief of the Cavalry. It is reckoned that the Order of Jesuits draws yearly from Paraguay six Millions of Piastres.

Naples, June 18. The Algerine Corsairs that were dispersed in the Seas of Malta and Sicily, having heard that the King's Xebecues lately took one of their Vessels off of Cape Sizio, Vexation at this Loss, and a Desire to be revenged, have made them resolve to unite and seek his Majesty's armed Vessels. The Court being informed of that Resolution, immediately ordered the St. Charles and the Conception Men of War, to put to Sea, and join the Xebecues, Gallions, and Galleys destined to cruize upon those Pyrates; now we shall

see whether the Barbary Squadron will venture to come to Blows with ours, and what will be the Issue of the Engagement. As for the Algerine Vessel we lately took, we have no great Reason to boast of the Exploit; she mounted but 12 Guns and 10 Patteraroes, and yet she fought four of our Xebecues ten Hours before she struck.

Rome, June 15. The 7th Instant in the Night a Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Frascati, which threw the Inhabitants into such a Consternation, that they abandoned their Houses, and fled into the Fields: Four Houses were overthrown in that Town. Two other Shocks were felt at Velletri, Marino, Castle Gandolfo, Albano, and also in and about this Metropolis; but they did no remarkable Damage.

Paris A la main, July 22. The People of Paris always flatter'd themselves, and the Event shews it was not without Foundation, that the King's residing at Compeigne would have a happy Influence on the Matters that have been so long in Agitation. The Grand Chamber was 100 near the King for the Persons who interested themselves in the Negotiation relating to it, not to avail themselves of this Proximity. In Effect, since his Majesty went to that Place, M. Maupeou, First President of the Parliament, has had several Conferences with his Majesty; and in the last the King desired him to signify to the Parliament, that he gave them Permission to return. On coming out from the King, M. Maupeou received the Compliments of the Nobility belonging to the Court, on this Subject: On his Return to Soissons he intimated the agreeable News to the Members of the Grand Chamber, and dispatched circular Letters to the other Exiles, informing them, that the King had forgiven his Parliament, and granted them Leave to return.

It is said, that as this august Body was dispersed by Letters de Cachet, there must be others issued to re-unite them; and that these Letters are actually preparing.

Paris A la main, August 2. Letters de Cachet are every Day dispatching to the several Places where the Parliament had been banished, in order to recall the Members, who are all to re-assemble here on the 20th, or, at farthest, on the 25th of this Month.

L O N D O N.

July 6. Letters from America advise, that the French have gained the Nova Scotia Indians to themselves; that a very considerable Body of Indians and French have appeared on the Back Frontiers of North Carolina; and that 500 French, with a Body of Indians, were advancing towards Georgia.

July 6. Whilst our Northern Colonies are threatened with an Invasion from the French, and no Satisfaction can be obtained with regard to the Neutral Islands, it is no small Comfort to hear, that Great Britain has contracted for Seventy Thousand Russians, to maintain the Balance of Power in Europe: For now in case of another general War, there will be no need of transporting any of our Troops to Flanders, as the Austrians, Hanoverians, and Dutch, in conjunction with 70,000 Russians, and the hired Troops of some petty German Princes, will be sufficient to defend the Empire and the Netherlands; consequently we may send over some Thousands of regular Forces to protect our Colonies.

Private Letters from Paris intimate, that the Subsidy paid to Sweden is likely to be increased, in order to enable the Nation to perform its Engagements in Case of new Troubles in Germany, as a Division must be found for the Russian Forces, since so formidable a Body of these are to be employed as Great Britain and the House of Austria may think proper: And these Letters add, that some important Instructions have been lately sent to the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

July 25. They write from Madrid, that one of the chief Points on the Carpet, in regard to the Negotiation with England, is to contrive some Method for getting speedy Satisfaction when any English Ships are illegally taken by their Guarda Costa's in America; for as to Navigation in the West-Indian Seas without Search or Visit, they don't seem inclined to make us such a Concession; consequently our Ships will always be liable to be taken: Nevertheless, they profess a sincere Desire to do Justice for all illegal Captures; and, for this Purpose, they are willing to abridge the tedious Forms of Law hitherto used on such Occasions; and that all Captures shall be tried, without Appeal, by a Supreme Court in the West-Indies.—In short, they seem willing to do any Thing but the right Thing.

'Tis said the French Parliament, who have been exiled so long, are recalled by Order of the French King.

By a Letter from Ilands, 15 Degrees of the North, we hear that from the Cove of arrived there that Captains Ford and Ensign Adsett, on take in fresh Water the Colonel's going Days after the Co failed from the Co Kent, came in: send, Lieutenants Ensigns Bush and Preston. They failed from the Co on board both Spirits, and had from the Cove of got in the Island old Cloaths and or Currency in Inhabitants are B in the whole Isla no Account of the

July 27. We from the West-ward Passage by failed from Engl of Observation.

By a private Credit, we hear Protestants in Troops were sent killed several, and Sexes Prisoners, from their Par

They write of twenty-five order to seize Followed got tachment, which hending a second conveyed him to in the Dominio Affair has been

August 2. T Vienna, that th the Turks tow the same Time the Matter, be count of these is no Occasion

Letters from that the Lesser consult about for keeping in and Campo F ractory, since by the Imperia

Our Corresp Presidents of of that respec Towns People, ordinary Mark they should be

August 5. ved their Lett jessy's Orders of this Month

We learn out for the Co at Santander, going to equ there, for son

August 8. that an Allian has been late

Letters fro give an Acc with Majesty pany, by tal allowed a fr ditions and known.

We hear Jamaica, will Elizabeth board Capt. she is engag in Pennsylva N

September Houfack, b last, is still Papers; bu is offered us ven the Pu rences, for

ture to
be the
Algerine
at Reason
12 Gun
our of our
he Night
ti, which
ternation,
Red into
in that
Velletri,
fo. in and
emarkable

le of Paris
at shews it
ing's refi-
it. fluence
Agitation.
King for the
Negotia-
ives of this
went to
of the Par-
th his Ma-
m to signi-
Permission
King, M.
the Nobil-
objed: On
agreement
amber, and
her Exiles,
forgiven his
return.
was dispersed
ers issued to
are actually

wife, that the
lians to them-
y of Indians
Frontiers of
with a Bo-
Georgia.
ies are threat-
and no Sa-
to the Neu-
to hear, that
ity. Thousand
er in Europe:
War, there
of our Troops
overians, and
Russians, and
man Princes,
and the Ne-
d over some
our Colo-

te, that the
be encreased,
in its Engage-
ermany, as a
ussian Forces,
e to be em-
ers of Austria
add, that
n lately sent
inople.
f, that one of
egard to the
ive some Me-
when any En-
their Guards
ration in the
Visit, they
Concession;
e liable to be
incere Desire
and, for this
the tedious
h Occasions;
hout Appeal,
ndies.—In
ing but the
bo have been
of the French

By

By a Letter from St. Jago (one of the Verde Islands, 15 Degrees North Latitude, in the Possession of the Portuguese) dated the 20th of April last, we hear that the Kent Indianman, which sailed from the Cove of Cork on the 24th of March last, arrived there that Day, with Colonel Alderbrook, Captains Ford and Weller, Lieutenant Hunt, and Ensign Adsett, on board. They desired Leave to take in fresh Water, which the Governor granted on the Colonel's going on Shore to see him. Two Days after the London, the other Indianman that sailed from the Cove of Cork in Company with the Kent, came in: She had on board Captain Towns, Lieutenants Welch, Hewelton, and Reynolds, Ensigns Bush and Reynolds, and the Chaplain Mr. Preston. They set Sail again for Madagascar on the 3d of May. The Officers, Sailors, and Soldiers on board both Ships, were in good Health and Spirits, and had not lost a Man since their Sailing from the Cove of Cork.—All the Provisions they got in the Island of St. Jago, was in Exchange for old Cloaths and old Linen, Money being of no Use or Currency in that Part of the World. All the Inhabitants are Black, and there was no white Man in the whole Island but the Governor. They had no Account of the Britannia.

July 27. We hear that several Men of War from the West-Indies are to be join'd in the Windward Passage by others which a few Weeks since sailed from England; in order to form a Squadron of Observation.

By a private Letter from France, of undoubted Credit, we hear, that at a religious Assembly of Protestants in the Province of Saintonge, some Troops were sent against them, who fired on them, killed several, and took above forty Persons of both Sexes Prisoners, and a great Number of young Men from their Parents, sent them to Convents.

They write from Mannheim, that a Detachment of twenty-five hundred being sent to the Rhine, in order to seize some Ministers, and some of his Followers, got into a town, and a detachment, which they soon retook, and were sending a second Visit with a detachment, they conveyed him to Schwelm in the Rhine, in the Dominions of the King of Prussia. This Affair has been laid before the Emperor.

August 2. They acknowledge, in Vienna, that they are informed of the Turks towards Bender and Chocz, the same Time they affect to be very quiet in the Matter, because some Particulars of count of these Motions seem to indicate is no Occasion to take Umbrage.

Letters from Genoa of the 8th of August, wife, that the Lesser Council has met again, to consult about the properest Measures to be taken for keeping in Awe the Inhabitants of San Remo and Campo Freddo, who begin to grow more refractory, since they have Hopes of being supported by the Imperial Court.

Our Correspondent at Paris acquaints us, that the Presidents of the Parliament, and other Members of that respectable Body, have signified to the Towns People, that they should forbear any extraordinary Marks of Joy at their Return, for fear they should be misrepresented.

August 5. The Parliament of Paris have received their Letters de Rappel, and are, by his Majesty's Orders, to assemble at Paris the latter End of this Month.

We learn from Madrid, that the Ships fitting out for the Company of Campeachy and Honduras, at Santander, will not sail this Year; but they are going to equip the four Men of War lately built there, for some Expedition.

August 8. It is reported by Persons of Credit, that an Alliance between this Kingdom and Spain has been lately contracted, in regard to Commerce.

Letters from Elsinour, dated the 27th of July, give an Account, that three Days before his Danish Majesty dissolved the Danish West India Company, by taking the Colony into his own Hands, allowed a free Trade to every Body. The Conditions and Time of taking Place are not yet known.

We hear that his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, will shortly embark for England.

Elizabeth Canning, we hear, is embarked on board Capt. Storta's Ship for America, and that she is engaged as a Servant in a Dissenter's Family in Pennsylvania.

N E W - Y O R K .

September 23. The Havock done in and about Housack, by the Indians, the latter End of August last, is still continued to be mentioned in the Boston Papers; but as nothing of Moment relative thereto is offered us, more than what we have already given the Public among our own Domestic Occurrences, for Weeks past, we have omitted useless Re-

petitions to make Room for Articles of more Importance. The same Papers, however, contain this Particular, That on the 25th or 26th of August, forty-two or forty-four Canoes, of Indians, with five, six, and seven, in a Canoe, were seen to cross a Lake, with a Design, it was supposed, to make a Descent on the Boston Frontiers.

Last Sunday Se'night Capt. Corne arrived here in 9 Weeks from the Coast of Africa, who acquaints us, That a large Snow from Antigua, with a small Tender, arrived at the River Gambia, in 42 Days; and that some Time in May last, Capt. Trimble, in a Sloop belonging to London, with all his Men, were taken Prisoners by the Natives, and carried up into the Country; but that the Sloop was afterwards retaken by the English, and brought under the Guns of James's-Fort, in the River Gambia.

Most of the Vessels that arrived here last Week suffered more or less in a hard Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, which happened on the fourth Instant. Capt. Corne, from Africa, had it for sixteen Hours, very violent, from S. E. to S. W. in which he lost his Boltsprit, and one of his Hands; and had not the Gale abated at the Time it did, must have cut away his Mast, having every Thing in Readiness for that Purpose. Two or three Days after, off of the Capes of Virginia, Capt. Corne met with great Quantities of Lumber, by which he imagined some Vessel must either have been cast away, or had been lightning, in order to keep her from foundering. Capt. Everson, in a Sloop of this Port, who sailed from hence for Co-racon, about a Month since, returned here on Wednesday last, having in Lat. 36. Lon. 67. on the instant, and in the same Gale, lost his Jib, all his Mast, and every other Thing off his Decks, and lay down on his Beam Ends, and had his Mast split very much: He sailed again on Saturday last, in a Bermudian Sloop, bound for the West-Indies, says, that the Gale took him by the Mast, and having the Misfortune to break his Mast, the Sloop broached too, lay down for a considerable Time, and would in all Probability, never have righted again, had not he alone, with an uncommon Resolution, being deserted by all his People, cut away the Mast, by which Means the Deck was freed from the Load of Water that then lay upon it, and the Vessel rose gradually. A few Days after they met with Capt. Miller in a Schooner from Barbados, bound for New Brunswick, who spared Capt. Jones a few Spars, &c. and having fitted himself up in the best Manner he could, arrived here on Saturday last.

W I L L I A M S B U R G .

September 10. On Monday last arrived here, from Winchester, Capt. Waddil, of the North Carolina Regiment, who brought with him, under an Escort, Monsieur La Force, who is now confin'd in the public Goal in this City.

P H I L A D E L P H I A .

September 19. Saturday last the Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD returned here from New York.

September 26.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Reading, dated September 22.

"This Morning a melancholy Accident happen'd; a Dutchman carelessly handling a Gun, it went off, and shot a Girl about 13 Years old thro' the Heart, and she instantly expired.—The Bears were never half so numerous as now: You can scarce go a Mile without seeing one. Several of them have been killed near this Town lately, and one was killed at Saquehannah which actually weighed 900 Weight."

We hear from West New Jersey, that one Matthew Wright was robb'd on the Highway there the 18th Instant, of Forty four Pounds in Cash, and Goods, to the Value of Eight Pounds.

Sunday last the Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD preached here two excellent Charity Sermons; and One Hundred and Eighty five Pounds Sixteen Shillings, current Money [about £111 Sterling] were collected for the Poor Children in the Academy of this City. One noble Instance this, among many, of the charitable Disposition, and great Public Spirit of the Citizens of Philadelphia! Who, it cannot be doubted, will put in Practice the other Methods the Preacher so well recommended of relieving the Poor. His Morning Discourse abounded with fine Characters curiously pourtray'd. His late Sermons have discovered a deep Insight into human Nature, and great Skill in moral Peniciling; and these, with his Manner of Life, have gain'd him justly the Character of an exemplary Christian, fine Gentleman, and accomplish'd Orator.

A N N A P O L I S .

On Sunday Morning last Week, Mr. John Williams was found lying dead in the Road a few Miles from Town, and is supposed to have been hurt in falling from his Horse.

Last Week sailed for London, Capt. Bigg, in the Nepine, with whom went Passenger, Mr. Samuel Galloway, of West-River, Merchant.

Custom-House, Annapolis, Entered, N O N E .

Cleared for Departure,

Snow Sally, John Brown, for London;
Ship Neptune, Jerningham Bigg, for London;
Sloop Deborah, Sweetnam Burn, for Barbados;
Ship Hanbury, James Cresgh, for London;
Snow Dunlop, David Alexander, for Glasgow;
Ship Speedwell, Alexander Snappart, for London;
Schooner Sarah, Elijah Stodden, for Boston.

October 1, 1754.

To be RUN for,

In the Old Fields near Bladenburg, on Tuesday the 22d of this Instant.

A PRIZE of Ten Pounds Current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, bred in this Province, that never gain'd a Prize exceeding that Sum; each Horse to carry Nine Stone, Horse-Man's Weight; to run three Heats, three Times round the Poles to each Heat (which is about two Miles); and to ribb fifteen Minutes between the Heats.

The next Day, a Prize of Five Pounds Current Money, only the winning Horse the first Day excepted. The Horses, &c. to be entered for this first Day with Thomas Chittam the Day before Running, and to pay Ten Shillings Currency Entrance; and Five Shillings the next Day, at Starting. All Disputes to be determined by Messieurs John Cooke and Basil Waring, who are to apply the Entrance Money as they think proper.

W H E R E A S the Executors

of Mr. John Hammond, Son of Charles, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, are called on for sundry Sums of Money, and as it is requisite such Sums should be paid by the Ballances due to that Estate; this is, therefore, to desire all Persons indebted, to make immediate Payment, which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and oblige

Their humble Servants,

Anne Hammond,
Henry Griffith.

N. B. The Subscribers have a large Quantity of Land to dispose of, at a reasonable Rate.

T H E Subscriber intending immediately for England, desires all Persons indebted to him to pay off their Accounts: And those he is indebted to, he is ready to pay.

James Jolly.

The said Jolly has to dispose of, a Servant Man's Time, who has about 4 Years to serve, and who understands the Business of a Wire-Worker: As also, a large Quantity of Wire, fit for carrying on that Business.

R A N away from Col. Tayloe's

Mine-Bank, on Patapsco River, in Maryland, on the 30th of September last, two Negro Men; one named Frank, a small Fellow, has a yellowish Skin, a high Nose, about 20 Years of Age, and has a good Look; the other named George, a tall, thin, black Fellow, has a Wen, or Swelling, on one of his Knees, and is about 27 Years of Age. They have been in the Country about two Years, are very poorly apparelled, and can speak but little English.

Whoever brings the said Negroes to the Subscriber at the Mine-Bank, shall have Fifteen Shillings for each, if taken under ten Miles from home; Thirty Shillings for each, if at a greater Distance; THREE PISTOLS for both, if taken out of the Province, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

Thomas Lawson.

R A N away from the Subscriber,

living in Queen Anne's County, an Indented Servant Man, named James McGoun, is an Irishman, served the first Part of his Time with Mr. Jacob Giler, at his Iron Works: He was advertised when he first went away, but could hear nothing of him then; but have since heard he has been about the said Iron-Works, and in Lancaster County; he is remarkable for being very saucy when drunk, and is about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high: Has different Apparel with him, and sometimes dresses spruce, beyond a common Labourer.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, so as his Master may have him again, shall have FOUR PISTOLS Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

John Smyth.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Patuxent Iron Works, on the 25th of September, an Irish Servant Man, named James Lord, of a middle Size, and pitted with the Small Pox. He had on and took with him, a blue Fearnothering Jacket, Osnabrigs Breeches and Shirt, an old Worsted Cap, Russia Leather Shoes, Yarn Stockings, a new, fine, dark colour'd Camblet Coat, with white Metal Buttons, two Pair of new Russia Drab Breeches, a Pair of black Worsted Camblet Breeches, two Pair of Worsted Stockings, one Pair of Cotton Ditto, one Silk and four Linen Caps, two Silk Handkerchiefs, three new Creek Shirts, and three Ells of brown Osnabrigs. Whoever brings the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have a Pistole Reward.

Richard Wells.

Conformable to LAW, NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Joseph Burgess, living at the Falls of Patuxent River, taken up as a Stray, a large White Mare, branded with Something like an E on the near Shoulder. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW, NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Charles Howard, about 8 Miles from Mr. Snowden's, a Dark Iron Grey Mare, about 13 Hands high, blind of the right Eye, has a large black Spot, or Brand, on the near Buttock. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW, NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Cephus Childs, at Herring Bay, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark Bay Stone Horse, about 3 Years old, has no Brand or Flesh Mark. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living at Snowden's River, in the lower Part of Frederick County, in April last, the following Creatures, viz.

A Black Horse, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded on the near Buttock T I, and on the near Shoulder C, and paces naturally.

A Dark Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, and branded on one of his Buttocks with an I. And, A Dark Bay Horse Colt, not cut, dock'd, or branded.

Whoever takes up the said Creatures, and will give Intelligence, or bring them to the Subscriber, shall have three Pounds Reward.

George Darby.

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

To be Sold on Thursday the 18th of October,

SUNDRY Goods belonging to the Estate of the late DANIEL DULANY, Esq; deceased, consisting of a great Variety of choice Household Furniture; likewise a considerable Quantity of Osnabrigs, Cotton, and sundry other valuable new Goods. The Sale to be held at the late Dwelling House of the Deceased.

Daniel Dulany, } Executors.
Walter Dulany, }

N. B. There will be a great Variety of Books, both English and French, to be Sold at the said Vendue; and likewise a handsome Coach with complete Harness.

STRAY'D, or stolen, (but supposed to be stolen) out of Annapolis, the Beginning of September, a bright Bay Mare about 14 Hands high, trows and gallops light, and is branded on the near Shoulder T, with a stroke across it. Whoever returns her to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

James Johnson.

Conformable to LAW, NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of William Brackenbury, in St. Mary's County, taken up as a Stray, a very Dark Bay Mare, almost Black, has a Star in her Forehead, two white Spots on her Throat, two on one of her Shoulders, and two on one of her Thighs, not branded: She has with her an Iron-Grey Colt, about three Years old, not branded. The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

London-Town, Sept. 18, 1754.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, of London Town, are desired to come and pay off their respective Accounts, to enable him to pay those he is indebted to, or else they must expect Trouble.

William Bicknell.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling-House and Lot where Robert Gordon, Esq; deceased, lately lived.

Also, the Dwelling House where Mr. William Thornton lately lived, with all the Warehouses and other Out Houses adjoining.

The Whole to be Sold together, or in separate Lots if required.

For Terms and Title apply to

John Raitt, Robert Swann.

September 6, 1754.



THE Ship Hubbards, lying at Annapolis River, in the County of Maryland, with her Kettle, Apparel, and Furniture, being condemned at a Court of Vice Admiralty for Payment of Mariners Wages, and Costs of Suit, will be exposed to Sale by the Marshal of the said Court, at the City of Annapolis, on the second Day of the next Provincial Court, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the highest Bidder. And any Person or Persons inclined to purchase the said Vessel, may, on Application to Thomas Walcott of Chester Town, in Kent County, view the said Vessel, with her Tackle, &c.

Signed per Order, Richard Dorsey, Register.

Just Launch'd, and lying at Baltimore Town, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, very cheap, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money,



A SLOOP, 28 Feet Keel, 11 Feet Beam, and 5 Feet in the Hold, deck'd fore and aft, and is strong and well built. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase, may view the Vessel and know the Price by applying to Mr. John Moale, Merchant, in the said Town, or to the Subscriber.

Nathanael Rumney.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Mr. Snowden's Iron Works, on the 1st of this Instant September, an Irish Convict Servant Man, named Robert Dollason, but probably will change his Name; he is a luffy well-set Fellow, has a Scar over his left Bye-Brow, and a large Scar on the Joint of his left Wrist, has a down Look, and is of a pale Complexion: Had on when he went away, an Osnabrigs Coat, a Country-Linnen Shirt, and Sailor's Trowsers of the same, dyed of a reddish Colour, a white Felt Hat, a Pair of grey Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of fall Shoes.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have Four Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; and if taken out of this Province, SIX PISTOLES.

Thomas Daviss.

Belhaven, in Virginia, August 12, 1754. **R**AN away, this Morning, from the Subscriber, the following Servants, viz. Christopher Harper, by Trade a Bricklayer, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, he has a Hair in his Walk, and goes stooping, and wide, and has a very ill Aspect: Had on, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, a Check Shirt, a Pair of ribb'd Rustian Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes.

Anne Harper, Wife to the aforesaid Harper, aged about Forty Years, she has a stooping Carriage in her Walk, is round shouldered, thin visaged, has lost two of her fore Teeth, and has a sad folding Tongue: Had on, a blue Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, and other Cloaths I cannot describe.

John Edinburgh, aged about Thirty Years, has short yellowish Hair, halts in his Walk, has sore Legs, and is one of few Words, except when in Liquor: Had on, a blue Sailor's Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, old Shoes, and a half worn Felt Hat.

They took with them a Bay Horse, with a Blaze in his Face, and branded thus WP. 'Tis thought that they have also taken with them two of the Reverend Mr. Charles Green's Horses, the one of a Roan Colour, the other a dark Bay.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have a Pistole Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by William Waite.

July 3, 1754.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, have, by their Advertisements, required the Debtors of said Office to pay the Interest on their several Bonds, which they have hitherto failed to comply with, and the Commissioners once more inform the Debtors of the said Office, that unless they pay the Interest on their several Bonds, they will be liable to the Order of the Commissioners, Richard Dorsey, Clerk Paper Currency Office.

June 20, 1754.

RAN away from the Subscriber, near the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel County, on the 16th of June, a Negro Man, named Joseph Marriott, lately convicted from him, he is a tall slim Fellow, and talks very English. Had on a black Cloth Coat, a short white Flannel Waistcoat, a Check Shirt, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, a Pair of old channell'd Pumps, a Worsted Cap, and an old Castor Hat; and took sundry other Cloaths with him.

Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles Reward.

Benjamin Wells.

RAN away with the above Fellow, a Convict Servant Man, named John Stewart, of a small Size. Had on and took with him, a brown Broad Cloth Coat, a red Broad Cloth Waistcoat, two blue Sailor's Jackets, a Pair of red Plush Breeches, with white Metal Buttons, a Pair of blue Worsted Stockings, a Pair of old Pumps, a brown Wig, a large brim'd Hat, and Silk Handkerchief, and sundry other Cloaths.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive a Pistole Reward.

Robert Killison.

RAN away from the Bush River Iron Works, in March last, a Scotch Servant Man, named Archibald Hamblen; he is a very luffy tall Fellow, stoops a little in the Shoulders, and turns in his Toes as he walks, and is very freckled in the Face and Hands, and slow of Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse white Linnen Shirt, a coarse Cotton Jacket, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever shall take up the above-mentioned Servant, and secure him, so that his Master may get him again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward.

Benjamin Wells.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed By JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 17, 1754.

Mr. GREEN,

THE inclosed Piece is thought, by the Persons to whose Judgment it has been submitted, to contain certain Sentiments that are not improper for the Consideration of the Public; and as it has admitted no indecent Reflections upon Authority, nor can reasonably give Offence to any Man, who is in the true Interest of his Country, it is hoped that it may find a Place in your Paper.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble Servant.

DEAR SIR,

IN Answer to your obliging Letter of the 20th of September, wherein you desire my Sentiments on the Subject of our late Conversation; I must premise, without farther Ceremony, that, in my Opinion, there is no Maxim in Politics which more immediately gains the Assent, than "that Papists ought to be excluded from all Share in the Government of a Protestant People." But that the Test-Act hath effectually excluded them, or is likely to do so, I deny, and could mention several recent Examples among ourselves to the contrary; and that History is to be credited, that informs us, that in the Year 1682, long after the Test-Act was made, several Papists, under the Disguise of Protestants, thrust themselves into Places and Employments; among a Number of other Instances, that one Duff got into the Rectory of Rail in Essex, and Dr. Goodman obtain'd the See of Gloucester. Some conscientious Papists there may be, and I hope there are; but there is too much Ground to suppose, as to great Part of them, that if they have a Service to do for MOTHER CHURCH, they can swallow SACRAMENTS, not only without Scruple, but with Merit. They have Abundance of Maxims to help them over such little Difficulties, "either the End consecrates the Means, or the Nullity of the Orders and Missions in the Church of England, invalidates all Consecration of the Elements," and consequently prevents their wonderful Transformation; and then they remaining as they were, partaking of them is no more than eating a Bit of common Bread, or drinking a Sip of ordinary Wine: Or if the Scruples of a Popish Conscience requires it, a Dispensation from the Pope, or his Commissioners, may be procur'd; for what will they not grant Dispensations for, who canonize Murderers for Martyrs, and celebrate for Saints the vilest Miscreants.

I own the present melancholy Situation of my Mind is greatly aggravated, when I reflect on the peculiar Circumstances of this Province. There appears so little Unanimity among us, whilst our intestine Enemies the Jesuits, and their Tools and Emissaries, are embracing every Opportunity to foment Divisions, and exercising all their Craft and Subtily to force or deceive us into our own Destruction: And here I cannot help observing that too many who profess themselves Protestants, in order to serve some paltry Views of Interest or Favour, countenance and carry on the Deceit, at the Risque of every Thing that is valuable to Freemen and Englishmen. So that, I fear, without some extraordinary Interposition of Providence, or a speedy Alteration of our Conduct, we must submit to see our most inveterate Enemies the French, and their allied Indians (who have already attacked and invaded our Neighbour Colony of Virginia), lording it over all the British Dominions in America.

Does Popery increase in this Province? The great Number of Popish Chapels and the Crowds that resort to them, as well as the great Number of their Youth sent this Year to foreign Popish Seminaries for Education, prove to a Demonstration that it does; moreover, many Popish Priests and Jesuits, hold sundry large Tracts of Land, Manors and other Tenements, and on several of them have Dwelling-Houses, where they live in a collegiate Manner, having public Mass-Houses, where they

exercise their religious Functions, and propagate their dangerous Doctrines, with the greatest Industry, and without controul! Good GOD! Is it possible we can be so stupid, so deluded, as not to perceive the pernicious Consequences of such illegal Practices to us and our Posterity? How the Papists have obtain'd such a plenary Indulgence in Maryland, I shall not at present endeavour to account for; it may possibly be the Subject of some future Letter to you: For tho' I shall always be against persecuting those who have the Misfortune to be brought up in the Popish Religion, yet I must think it behoves our Government, to take as much Care as possible, that his Majesty's Subjects may not be perverted to it. This they ought to do not only for religious but political Considerations; because, by the very Principles of that Religion, tho' those that profess it should be quiet, they can never be faithful Subjects. As you, Sir, are so singular as to consider the true Happiness of our Constitution, I cannot but earnestly recommend it to you to declare yourself a Candidate for the next General Election for your County; then, I flatter myself, it will be in your Power to brighten and enforce the true Principles of Liberty to our deluded Countrymen; to show them the apparent Dangers they are exposed to by suffering a most detested Swarm of Jesuits (those Traitors and Parricides to their Country) to engross and occupy such large Possessions among us; to evince the Absurdity of allowing them, as they are known to be implacable Enemies to our happy Constitution, both in Church and State, the Enjoyment and full Benefit of those Laws, they are incessantly endeavouring to overturn: I will not say, it would be just in us to compel them to come in, but I am sure it would be prudent in us to compel them to go out; I must here be understood to mean the Jesuits only.

From what has been said we have too much Reason to conclude, that Popery is the Foundation of all our present Distractions, Divisions and Dangers; let us then take away the Cause, and the Effect will cease; let us modestly and calmly unite to refuse our Voices, at the next General Election of Representatives, to any Candidate that will not bind himself by Promise to promote some such Bill, as passed the Lower House, last May Session, by a great Majority of Patriots and Friends to Liberty and the Protestant Cause; I mean, *The Bill to prevent the Growth of Popery, within this Province*; I repeat it again, let us take away the Cause and the Effects will cease; but I do not mean to take away, in the same Manner that the French have done, and are now doing, to those they call their Hugonot Subjects; No, I am not for Dragooning, Imprisonment, Banishment, or the Gallies; but still, I am for Self-Preservation, and for such Laws as will put it out of the Power of the Jesuits, and their deluded Votaries, to endanger the Peace of this Province, and the Repose of all the British Colonies upon this Continent: Let us imitate the glorious Example of the Parliament of Ireland, to their wife Laws is owing the Tranquillity of that Kingdom, and, to the due Execution of them, it is that Popery subsists chiefly among the Lower Class of their People: Let us examine their salutary Laws, and adopt such of them, as shall be found most suitable to our Circumstances.

Perhaps, by this Time, you begin to repent engaging me in this tedious Epistle, and indeed, I did not intend to have been thus prolix, when I sat down to comply with your Request; but from the Copiousness of the Subject, I found it difficult to keep within the Bounds of an ordinary Letter: But I hasten to a Conclusion, as the Design of this is only to lay the Ground-Work of some future Observations. And as, at this Time, 'tis made a Question whether the Penal Laws extend to this Province, or not, I must recommend the following Act of Assembly to your most serious Consideration, viz. *An Act of Assembly declaring several Acts of Parliament, made in the Kingdom of England, to be in Force within this Province.* Body of Laws, Page 48.

In my next to you, I intend to consider, and to the utmost of my Abilities to shew, the Necessity of enforcing such Acts of Parliament as are clearly introduced among us, by the abovementioned Act of Assembly, in order to rouse the Luke-warm, and to convince them, that their true Interest, and indeed their Safety, depends on Unanimity, and a cordial Perseverance, to support the great and good Work begun. In this laudable, tho' perhaps invidious, Undertaking, I propose to treat the Subject with all imaginable Tenderness; yet will I not be deterred therefrom through Fear of offending, nor will I be biased by Favour, or misled by Party. Continue then (as you see how much I shall want Assistance) your kind Indulgence in communicating your Sentiments to me, as they may occasionally occur; and prosper in the glorious Pains I hear you are taking to cement the Protestants of all Denominations; baffle that weak and groundless Calumny, that the Dissenters are intended a Sacrifice one after another to the Church of England; point out to them their Security from the Laws of Toleration; explain to them the Steadiness and laudable Conduct of many of their Representatives; ridicule that vile, that senseless Impostition, which has of late been so industriously propagated, That the Lower House of Assembly is our GREATEST GRIEVANCE, calculated to mislead and disgust the Minds of honest unthinking Men, and to serve the narrow Views of Party, or meaner Self Interest. On this last Subject I shall take Occasion to speak freely, and perhaps personally, when I consider the Act of Assembly mentioned and recommended to you above. In the mean while, I am, Dear Sir, &c.

BASTIA, July 2.

THE Rebels having charged some Peasants, who were bringing Provisions to this City, to deliver Letters in their Name, whereby they summoned the Inhabitants to pay them a Contribution of 26000 Crowns, and threatened, in Case of a Denial, to plunder and burn all the Farm Houses and Country Seats in this Neighbourhood: The Marquis Grimaldi, instead of regarding such Menaces, sent in the Night a Detachment of the Garrison to surprize an advanced Post occupied by eighty of the Rebels, most of whom have been killed or taken Prisoners.

We were some Time doubtful whether the Rebels had any Artillery; but now we find it is true that a foreign Vessel did bring them some Cannon; but as they are only Field Pieces, it is not to be expected that they can do much Execution against fortified Towns: Besides, we are informed that they want both Gunners and Carriages for their Artillery; so that we presume they will hardly venture to undertake the Siege of this City, though they gave out that it was the Design of their late Movements.

Naples, July 5. Last Wednesday Morning the Queen was safely deliver'd of a Princess, which happy Event was soon after made known to the People, by a triple Discharge of the Cannon of the Castle of St. Elmo.

Turin, July 15. We are informed by our last Advices from Sardinia, that a Tunefian Corsair, of 18 Guns, was drove on the Rocks near Cagliari, the Beginning of this Month, and was dashed to Pieces, only five or six of the Crew having saved themselves in their Chaloupe.

Venna, July 17. At the Instance of the Russian Ambassador, all the Subjects of that Crown in our Service, are to be discharg'd in August next.

Hamburg, July 19. Among the other Ordinances to which the Empress of Russia gave her Assent before she left Moscow, there was one for prohibiting the Exportation of Timber from Estonia and Livonia.

By another, a Tax is laid on all the Subjects of the Empire without Distinction, whose Wives shall bear any Children; in order to raise a Fund for the Maintenance

Maintenance of a certain Number of Midwives, properly skilled in an Art which is greatly neglected in that Country.

Vienna, July 17. A very important Treaty, that has been for some Time on the Carpet, is on the Point of being concluded; but it is said that the Articles will not be made public, till towards the Month of November.

Her Imperial Majesty has established a Fund called, The Storm and Fire Chest, for the Relief of those who shall be reduced to Poverty by either of those Misfortunes, and out of it are to be relieved the Sufferers by the Fire at Prague, whether Jews or Christians.

Stockholm, July 18. According to the last Dispatches from Abo, our Commissioners and those of Russia cannot agree about certain Districts in the Duchy of Finland, which both Courts pretend a Right to.

Gibraltar, June 28. We are informed by our last Advices from Tunis, that the Corsairs of that Place have proved very unsuccessful in their late Cruises against the Ships of the Christian Powers, having taken but very few Prizes, and consequently made but few Slaves.

Dublin, July 9. As the Case in Relation to the Sale of a Prize Ship, which was decided in the Exchequer last Friday, was somewhat remarkable; the following State of it is published for the Information of our Readers: This Ship (the Mary of Dublin) was taken from the French last War by one of his Majesty's Ships, and brought into Kinsale, where it was condemned as a lawful Prize; the Captors impowered Mr. Tom to dispose of it, which he did to Messieurs Laughton and Carleton of Cork, who consigned it to their Correspondents in Dublin, where it was again sold to Messieurs Fly and Pemberton, of this City, from whom, as it was discovered to be originally an English Ship, the Property of Mr. Allen, of Norfolk, it was recovered on paying the usual Salvage; on which the last Purchaser was obliged to apply to the second for Restitution, the second to the first, and the first to the Captors, from whom Damages were recovered.

L O N D O N.

July 16. We see from what has happened in Virginia, how necessary it is to have an active and actual Militia, for they by no Means want a nominal One, to which every Person in the Colony is obliged to resort: But this answers no great End. Whereas the having some competent Garrisons in good Forts, on the Frontier, and a flying Camp of both Foot and Horse, on constant Duty, might answer many useful Purposes.

The great Objection to this is, that so many Men would be taken from their Labour; which would be prejudicial to themselves and the Colony. But with regard to themselves, while in the public Service, they ought to be subsisted by the Public, and at the End of a proper Period, rewarded with such a competent Grant of Land, which, with their own Industry, may enable them to live easily the Remainder of their Days. In twenty or thirty Years, by this Method, some Thousands of good Troops might, with Facility, be established in Virginia.

In respect to the Colony, this would be highly advantageous: It would render those of their Youth, who have restless roving Dispositions, useful to the Community, and cure them of their Foibles. It would be a Means of keeping the Indian Nations steady to our Interest by knowing at any Time, where to seek Protection. Lastly, it would quicken the Industry of the Planters in general, by rendering them secure, and removing all Apprehensions of Negroes rising, or foreign Invasions. To excite People to become rich, what Motive so strong, as to make them sensible they are safe.

July 24. Since the late Peace, large Swarms of Germans are seen coming down the Rhine, in Search of new Habitations. The Number of German Families which have, since the End of last Winter, arrived in the Port of Cologne, is computed to be near Three Thousand; and as many more are preparing to follow. The King of Prussia, through whose Dominions these Emigrations are made, has offered the People the same Advantages which they are seeking in other Countries. They have however declined this Offer, and he in Return has refused them Passage, not being willing to suffer his Neighbours to lose what he cannot gain. This Regulation, however, has produced no other Effect than to turn the Evacuation into another Channel; from Bois le Duc by Water to Amsterdam, and thence to England and America. But perhaps it would be good Policy in other States to concur with the King of Prussia, in stopping their Progress; for it has been observed, that tho' they are driven from their own Country by an intolerable

Oppression, which leaves them scarce one Day in seven for themselves, yet they do not mingle with the Natives under a milder Government; but, in our Settlements in America, keep themselves a distinct People, and by their Numbers become dangerous Competitors for Superiority, at which they have aimed more than once.

August 1. Letters from Sicily advise that the Eruptions of Mount Aetna have been so terrible and so frequent in the Month of June last, that all the Fields, Gardens, &c. for upwards of three Leagues, around that Mountain, have been destroyed; and that they have likewise had divers Shocks of Earthquakes in that Island, some of which were so violent, that two Villages have been swallowed up.

August 2. Letters from Modena abound with Encomiums on the Duke their Sovereign for the Wisdom of his Government. Trade lifts up its drooping Head, and begins to flourish by the setting up of divers Silk Manufactories and other Fabrics in the principal Towns of that Duchy. All the Regiments, both Horse and Foot, are compleat. And his Serene Highness has filled up all the vacant Posts in his Army. They also talk of some new Arrangements in the Ministry, for the better Management of foreign and domestic Affairs.

They write from Lisbon, that the two Ships which were lately sent with warlike Stores to Magazam, are arrived in the Tagus, and have brought Advice of a new Engagement between the Garrison of that Place and the Moors, in which two of the principal Commanders of the latter were killed on the Spot, and several other Officers made Prisoners.

They write from Brussels, that they are in greater Hopes than ever of seeing the perplexed Affairs of the Tariff and Barrier settled to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concerned, the Dispatches on those Subjects, by the last Couriers from Vienna, being extremely favourable.

August 2. It has been rightly observed, that we ought always to be jealous of the French, in Time of Peace as well as War; for they have always done us more Harm in Time of Peace, than they could in Time of War. We ought to be jealous of them on many Accounts, and, among others, because they have, by high Duties, in a Manner prohibited every Thing of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture, of this Country, except our Corn and our Wool, which they find necessary for the Support of their Poor and their Manufactures; and our Salt Provisions, which they find necessary for the Support of their Navigation, and Colonies.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated July 18.

"The Affair which gave Rise to the Idea of a Plot to destroy the Stadtholderian Family, did not happen in Friesland, as has been published, but in North Holland, and was nothing more than a particular Dispute about Territory, wherein a Magistrate of the Country, who, by the bye, was very much hated, had found Means, by a false Report, to interest her Royal Highness in the Matter of Dispute. This Magistrate, whose Name is Blyenberg, had caused a triumphal Arch to be erected, in order to honour the Passage of the Family, but upon Land which did not belong to his District. The Schout of the Place to which it did belong, not being consulted, complained of the Trespass, and the Peasants committed the Disorder, by demolishing, in a great Measure, the triumphal Arch, rather to affront and insult this Blyenberg than out of Disrespect to the Stadtholder, and her Royal Highness. Blyenberg, however, represented the Case to the Princess's Governante as a Design upon the Life of herself, and her illustrious Family: Whereupon her Royal Highness naturally gave Orders to enquire into this Business, and in Consequence thereof, the Advertisement was published in the Gazettes, promising One Hundred Ducats to any one who would discover the Authors of these Disorders."

August 3. The Accounts from Warsaw are full of Commendations of his Polish Majesty, for his Endeavours in reconciling the Differences that have arisen between several of the principal Families in Poland. — Whilst these Feuds continue no Business can be done in the Diet, there being a perpetual Opposition from that Party which thinks itself least favoured by the Crown. To such a Height of Unhappiness is that Kingdom arrived through the unbounded Liberty of the Nobles, who look upon the lower Sort of People as Slaves, having the Power of Life and Death over their Tenants.

Our Correspondents at Vienna acquaint us, that the celestial and terrestrial Globes lately finished for their Imperial Majesties, by J. G. Neffel, have been put up in the Library of the Court; and being universally admired, he has been honoured with the Title of Imperial Mechanist, a large Gold Medal which he is to wear upon his Breast, and a yearly Pension.

The Master of a Vessel arrived at Cork from St. Lucar, reports that the Plague rages on the Coast of Barbary, from whence the Inhabitants are daily retiring to escape its dreadful Effects.

August 6. It is insinuated in Advices from Paris, that the Ministry intend to pursue their Schemes in North-America, and at the same Time receive very civilly whatever Representations may be made on this Head by the British Court: That if they succeed, they will make it appear France has a Right to build Forts on the River Ohio; and along the Back of all our Northern Colonies: And if they miscarry, they need but own they were under a Mistake with regard to the Boundaries between the two Crowns in that Part of the World; and for all Things will be made easy, as this is not a very proper Juncture for carrying Matters to Extremities.

They write from Florence, that they cannot help being uneasy at the Situation of Affairs in Italy, especially as the King of the Two Sicilies has actually above fifty Thousand Men on Foot, and it is yet uncertain how so great a Force may be employed; for they seem to lay no Stress on the Court of Madrid's affecting to be dissatisfied with his Sicilian Majesty's refusing to acquiesce in the Arrangement of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, with Respect to the Disposal of Naples and Sicily, and the Duchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, after the Decease of his present Catholic Majesty.

August 7. It is certain the Want of heavy Artillery was the only Reason the Malecontents made no Attempts upon Baffia, when it was in a Manner blockaded by them, during which the Inhabitants of the Suburbs suffered greatly.

August 10. The Small (or Whale) Fishery having afforded great Satisfaction to the Nation gradually as the Ships have returned from Greenland; it is with no small Pleasure we can assure the Public, that the Great (or Herring) Fishery, off Shetland, has proved much more successful than is generally imagined; of which they will probably have Particulars in a few Days. The Whale Ships fish for different Owners, and return from the Fishing to the several Ports they are fitted out from, which gives us frequent Opportunities of informing our Readers of their Success: But the Fleet of Herring Boats, fish off Shetland, from one stated Time, till the Shoals move Southwards, which is about the Middle of August, when the Boats, after following them, return to the Port they sailed from, in order to change their Nets, and to proceed on the Yarmouth or latter Fishery; so that till their said Return we can only gather our Intelligence from Ships which come thro' the Fleet.

On the 11th ult. died in the Hospital for Invalids, at Berlin, aged 71, Simon Schultz, a Native of Thorn, the Circumstances of whose Life are pretty extraordinary. Being enlisted in the Swedish Service, in the Beginning of this Century, he was present at all the different Attacks, Sieges, and pitched Battles of Charles the XII. in Livonia, Saxony, and Poland. He was one of the Party that attended the Execution of the unfortunate General Patkul: He assisted at the memorable Battle of Pultowa; and was one of three Hundred Swedes, who, after their Defeat on that Occasion, swam over the Niepar, and followed the King to Bender, where he continued during that Prince's Stay in Turkey. In November, 1715, soon after the King's Arrival at Stralsund, he likewise came there: Having been made a Prisoner of War at the Surrender of that Fortress, he enlisted among the Prussian Troops, and made the late Campaigns in Silesia and Bohemia. In fine, in the Year 1748, after Fifty-one Years Service, this subaltern Hero went into the Hospital at Berlin, where he lately died.

The Ship Prince of Wales has brought from Greenland the entire Head and Horn of a Sea-unicorn; the Horn is above seven Feet long, beautifully wreathed and twisted. The Animal itself was found floating in the Sea, the Body almost consumed by Sharks.

Letters from Port l' Orient, inform us, that the Thirteen Cantons, lately arrived from Pondicherry, has brought a very circumstantial Account of the State of Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel, and of the Consequences of the Battle in September last, between the Forces of the English and French India Companies, but they have not yet thought fit to oblige the Public with any Particulars of that curious Account.

August 10. Some private Letters from Turin intimate, that Things is at a great Crisis in Italy; that the King of the Two Sicilies is not only recruiting but augmenting his Forces, without any visible Cause; that it is strongly reported the Republic of Genoa have met with a Purchaser for Corsica; and that the Court of Rome has, at the Request of his Sardinian Majesty, caused a Pilgrim

to be seized and some Practices of

August 14. H point John Reyno and Governor in Georgia, in Ame

The King has Lawrence, Esq; Majesty's Provinc

We have Advic lic Majesty has i all the Religious ceiving any new ten Years.

Extract of a L

"It is said th Marquis de la E Spain, was ow suade his Cathol in order to make Spain, &c.

You may dep return to their Month."

August 15. Harman, arrived follows. After Streights Mouth Lat. 45, he spok to Southampton, from Gibraltar, Commodore Edg leaving that Plac Ships he should Morocco had d Capt. Harman fr of the Sloop and and going from derland what th

Extrao Williamsburg

What are you do of you by the Ru you to be in all t For you will not repeated Violatio unworvened? T actual Hostilities tered upon our T ken from us our. In short Hurry and Conf By this Situati Merchants, of I be, in great Me we are sending Enemy, and Re must be, and i Attention to our make the 'prope really be the Co only knows! B different as to t at a Distance f

It requires n and Judgment and Prosperity flourishing Con immense Quant ported into Am of some Millis Shipping and I them, make a Part of your nufacturing th merce, What are wholly su your Trade th Cash among and that Abu become so va chiefly indebted and respectab however via the Tenor of vious to your in Power, — form themse

It does not generous' Eng Subsidies upo German Prin Thousands; the Ministers much has bee or even our declare plain Truth by your Gri

from St.
the Coast
the daily
om Paris,
hemes in
ive very
made on
they suc-
s a Right
long the
d if they
under a
ween the
nd so all
ot a very
tremities.
y cannot
Affairs in
vo Sicily
on Foot,
ce may be
efs on the
shed with
fce in the
Chapelle,
ard Sicily,
Guastalla,
Maj. fly.
heavy Ar-
ments made
a Manner
nhabitants
Fishery ha-
Nation gra-
Greenland;
assure the
Fishery, off
ful than is
ll probably
Whale Ships
the Fish-
d out from,
of informing
leet of Her-
stated Time,
ch is about
s, after fol-
ailed from,
proceed on
at till their
Intelligence
al for Inve-
z, a Native
le Life are
in the Swe-
Century, he
Sieges, and
Livonia, Sax-
e Party that
ate General
le Battle of
red Swedes,
ation, swim-
nce's Stay in
n after the
ewife came
r of War at
lited among
e Campaigns
e Year 1748,
baltorn Hero
ere he lately
rought from
n of a Sea-
Feet long,
The Animal
the Body al-
us, that the
Pondicherry,
count of the
andel, and of
ptember last,
French India
thought fit to
f that curious
from Turin
is in Italy;
not only re-
without any
rted the Re-
urchaser for
has, at the
ed a Pilgrim
10

to be seized and delivered up, who is charged with some Practices of a very extraordinary Nature.
August 14. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Reynolds, Esq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Colony of Georgia, in America.
The King has been pleased to appoint Charles Lawrence, Esq; to be Lieutenant Governor of his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, in America.
We have Advice from Madrid, that his Catholic Majesty has issued an Ordonnance, prohibiting all the Religious Houses in the Kingdom from receiving any new Nuns or Monks, for the Space of ten Years.
Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated August 3.
"It is said that the Cause of the Arrest of the Marquis de la Esenada, first Minister of State in Spain, was owing to his endeavouring to persuade his Catholic Majesty to abdicate the Crown, in order to make his Brother Don Carlos, King of Spain, &c.
You may depend upon it our Parliament will return to their Functions on the first of next Month."
August 15. The Account brought by Capt. Harman, arrived in the River from Leghorn, is as follows. After being twelve Days from the Straights Mouth (but don't mention the Day) in Lat. 45, he spoke with a Sloop bound from Malaga to Southampton, who had been Twenty four Days from Gibraltar, the Master of which told him that Commodore Edgewood had ordered him, on his leaving that Place, to acquaint all Masters of English Ships he should meet with, that the Emperor of Morocco had declared War against Great Britain. Capt. Harman farther says, that he ask'd the Name of the Sloop and Master, but it blowing very hard, and going from them very fast, he could not understand what they said.
Extract of a Letter from Virginia.
Williamsburg, June 4. In the Name of Curiosity, What are you doing in England? If we might judge of you by the Rules of good Policy, I should imagine you to be in all the Hurry of Preparation for War: For you will not surely suffer the most notorious and repeated Violations of Rights and Treaties to go on unrevenged? The French have long since commenced actual Hostilities against us here; have not only entered upon our Territories Manu portu, but have taken from us our Forts and strong Holds, such as they were. In short, all our Colonies are in the utmost Hurry and Confusion from the approaching Danger. By this Situation of our Affairs, you, Gentlemen Merchants, of the Mother Country, must expect to be, in great Measure, affected with us: For, whilst we are sending our Youth to the Repulsion of the Enemy, and Recovery of our Frontiers, Cultivation must be, and is, neglected: And, without a full Attention to our Produce, how shall we be able to make the proper Returns to England? What will really be the Consequence of these Proceedings, God only knows! But certainly you ought not to be indifferent as to the Danger, because at present, it is at a Distance from you.
It requires not a very great Degree of Knowledge and Judgment to comprehend, that on the Security and Prosperity of the Colonies, depends the present flourishing Condition of the Mother Country. The immense Quantities of Goods which are annually imported into America from England, to the Amount of some Millions Sterling; the great Number of Shipping and Hands employed in the Exportation of them, make up, I doubt not the most considerable Part of your present trading Interest; and, by manufacturing the Materials for this particular Commerce, What Numbers of Individuals, nay, Families, are wholly supported in England! How enriched are its Merchants! It is by the prosperous Condition of your Trade that you have gained such Abundance of Cash among you: And it is, owing to that Trade, and that Abundance, wholly, that your Lands are become so valuable. In short, Great Britain is chiefly indebted to us that she makes so rich, so potent, and respectable a Figure in Europe. A Truth that however evident, we have Reason to suppose, from the Tenor of their past Conduct, has not been so obvious to your Ministry; or, in other Words, to those in Power, whose immediate Duty it was to inform themselves concerning it.
It does not escape our Notice here, how ready and generous England has been, and still is, to grant Subsidies upon every paltry Alarm, to some petty German Princes, to the Tune of some Hundreds of Thousands; merely for the Sake of preserving, as the Ministers call it, the Balance of Power. How much has been done to preserve the Balance of Trade, or even our undoubted Rights in America, let them declare—who know it. In short, and to tell the plain Truth in a few Words, we are looked upon, by your Great Men,—as a Subject too low for

their sublime Politeness;—by your Country Squires and Coxcombs, as a Set of Transports and Vagabonds:—And by your Board, as unruly Children, that want more to be corrected than encouraged. Thanks to their Wisdoms, in taking so little Care of our Breeding.
It has been for many Years past, that the French have uninterruptibly been forming a Force on the Back of our Colonies, from the Mississippi to Canada, by gaining over the Indians to their Alliance, and erecting Forts at proper Distances, which might have a ready Communication from North to South. They had a triple Policy in this: First, That, by securing the Alliance of the Indians, they might engross the Peltry and Fur Trade. Secondly, That, by such Chain of Forts and Strength, they might not only prevent the Extension of our Colonies, but even strengthen and distress them at Pleasure. Thirdly, That, by such an Establishment and Possession, they might be able to procure the Back Parts of America, by Negotiation or Treaty, whenever our Ministry might be provoked to look into our Rights, and take up the Resolution of calling them to Account for such a Procedure.
CHARLES-TOWN, (South Carolina.)
Sept. 12. We hear that his Excellency, Arthur Dobbs, Esq; the new Governor of North Carolina, is arrived in that Province; and that a great Number of new Settlers, from Ireland, are also arrived there.
We likewise hear, that a Sloop has been spoke with on the Coast, beating off and on to get in here, bound from Jamaica to Virginia, which has neither Anchor nor Cable, and scarce any Sails or Rigging, having been plundered of them by a Spanish Sloop that met with her in the Windward Passage.
B O S T O N .
September 23. By a Vessel from Fort Halifax, at Teconnet Falls, on Kennebec River, we have Advice, that by this Time it is expected the Works at that Fort and Fort Western at Cushenoc, are finished, as also the Road of Communication between those two Forts; and that the Remainder of the Soldiers raised for the late Expedition upon Kennebec River (except such a Number as shall be left in Garrison for the Defence of the Forts there) are dismissed, together with the Workmen employ'd in building them; and that they, together with General Winslow, and the other Officers, will soon return to Boston.
A few Days ago came to Town by Land five Frenchmen, who on Friday last were examined before his Excellency and the Council, and we hear they gave the following Account of themselves, viz. That they belong'd to the French Army near the River Ohio, which being in want of Provisions, and their Service very hard, they, with Twenty-five others, deserted to Col. Washington, who sent them away before the fatal Action on the third of July.—That the French Soldiers in general were so dissatisfied with their Service, that if the English had a Force in those Parts sufficient to protect them, they would every Man desert except the Officers.—That the other Twenty five had disposed of themselves, some in one Place, and some in another, among the English; but that those Five being desirous to get to England, came hither for that Purpose, with Letters of Credence from Col. Washington, &c.
September 30. By a Gentleman who came Passenger in Capt. Trout, we are informed, that a few Days before they got in, they spoke with a Snow bound to Marblehead from Cadiz, the Master of which informed them, that nine Sail of French Men of War having taken in Water and fresh Provisions, sailed from Cadiz some Time before them, supposed to be bound either to the West-Indies or North-America.
Friday last, in the Afternoon, Capt. Saunders, in the Province Sloop, arrived here from Kennebec River, in the Eastern Parts of this Province, and brought with him Major General Winslow, with several other Officers; and in the Evening three other Sloops arrived with between three and four Hundred Soldiers: These had all served in the late Expedition, which being over, they are discharged.
We are told, that the Road between Fort Western, at Cushenoc, and Fort Halifax, at Teconnet, is finished, and that about 130 Men are left in Garrison at the two Forts abovementioned.
P H I L A D E L P H I A .
October 3. This Day the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; attended by many of the principal Gentlemen of this City, arrived here; when his Commission, appointing him Governor of this Province, was published at the Court House; after which the Guns of His Majesty's Sloop Baltimore, and of the Association Battery, were fir'd off.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Ship-pensburgh, dated Sept. 29, 1754.
"On Friday Night last, about 12 o'Clock, there arrived at Auchwick, while I was there, one of our Indians, who had travelled Night and Day from the French Fort to give us Intelligence, that there were 300 French Indians arrived there; and that they were immediately to set out from thence, in order to make a Diversion on our Back Inhabitants."
October 10. On Monday his Honour, our Governor, went down to New Castle, accompanied by several Gentlemen, in order to have his Commission published there, and return'd the next Day.
Capt. Nearth, from Lisbon, brings Advice of the Death of the King of Portugal's Mother; and that they had heard there of the Emperor of Morocco's declaring War against England, &c. On his Passage, in Latitude 35, 30, he met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which he lost one of his Sails, and receiv'd some other Damage. In the same Latitude he spoke with a Schooner from South Carolina for Boston, that had been out Twenty odd Days, and was in want of Provisions; the Master of which told him, that a Ship had gone past him seemingly in great Distress, and under such Way, that he could not hale her, but imagin'd, from the Situation she was in, that she must soon have foundered.
A N N A P O L I S .
Sunday Evening last his Excellency our Governor received an Express from Williamsburg; and next Day between Twelve and One o'Clock, his Excellency, accompanied by some Gentlemen from hence, sail'd in a small Schooner, with a fair brisk Wind for Virginia.
The Beginning of the Week we had a pretty strong Easterly Wind, which raised the Tide on Tuesday to a very great Height.
We hear from Dorchester County, that at the Special Court lately held there, old Mr. Cooper was acquitted of the Murder of his Overseer, the Jury finding it only Manslaughter.
Conformable to L A W,
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Basil Barry, at the Head of South River, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, about 5 or 6 Years old, branded I H on the near Buttock, has a small Star, a little Snip, and is undock'd. She has with her a Bay and White Horse Colt, a Year old last Spring. The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.
Conformable to L A W,
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of John Meek, senior, at the Head of Severn, a black Gelding near 13 Hands high, has a Sprig Tail, and is branded on the near Buttock S. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.
October 1, 1754.
To be RUN for,
In the Old Fields near Bladensburg, on Tuesday the 22d of this Instant,
A PRIZE of Ten Pounds Current Money, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, bred in this Province, that never gain'd a Prize exceeding that Sum; each Horse to carry Nine Stone, Horse-Man's Weight; to run three Heats, three Times round the Poles to each Heat (which is about two Miles); and to rub fifteen Minutes between the Heats.
The next Day, a Prize of Five Pounds Current Money, only the winning Horse the first Day excepted. The Horses, &c. to be entered for the first Day with Thomas Chittam the Day before Running, and to pay Ten Shillings Currency Entrance; and Five Shillings the next Day, at Starting. All Disputes to be determined by Messieurs John Cooke and Basil Waring, who are to apply the Entrance Money as they think proper.
Conformable to L A W,
NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Joseph Burgess, living at the Falls of Patuxent River, taken up as a Stray, a large White Mare, branded with Something like an E on the near Shoulder. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.
WHEREAS

WHEREAS the Executors of Mr. John Hammond, Son of Charles, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, are called on for sundry Sums of Money, and as it is requisite such Sums should be paid by the Ballances due to that Estate; this is, therefore, to desire all Persons indebted, to make immediate Payment, which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and oblige

Their humble Servants,
Anne Hammond,
Henry Griffith.

N. B. The Subscribers have a large Quantity of Land to dispose of, at a reasonable Rate.

THE Subscriber intending immediately for England, desires all Persons indebted to him to pay off their Accounts: And those he is indebted to, he is ready to pay.

James Jolly.

The said Jolly has to dispose of, a Servant Man's Time, who has about 4 Years to serve, and who understands the Business of a Wire Worker: As also, a large Quantity of Wire, fit for carrying on that Business.

RAN away from Col. Tayloe's Mine-Bank, on Patapsco River, in Maryland, on the 30th of September last, two Negro Men; one named Frank, a small Fellow, has a yellowish Skin, a high Nose, about 20 Years of Age, and has a good Look; the other named George, a tall, thin, black Fellow, has a Wen, or Swelling, on one of his Knees, and is about 27 Years of Age. They have been in the Country about two Years, are very poorly apparelled, and can speak but little English.

Whoever brings the said Negroes to the Subscriber at the Mine-Bank, shall have Fifteen Shillings for each, if taken under ten Miles from home; Thirty Shillings for each, if at a greater Distance; THREE PISTOLES for both, if taken out of the Province; and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

Thomas Lawson.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Queen Anne's County, an Indented Servant Man, named James McGunn, is an Irishman, served the first Part of his Time with Mr. Jacob Giles, at his Iron-Works: He was advertised when he first went away, but could hear nothing of him then; but have since heard he has been about the said Iron-Works, and in Lancaster County; he is remarkable for being very saucy when drunk, and is about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high: Has different Apparel with him, and sometimes dresses spruce, beyond a common Labourer.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, so as his Master may have him again, shall have FOUR PISTOLES Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

John Smyth.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, **A TRACT** of Land, containing 400 Acres, all very fine Land, situate in Frederick County, near Mr. Joseph Chapline's, called Addition to Piler's Delight.

For Title and Terms, apply to

Gilbert Sprigg.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Patuxent Iron-Works, on the 29th of September, an Irish Servant Man, named James Lord, of a middle Size, and pitted with the Small-Pox. He had on and took with him, a blue Fearnothing Jacket, Osnabrigs Breeches and Shirt, an old Worsted Cap, Russia Leather Shoes, Yarn Stockings, a new, fine, dark colour'd Camblet Coat, with white Metal Buttons, two Pair of new Russia Drab Breeches, a Pair of black Worsted Camblet Breeches, two Pair of Worsted Stockings, one Pair of Cotton Ditto, one Silk and four Linnen Caps, two Silk Handkerchiefs, three new Check Shirts, and three Ells of brown Osnabrigs.

Whoever brings the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have a Pistole Reward.

Richard Welfb.

STRAY'D, or stolen, (but supposed to be stolen) out of Annapolis, the Beginning of September, a bright Bay Mare about 14 Hands high, trots and gallops light, and is branded on the near Shoulder T, with a stroke across it. Whoever returns her to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

James Johnson.

London-Town, Sept. 18, 1754.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, of London-Town, are desired to come and pay off their respective Accounts, to enable him to pay those he is indebted to, or else they must expect Trouble.

William Bicknell.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling-House and Lot where Robert Gordon, Esq; deceased, lately lived.

Also, the Dwelling House where Mr. William Thornton lately lived, with all the Warehouses and other Out-Houses adjoining.

The Whole to be Sold together, or in separate Lots if required.

For Terms and Title apply to

John Raitt,
Robert Swan.

Conformable to LAW, **NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of William Brackenbury, in St. Mary's County, taken up as a Stray, a very Dark Bay Mare, almost Black, has a Star in her Forehead, two white Spots on her Throat, two on one of her Shoulders, and two on one of her Thighs, not branded: She has with her an Iron-Grey Colt, about three Years old, not branded.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW, **NOTICE** is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Cephus Childes, at Herring-Bay, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark Bay Stone Horse, about 3 Years old, has no Brand or Flesh Mark.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Just Launch'd, and lying at Baltimore-Town, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, very cheap, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money,



by applying to Mr. John Moale, Merchant, in the said Town, or to the Subscriber.

Nathanael Rumney.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Mr. Snowden's Iron Works, on the 1st of this Instant September, an Irish Convict Servant Man, named Robert Dollason, but probably will change his Name; he is a lusty well-set Fellow, has a Scar over his left Eye-Brow, and a large Scar on the Joint of his left Wrist, has a down Look, and is of a pale Complexion: Had on when he went away, an Osnabrigs Coat, a Country-Linnen Shirt, and Sailor's Trowsers of the same, dyed of a reddish Colour, a white Felt Hat, a Pair of grey Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of fall Shoes.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; and if taken out of this Province, FOUR PISTOLES.

Thomas Daviss.

RAN away, this Morning, from the Subscriber, the following Servant, viz. Christopher Harper, by Trade a Bricklayer, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, he has a Halk in his Walk, and goes stooping, and wide, and has a very ill Aspect: Had on, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, a Check Shirt, a Pair of ribb'd Fustian Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes.

Anne Harper, Wife to the aforesaid Harper, aged about Forty Years, she has a stooping Carriage in her Walk, is round shouldered, thin visaged, has lost two of her fore Teeth, and has a sad scolding Tongue: Had on, a blue Jacket, Osnabrigs Shift, and other Cloaths I cannot describe.

John Edinburgh, aged about Thirty Years, has short yellowish Hair, halts in his Walk, has sore Legs, and is one of few Words, except when in Liquor: Had on, a blue Sailor's Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, old Shoes, and a half worn Felt Hat.

They took with them a Bay Horse, with a Blaze in his Face, and branded thus WP. 'Tis thought that they have also taken with them two of the Reverend Mr. Charles Green's Horses, the one of a Roan Colour, the other a dark Bay.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have a Pistole Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

William Waite.

July 3, 1754.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, have, by frequent Advertisements, required the Debtors of that Office to pay the Interest due on their several Bonds, which they have hitherto failed to comply with: Therefore the Commissioners once more inform the Debtors of the said Office, that unless they will come without Loss of Time, and pay off the Interest due on their several Bonds, they will be put in Suit.

Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

Richard Dorsey,

Clerk Paper Currency Office.

June 20, 1754.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel County, on the 16th of June, a Negro Man, named Joseph Marriott, lately convicted from London; he is a tall slim Fellow, and talks very plain English. Had on a black Cloth Coat, a short white Flannel Waistcoat, a Check Shirt, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, a Pair of old channell'd Pumps, a Worsted Cap, and an old Castor Hat; and took sundry other Cloaths with him.

Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles Reward.

Benjamin Welfb.

RAN away with the above Fellow, a Convict Servant Man, named John Stewart, of a small Size. Had on and took with him, a brown Broad Cloth Coat, a red Broad Cloth Waistcoat, two blue Sailor's Jackets, a Pair of red Plush Breeches, with white Metal Buttons, a Pair of blue Worsted Stockings, a Pair of old Pumps, a brown Wig, a large brimm'd Hat, and Silk Handkerchief, and sundry other Cloaths.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive a Pistole Reward.

Robert Killiffon.

RAN away from the Bush River Iron Works, in March last, a Scotch Servant Man, named Archibald Hambleton; he is a very lusty tall Fellow, stoops a little in the Shoulders, and turns in his Toes as he walks, and is very freckled in the Face and Hands, and slow of Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse white Linnen Shirt, a coarse Cotton Jacket, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever shall take up the abovementioned Servant, and secure him, so that his Master may get him again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward.

Benjamin Welfb.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-MASTER, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.

754.
from
viz.
about
Walk,
very ill
h Coat,
f ribb'd
nd new

THE
MARTLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

[Numb. 494.]

THURSDAY, October 24, 1754.

To the Printer of the MARTLAND GAZETTE.

S I R,

754.
From
have, by
Debtors of
their several
to comply
once more
that unless
and pay off
s, they will
OFFICE.
1754.
Subscriber,
ver, in *Ann*
s, a Negro
convicted
and talks
Cloth Coat,
eck Shirt, a
air of Yarn
ps, a Worl-
took sundry
y, and brings
two Pistoles
Wells.
ove Fel-
named *John*
d took with
a red Broad
ckets, a Pair
etal Buttons,
a Pair of old
d Hat, and
Cloaths.
t, and brings
Pistole Re-
Killison.
ush River
each Servant
ne is a very
ne Shoulders,
and is very
w of Speech.
coarse white
t, and an old
entioned Ser-
after may get
Reward.
Wells.
es-street;
moderate
for Con-

WHEN you are informed that the Press in this Colony, either through particular Inclination, or some other cogent Bias, in the Proprietor of it, is, in many Instances, shut against us; you will, I am persuaded, readily excuse my Desire of transmitting, by your Paper, a Matter to the Consideration of every impartial Reader, that, in the present Situation of Affairs, all Mankind must think of great Importance to the People of this Colony.

I doubt not, but by this Time, every American Print, as well as our own, have given the World a Copy of our Governor's Speech, at the Prorogation of the late Assembly here: And as the continued Encroachments of the French upon the Back of this and other the British Colonies, is now the general Topic of Concern, in the several Plantations, every Government must expect to meet with Commendation, or Censure, in Proportion to the Endeavours made use of to resist and repel this too dangerous and invading Enemy: How deservedly, therefore, must the Reproaches fall on Virginia, from every one who shall read that Speech, unadvisedly upon, when by it they find, that a People more immediately in Danger than any other, have been so regardless of their own Lives, Liberties, and Properties, and so neglectful of their Duty to their King, as to content themselves with a bare Shew of Zeal, and an unavailing Flourish of Words, rather than endeavour to effect any thing for the Safety and Honour of their Country, and the Service of his Majesty.

As this is the heinous Charge exhibited in that Speech, against the Representatives of the Country; it will not, I am sure, be judg'd indecent, by the impartial Man, if, in order to make him fully acquainted with the Propriety, or Impropriety, of such a Charge, I proceed to lay before him such Facts that no one can, with any Honour, contradict.

In the Beginning of the Session, the House of Burgesses, in Return to the Governor's Speech, setting forth the pressing Necessity there was for calling them so soon, addressed him in Terms suitable to the great Apprehensions they were under, from the pernicious Designs of the French, assuring him, also, that they would pursue every Measure in their Power, to withstand the impending Danger, that they might convince the World how much they had at Heart their Duty to the best of Kings, as well as the Safety and true Interest of their Country; and as it was necessary that some Information should be given of the Steps taken for the Defence of the Country, pursuant to the Intention of the Supply of 10,000*l.* before granted, they farther address'd his Honour, to lay before them such Papers as they judg'd proper for that End, that so they might consider of what was still necessary to be done. Upon the Perusal of these Papers, they agreed upon raising the Sum of 20,000*l.* more, and accordingly pass'd a Bill for that Purpose: And, at the same Time, by another Address, they gave such Testimony of their Approbation of the Measures pursued by his Honour, that will, I believe, for ever remain as a convincing Proof of the just Sense they entertain'd of his Concern for the Safety of the Colony, and a Protection to themselves, from any Censure of Coolness that might be rais'd from former Disputes.

At such a Juncture as this, when it was reasonable to conclude, that every intestine Animosity would naturally subside into a joint Endeavour against a Common Enemy, and when it was necessary to settle Peace and Harmony upon a lasting Foundation, a Clause was added to that Bill, to enact the Payment of 2500*l.* to *Peyton Randolph*, Esq; for the going to England as an Agent, in Behalf of the Country, in November 1753, because this was the only Thing that could possibly occasion

any Interruption of that Unanimity that should Govern, in all Consultations, at such Time as this.

Although the adding of this Clause was disagreeable to some, in that it might furnish Argument for the fixing the Right of the Council to a Concurring or Negative Voice to all Summs issuable out of the Treasury; a Thing not quite so ancient as is pretended by some, and, in some sort, against natural Justice, as will be shewn in the Sequel of this Paper; and also, as it was a Thing ill tim'd, from the Possibility there was of it's endangering so salutary a Bill in the Progress it was to undergo; a Reason plainly deducible from the general Proneness in Mankind, to favour their own Errors; yet some Motives oblig'd others to espouse it, who dreaded the future ill Effects, should it be expung'd. To enable the Reader, therefore, to judge properly between these contrary Opinions, it will be necessary to explain the Nature of the Clause, and if, in so doing, I am compelled, by Way of Anecdote, to mention the grand Controversy in 1753, I hope I shall not be accus'd of taking a Pleasure in reviving Things that ought to lie dormant.

In November 1753, the House of Burgesses looking upon themselves as indispensably oblig'd to listen to the many Complaints, against an unusual Fee, taken for the Affixing the Seal to Patents for Lands, granted from the Crown, endeavour'd first, by an humble Application here, to get the same revoked, and failing to meet with such Redress as was desired, to quiet the Complaints of the People, and farther, being informed the Demand was made by the unanimous Consent and Advice of the Council, they thought it their Duty to apply to his Majesty in Council at Home, and that the same might be properly represented, they deputed *Peyton Randolph*, Esq; to go to Great Britain, as an Agent in the Country's Behalf, and accordingly voted, by Way of Resolve, that the Sum of 2500*l.* should be paid to him as a Recompense for his engaging in the Affair, and undertaking so long and tedious a Voyage. Agreeable to the then common Method, this Resolve was tendered to the Council, for their Concurrence, and rejected by them; which threw the House into this Dilemma, either to neglect their Duty to their Constituents, that of endeavouring to obtain a proper Relief in all Cases of just Grievance, or else to apply in such a Manner as even common Experience must dictate to be trifling, and ineffectual: They were, therefore, compelled to pursue a Precedent, before given them in the like Case, and order their Treasurer to pay the same, agreeable to the Resolve, with a full Resolution to support him in it.

The Reasons, why the Council refused to concur in this Resolve, I cannot help saying, are more obvious than just, because Men erring without Design are always glad to have every such Mistake rectified; and, methinks, Persons willing to convince the World of such a Disposition, should be aiding and assisting to have such Matters fairly canvass'd; for as there can be no such Presumption allowable, as to suppose any Mortal incapable of Error, in all Cases where Error is suggested, 'tis but common Justice to consent and even endeavour to have the Thing determined by superior Judges: And as this was all that could be meant, by the House of Burgesses endeavouring to apply to Great Britain, the doing any Thing to prevent it, must be owing to a partial Possession for Power uncontrollable, which is a Thing always unjust in itself: For these Reasons, I say, however Inadvertency to particular Privileges may have suffered an Alteration in the Constitution in the general to have taken Place, yet, in Cases of the like Nature with the present, 'tis but natural Equity that the House of Burgesses should have a Power of Supporting their Complaints, without the Consent of Council, whenever they conceive their Country injured; otherwise, in any Instance where this Injury shall proceed from hasty, or premeditated Acts of Council, by exercising such a negative Voice as they now Claim, they may continue to oppress without any Probability of Restriction.

These were the Reasons that moved the House to the Addition of that Clause; and as I propose to be candid in the Consideration of them, I shall not, in this Part of my Paper, take any farther Notice of them.

In a little Time after the Bill went up to the Council, an Alarm was spread that it was unanimously rejected; to be informed, therefore, of it, in a Parliamentary Way, and indeed to make the Journals an Evidence to their Endeavours, in providing handsomely for their Country, the Burgesses took the Opportunity of a Petition just sent down, praying a Defence against the Deprecations of the French and Indians, to Resolve, that the Bill already pass'd did sufficiently provide for the safety and Protection of the Frontiers of the Colony, and voted accordingly, a Message to the Council, to acquaint them with the said Petition and Resolve, and to desire they would expedite the Passing the said Bill, and thereby relieve the People from their dreadful Apprehensions, and prevent the Attempts of the French.

In Answer to this Message, the Council sent down a written Message, which, to avoid any Imputation of Misrepresentation, I have copy'd in their own Words:

" Mr. Speaker,

*I*N Answer to the Message in Writing just now sent up from your House, the Council acquaint you, that the Bill, intitled, An Act for raising the Sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, for the Protection of his Majesty's Subjects in this Colony, against the Insults and Encroachments of the French, and for other Purposes therein mentioned; being loaded with a Clause designed to compel their assent to the Payment of the Sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, which your House had singly voted in a late Session, to be paid to an Agent by them appointed contrary to the ancient and known Constitution of this Colony, and to the just and long established Right which the Council have, of concurring in, or disagreeing to, every Vote for the Disposition of public Money, the Council have thought it more prudent and justifiable in them, to reject the Bill, than to suffer such an Alteration in the Constitution to take Effect: And the Council cannot help expressing their Concern, that the Burgesses should place the Safety and Preservation of their Country, on the same Footing with the Payment of a Sum of Money, which the Burgesses themselves, by adding this Clause to the Bill, acknowledge to have been by them ordered to be paid, contrary to the known Constitution of this Country.

The Council hope, that the Burgesses will not, upon further Consideration, mingle two such different Points in the same Bill, but that they will proceed to the passing some other Bill more agreeable to the Constitution, for the Security of our Frontiers in this Time of extreme Danger, in which the Burgesses may depend on the Council's hearty Concurrence.

Having now brought the Reader, by a fair Relation of Facts, to the only Reasons that can be assign'd for the Failure of this Bill, which had every good Purpose in the Body of it, it will not be amiss to add some Observations that do evidently arise upon those Facts, that it may be seen at whose Door the Error lies. In the making of which I must beg Leave to be modestly free with both Parts of the Legislative Body.

As to the House of Burgesses, it ought not to be denied but that they were heartily zealous in the raising of Money for the Defence of the Country, because, after this Bill had pass'd, they went so far as to propose, and even pass, an Address to his Majesty, in Conjunction with the Council, humbly to represent to him, that they had rais'd 20,000*l.* by a Poll-Tax, and to implore his gracious Favour by a timely Assistance against the ambitious Designs of the French; no one, therefore, can imagine they would have gone so far in it, had they privately intended any Thing less, by adding

adding the Clause abovementioned; however, I must say, it appears since that they were imprudent in the adding of the Clause; because,

First, This Clause, or any such, whether it passed or not, must have this bad Effect, that it will always be an Argument to deter any future Treasurer from paying any Money out of the Treasury upon any *Resolve*, without the Consent of the Council; for the Proceedings in this Affair will always shew, that although such a Thing had before been done, yet the House became dubious as to the Regularity of it, by endeavouring to confirm it by Law; and such an Endeavour in one Instance, will always be a strong Reason against the Regularity of it in any other, and must make their Consent necessary in all Cases: A Point that ought never to have been even tacitly confes'd, for Reasons that I have already given.

Secondly, Suppose the single *Resolve* of the House had been ever so irregular, and the Necessity of confirming it really great, it was imprudent in a Time of extreme Danger to hazard such a Bill; for nothing is more common than for Persons that have acted with an unrequitable Tendency (as I think the Council's refusing to agree to the *Resolve* when first made is clearly shewn to have been), to continue so attached to their own Opinions as to persist in them, left by any Concession they should seem to condemn themselves; an Argument certainly true in the general, and strongly insisted upon against the tacking this Clause, before it was proved true by the fatal Event of the Bill.

Thirdly, The Possibility of ill Success, even in obtaining the Clause, made it farther imprudent, in that it must needs lay the Foundation of a future Controversy; for now it must either be persisted in, to the present Injury of the Country in general, or wholly given up, to the Destruction of the Liberties of the People. For, I beg Leave to say, in such a Case as the fixing a Negative Voice in the Council, in every Disposal of the Public Treasury, should this Country be ever so unhappy as to be under the Government of an avaricious and designing Delegate, countenanced by either a pusillanimous, a lording, or an influenced Council, there will be no Means left for the People to carry their Complaints home to England, but that of a private Contribution; and though there should be such a public Spirit subsisting, yet every one knows that such Funds are too slow and inactive for the Dispatch required in such Applications.

That such an unhappy Situation may befall us, all Histories contain Instances of full Proof; and indeed, he who looks upon the Changes made in Lord Howard's Days, cannot but conclude, that it was his Policy alone in aggrandizing the Power of the then Council, which produced that wonderful Compliance, by which they voted that Fee, that would, by this Day, have carried Thousands of Pounds out of this Country.

On the other Hand, I cannot but observe, that the Imprudence of the House of Burgesses was, by the Council's rejecting the Bill, improved into a manifest Error: For,

First, Had they passed this Bill and Clause, they could not have endangered any Thing, because it would have governed in a single Instance only, and it being a Matter of so small a Consequence, with regard to the Thing to be done by it, methinks a Country confessedly in Danger, should not have been left defenceless, especially as they would have had it always in their Power, by their Negative now exercised on all the Bills, to prevent any Thing of a greater Consequence, from receiving any Benefit from this as a Precedent.

Secondly, They say the Bill was clogg'd with a Clause designed to compel their Assent, &c. I have already shewn that their Refusal to assent to the *Resolve*, was contrary to the Rules of intentional Justice, because, to have convinced the World that they did not know or believe themselves in an Error in the Advice they gave, to make the Demand abovementioned, they ought rather to have contributed all in their Power, than have done any to obstruct an impartial Representation of the Thing. The compelling their Assent, therefore, was only obliging them to do what they really ought to have done. If we look farther into this Argument, and take from it it's Garnish of Language, I think we fairly may say it conveys an Idea of human Nature perversely clothed; that is, "We have rejected the Bill, because it contained a Clause compelling us to do, what we had before resolved not to do." For,

Thirdly, Suppose it to be, as they say, that the single Vote of Money to an Agent, appointed by the House, &c. be contrary to the ancient and known Constitution, yet as it is not contrary to the Constitution to make an Act of Assembly, and an Act of Assembly can only govern in the parti-

cular Case for which it was made, the saying so is no sufficient Reason against their giving their Assent now, although they had refused it formerly; to persist therefore in refusing, is to be obstinate. To the Assertion of the *Resolve*'s being contrary to the ancient Constitution, I must answer that either my Abstracts are wrong, or the same Thing was done by the House of Assembly in the Lord Howard's Days, and because they had no Treasurer at that Time, they ordered the Auditor to pay the Money: This Instance, therefore, must militate against the pretended Antiquity of the Constitution. And here let me remind those Gentlemen, that it is not unrequitable for the House of Burgesses solely to appoint and pay an Agent, because they themselves do the same Thing out of a Fund, of which they claim the sole Disposal; and surely, if it is just in their Case, it is so in that of the House of Burgesses: I say they pay an Agent for themselves, and, I am persuaded, that Agent has never yet thought himself accountable to the House of Burgesses, nor ever address'd them in any Point where in he was not particularly appointed, and as particularly paid for it; Equality therefore must needs be Equity.

Fourthly, In Return for the "Concern they express, that the Burgesses should place the Safety and Preservation of their Country on the same Footing with the Payment of a Sum of Money, which the Burgesses, by adding such a Clause, acknowledge to have been by them ordered to be paid, contrary to the known Constitution of the Country": let me observe, that 'tis a great Pity that after they have seen so clearly into the Nature of the Clause, and the true Arguments to be drawn from it, they should not foresee how applicable this pretty Sentence is to themselves: For who can avoid expressing their Concern, that the Council of Virginia should hold the Safety and Preservation of their Country, connected with his Majesty's Rights in the Back Territories; in no higher Esteem than a mere Punition in Dispute, and refuse a Bill calculated for the Security of the Colony, purely because it contained a Clause, which the Council themselves acknowledge is in itself a Confession in the Burgesses, that they had acted irregularly and unconstitutionally in the Point that gave rise to the Dispute.

As the latter Part of the Message contains nothing in Excuse for the rejecting the Bill, but is only a Glossary tendered to the World, I shall observe no farther upon it. It being now Time to leave the Reader to his own Impartiality; I shall only add, that, as it appears to me, the Wisdom of Solomon would have been a much better Plan to have form'd the Proroguing Speech upon; had that been attended to, we might, perhaps, in another Session, have experienced the wonderful Effects of mild and soft Methods: It being far more glorious to have brought about a Reconciliation in the two Branches of the Legislature, than thus to have fann'd Contention into a mere Blaze. And when I reflect that the Sores of 1753 are not yet quite skinn'd over, it grieves me to see so beautiful a Step in Policy so strangely overlook'd.

I shall now conclude, by declaring, that I have not written to offend, and I have only censured where I thought Censure was due. And I wish I had an Opportunity, from the Proceedings of the last Session, of commending: I should have been more lavish in doing that, than I have been free in condemning. If in any Argument I am mistaken, I shall be ready to acknowledge the Error when convinced: For as I have no Attachment to any Party, but that which shall seem to me to pursue the Good of my Country, I can, with an un-deceiving Heart, say, that I have wrote with an un-biased and independent Pen: And I desire to bid my Country farewell at this Time, heartily recommending to them the *Palatine Motto*, CONCORDIA PARVÆ RES CRESCUNT; not improperly thus translated, *By Unanimity little States Flourish*.

A BURGESS.

Virginia, Sept. 22, 1754.

PERTH-AMBOY, October 5, 1754.

Thursday last his Excellency our Governor, was pleased to make the following SPEECH to the Council and General Assembly of this Province, now sitting here, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly,

THE bold and unwarrantable Incroachments of the French, (with their Indians) upon his Majesty's Lands on the River Ohio, with their in-

vading the King's Territories (even from South Carolina to Nova Scotia) together with their barbarous Depredations and Murders of his Majesty's Subjects, has been the chief Reason of my calling you together at this Time, when I hope you will see the absolute Necessity of the strictest Union among all his Majesty's Provinces and Colonies, not only for the common Defence, but also for the better Safety and Welfare of each particular Province, and that you will now join with the neighbouring Governments, and cheerfully exert yourselves, in raising Men and Money for repelling the French, and for driving them from the continual Inroads they are making upon the King's Lands and People: And these Things you can be no Strangers to, while we have repeated undoubted Accounts of their constantly alarming the Frontiers of his Majesty's Provinces, from their most southerly to their most northerly Bounds. I therefore hope, and have no Doubt, but that these Things, will fire you, (and every true English Heart) with a becoming Indignation against the very extraordinary Proceedings of the French, contrary to the Law of Nations, and in open Violation of the Treaties of Peace between the Crown of Great Britain, and the French King, and to which the French ought to have a just, and sacred Regard.

The present melancholy Situation of many of our Neighbours, require your speedy and humane Regard towards them, nor must you, Gentlemen, imagine yourselves exempted from those Qualities and Barbs, which are necessary to be put to them, you may soon expect the Enemy on your own Borders: I have therefore lately sent (by Express) my Orders to the Colonels of the several Regiments in the Province to muster them, and to make a thorough Inspection, that Officers and Men be furnished with Arms and Ammunition, as the Law directs, and so may be ready for Service upon any sudden Occasion. And here, I think proper to say, that it seems necessary to revive the Militia Act, and to amend and strengthen it, so as to answer the End and Purpose for which it was made, and this to be done more especially at this critical Juncture.

I have now also ordered to be laid before you a Plan for the Union of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, as agreed on in the Congress of the Commissioners, from a good Number of the King's Provinces, lately held in the City of Albany; together with the particular Account of the several Conferences held with the Six Nations, and other Indians, at the said Congress. These Things, you will well deliberate upon, and do therein as you shall judge reasonable and necessary.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

What I have now mentioned, must, of Course, be attended with considerable Charge; and as the Provision for it most properly originates with you, I hope, not only for the King's Honour and Interest, but for the Safety and Welfare of the People you represent, you will give the needful Dispatch to every Thing to be done on your Part; and a ready Instance of your Duty in this Respect, will recommend you to the Royal Grace and Favour of the best of Kings.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly,

I am sensible it will soon be a very busy Time in your private Affairs; when you have therefore gone through what I have laid now before you, I shall be willing to give you such reasonable Recesse as you may desire.

Perth Amboy,

October 3, 1754.

J. BELCHER.

The same Day there was a general Review of all the Train Bands of the County of Middlesex, when a Person, for his own Curiosity, having counted them, found 'em upwards of 900 Men, exclusive of Officers. They all marched thro' the Town in regular Order, before his Excellency.

NEW-YORK.

September 30. We have Advice from Albany, That about ten Days ago, a French Indian arrived there from Canada, and brought with him a young Woman, who had been taken and carried off from the back Parts of Virginia about 22 Years since.

Last Night a Schooner arrived here from Cape Sable, in whom is come Passenger, Capt. Rudyard, late of a Sloop of this Port, who informs us, That on Wednesday, the 5th Inst. in a Violent Gale at South, he was drove ashore on Cape Negro, where his Vessel soon bilged, and went to Pieces, but he happily sav'd all his People, and some of his Cargo. Whilst he remained at Cape Sable, a fishing Schooner came in there, the Master whereof acquainted him, that in the same Gale in which he was call away, he saw a white bottomed Schooner with Top-

fail Yards across, sink on Board perish, with the least Assistance, and with another Schooner, no People, and imagine also.

On Wednesday last was held at Newark BELCHER, with funds the Province of New of the Clergy and Gen as a Multitude of the Parts, were convene ciles of the Day were perty and Decorum, the Reverend Presid The Degrees of Bate on the following you

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, JOHN EWING, BENJAMIN HART, EZRA HORTON, HUGH KNOX, DAVID MATTHEWS, JONATHAN ODELL, SYLVANUS OSBORN

After a very appo the Bachelors discus syllogistic Manner of 18. Whether Mat prohibited by the Mo Reason. This was ab 2d, Whether it be rifist those who are g This was affirm'd.

3d, Whether Missi Guilt. This was affi

The salutatory Ora very oratorically pron concluded the Fore noon the President pro to the Benefactors of a warm and pathetic dates; wherein he c future Life, whether Men of Reason and those intending for of the Piety, Warmth and Labours, of the present, on whom undoubtedly due to Then follow'd the D which, with their N Intelligence, we are President, descended several Degrees, as George Whitefield to After this the Exe Prayer, as usual. preach'd in the Ser Sermon very prope crowded Auditory.

They write from General Winslow, March from Tecum between Kennebec the French were fair 18th of August they eight Indians in the over the Carrying Canada: The Indi covering the Party, the River with the the Stream prevent they run their Can of the River, catch into the Woods, le and made their B so returned to Can Forces in their M the said Carrying I the Head of Kenot Distance 3 Miles Pond about 200 wide; beyond the of about one Mi that runs into the October 7. Ca John, of this Por rifies us. That o he met with a w to W. S. W. w received no Dam gives it must ha Islands.

Last Saturday 1 from the Florida following Particu

outh
bar-
sty's
alling
will
on a-
not
be
inci-
urir-
es, in
ench,
roads
Peo-
rs to,
of
Ma-
their
and
all fire
beco-
dency
as of
of
and
ought

any of
umane
lemen-
tuelies
Equal
e Bene-
lately
of the
r them
Officers
unition,
or, Ser-
here, I
y to re-
engthen
which
specially

re you a
on the
he Con-
Number
City of
count of
Nations,
These
o therein

Course,
d as the
with you,
and In-
the People
Dispatch
and a
fect, will
Favour of

General

sy Time
therefore
re you, T
e Recel-

HER.

review of
iddlesex,
e counted
exclusive
Town in

Albany,
n arrived
a young
off from
e since.
om Caps
Rudyard,
us, That
at Gale at
ro, where
he hap-
Cargo.
acquainted
e was call
with Top-
fail.

all Yards across, sink in his Sight, and every Soul on Board perished, without being able to give them the least Assistance, and that he afterwards came up with another Schooner overboard, but could discover no People, and imagined they must have perished also.

On Wednesday last the public Commencement was held at Newark: his Excellency Governor BELCHER, with sundry of the chief Gentlemen of the Province of New-Jersey, and a great Number of the Clergy and Gentlemen of Education, as well as a Multitude of the Common People from various Parts, were convened on the Occasion. The Exercises of the Day were conducted with great Solemnity and Decorum, and much to the Honour of the Reverend President, College and Students. The Degrees of Bachelors of Arts, were conferred on the following young Gentlemen, viz.

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN,	DAVID PURVIANCE,
JOHN EWING,	WILLIAM RAMSEY,
BENJAMIN HART,	BENJAHAM ROOTS,
EZRA HORTON,	JOSIAS SHERMAN,
HUGH KNOX,	WILLIAM SHIPPEN,
DAVID MATTHEWS,	THOMAS SMITH,
JONATHAN ODELL,	NOAH WADHAM,
SYLVANUS OSBORN,	WILLIAM THOMPSON.

After a very apposite Prayer in the Forenoon, the Bachelors discussed these three Questions in the syllogistic Manner of Disputation; viz. 1st, Whether Matrimony amongst Relations, as prohibited by the Jewish Law, is contrary to right Reason. This was affirmed.

2^d, Whether it be lawful, by Force and Arms, to resist those who are gradually invading our Rights. This was affirmed.

3^d, Whether Misery in a moral Agent, argues Guilt. This was affirmed.

The salutatory Oration succeeded these, and was very oratorically pronounced by Mr. Shippen. This concluded the Forenoon Exercise. In the Afternoon the President pronounced an Oration of Thanks to the Benefactors of the College, concluding it with a warm and pathetic Address to the young Candidates; wherein he exhorted them, to behave in future Life, whether public or private, as became Men of Reason and Christians; and strongly urged those intending for the Ministry, to a strict Imitation of the Piety, Warmth, Zeal, indefatigable Industry and Labours, of the Reverend Mr. Whitefield, then present, on whom he bestowed the Eulogiums undoubtedly due to Merit of so superior a Kind. Then follow'd the Disputes of the Masters of Arts, which, with their Names, for want of sufficient Intelligence, we are obliged to omit. Then the President, descended from the Pulpit, confer'd the several Degrees, and admitted the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield to the Degree of Master of Arts. After this the Exercises were concluded with a Prayer, as usual. Mr. Whitefield afterwards preach'd in the Street before the Court House, a Sermon very proper to the Occasion, to a very crowded Auditory.

They write from Boston, that the Forces under General Winslow, consisting of 500 Men, in their March from Tecomet to the Great Carrying Place between Kennebec and the River Chaudiere, where the French were said to be building a Fort; on the 18th of August they met with 3 Birch Canoes, with eight Indians in them, who had just before come over the Carrying Place, and as they supposed from Canada: The Indians were much surprized on discovering the Party, and endeavoured to return up the River with their Canoes, but the Rapidity of the Stream prevented their speedy Flight, on which they run their Canoes ashore on the opposite Side of the River, caught one of them up and run off into the Woods, leaving the other two on the Spot, and made their Escape to the Carrying Place, and so returned to Canada, to carry Intelligence. The Forces in their March track'd the Indians across the said Carrying Place; the Course of which, from the Head of Kennebec River, is due West, and the Distance 3 Miles 3 Quarters and 22 Rods, to a Pond about two Miles long, and one and a half wide; beyond that there is another Carrying Place of about one Mile, which leads to another Pond that runs into the River Chaudiere.

October 7. Captain James White of the Ship John, of this Port, in 29 Days from Jamaica, advises us, That on the 10th ult. off the Hogsties, he met with a violent Gale of Wind from E. S. E. to W. S. W. which held almost two Days, but received no Damage of any Consequence, and imagines it must have been very severe among the Islands.

Last Saturday Night Capt. Gilford arrived here from the Florida Shore, by whom we have the following Particulars, viz. That on the 23d of Au-

gust last, he spoke with two Schooners from Anguiline bound for the Havannah, the Masters whereof assured him, that the Fleet that failed from the last mentioned Place, in Conjunction with another from Campechy, had actually taken Possession of the Bay of Honduras, built a strong Fort at the River's Mouth; and that the Governor of Meredy had the sole Command of the Land Forces there. Seven Days after, Capt. Gilford spoke with Capt. Fernando, from Anguiline, for the Havannah also; when Capt. Gilford lent his Boat for the Spanish Capt. and brought him on board his Sloop, used him very civilly, and ask'd him to dine; but he begg'd to be excused; and, after some Compliments, took his Leave in a very amicable Manner; then Capt. Gilford lent his Boat, with 6 Hands, to see him safe on board his Vessel again; but in Return for such Civility, he ordered his Convoy to be secured, and man'd the Boat with Spaniards, in order to surprize Capt. Gilford, and take his Sloop; but he suspecting their Design, demanded the Reason of such Behaviour; when the Spaniards immediately fired in upon him, which Capt. Gilford returned, kill'd one Man, and wounded another, when they directly returned to their Sloop, hoisted Sail, and made the best of their Way. Next Day one of the People whom the Spaniards had detain'd, swam from the Shore on board Capt. Gilford, and told him, that soon after the Spaniards got under Sail, they threw him and two others overboard, that he, with the greatest Difficulty, reached the Shore, but was certain the other two perished; and was assured the remaining three shared the same, if not a worse Fate.

Last Week Captain Bennet arrived here in 32 Days from Jamaica, in whom Capt. Ramsey, of this Port, is come Passenger, and says, That on the 20th of June last, bound hither from the Bay, he was pursued so close by a Spanish Privateer, off Key-Bokell, that rather than fall into their Hands, he and his Crew took to their Boat, and got safe into the Bay next Day. Four Days after, Captain Ramsey took his Passage with Capt. Gordon, in a Snow bound for Jamaica, and sail'd in Company with a Sloop and a Schooner bound for the same Place, who were both taken, as well as Capt. Furlong, of this Port, three Days afterwards. Capt. Gordon then came up with, and retook, Capt. Ramsey's Sloop in the Night, but she was retaken again the next Day, and he (Capt. Gordon) narrowly escaped being taken also.

Last Week also Capt. Creighton arrived here from the West Indies, and has brought with him Capt. Forsyth, and Crew, late of a Bristol Snow, who acquaints us, That in beating through the Windward Passage, bound from Jamaica for Bristol, his Vessel sprung a Leak, and before he could clear Crooked Island, both Pumps would not keep her free, therefore thought it most prudent to stand for that Place, where he arrived with 6 Feet Water in his Hold, and in a few Days after, the Vessel was drove ashore in a Gale of Wind, and beat to Pieces: Capt. Forsyth saved some Plank, Cotton, &c. and remained on the Island three Weeks before he was taken off by Capt. Creighton above mentioned.

Mr. John Long, an eminent English Merchant, in this City, and but of a few Years Residence in the Place, was on Friday Evening last, found a melancholy Spectacle in an Orchard belonging to Rudgers's Farm, near the Town: In the Afternoon of the same Day he went to divert himself a Fowling, and it is thought, that in crossing the Fence near which he was found, his Piece suddenly discharged itself, and the Shot entering his Right Shoulder, caused a great Effusion of Blood; and in that Condition he was found dead by a Person then on the same Diversion:—As his Life here, was a Series of Uprightness and Integrity in all his Dealings, and full of Piety; so his Death, being unexpectedly sudden, is the more lamented, not only by those of his Acquaintance, but likewise by all those that had any Intelligence of his Character.

WILLIAMSBURG.

October 3. By Lieutenant Lyon, who arrived here last Tuesday from Fort Duquesne, upon the Ohio, (whither he was sent by Colonel Innes with a Flag of Truce, and which Place he left the 20th of last Month) we are advised, that at that Time, the whole Force of the French at that Fort, did not exceed 100 Men, and those very indifferently supplied with Provisions, &c. His chief Business there was to propose to the French Commander, an Exchange of Monsieur Duillon, and the two Cadets, for Messieurs Stobo and Van Braam, which would not be accepted of, on which Account Mr. Stobo was ordered away for Montreal the Day Lieutenant Lyon left the Fort.

October 10. Last Monday arrived in Hampton Road, the Garland Man of War, Capt. Arbuthnot;

in her is come Passenger the Hon. Arthur Dobbs, Esq; to take Possession of his Government of North Carolina; his Son Capt. Dobbs, and some other Gentlemen.

ANNAPOLIS.

We hear that his Excellency our Governor on his Way to Virginia, put into Portusent the first Night after he left Home, 16 Oct. Fmthugh's ship tarry'd there till Thursday Morning, when the Wind not proving favourable, his Excellency set off by Land, for Williamsburg.

Last Night and this Morning, we had a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, the Wind about South East, which swell'd the Tide, this Forenoon to a Height never before known here by the oldest Inhabitants. The Tide was 12 or 15 Inches perpendicular higher than the high Tide last Week, and has done considerable Damage in the Warehouses near the Dock; but we dread the Accounts we may receive of the Damage done in other Places.

We are every Day hearing Accounts of the great Number of Bears in different Parts of the Province. [Neighbours, provide for a hard Winter.]

Custom-House, Annapolis, Enter'd since Octob. 10. Sloop Nancy, George Pannell, from N. London.

Cleared for Departure, Snow Hope, Daniel Roland, for Falmouth; Snow Maryland Merchant, John Lovering, for Biddesford; Snow Christine, George Watt, for Madeira; Brig Nancy, Peter Reed, for St. Christopher's.

THIS GAZETTE, [No. 494.]

compleats Nine Years and a half since its first Publication, and Two Years since the falling the Price from 14s. to 12s. and 6d. a Year; and as the Publisher has a great many Customers in different and remote Parts of the Province, many of whom he never saw, (nor their Money neither,) who are in Arrears, he hopes they will none of them be offended with him if he sends their Accounts, (in Order to settle his Affairs) to this Date, to the respective Sheriffs, to collect for him.

October 19, 1754.

ALL Persons indebted to Foster

Cuniffe, Esq; and Sons, for Dealings with the Subscriber, and others of their Agents, at Oxford, and to himself, are desired immediately to come and settle their Accounts, and make speedy Payment. As he intends for England this Winter, or early in the Spring, he cannot put up with farther Delays, but will be obliged to call upon such as neglect this Notice in a Way he would choose to avoid. Whoever have Demands upon him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged.

He has a large Quantity of European Goods suitable to the Season, and a Quantity of good Isle of May Salt, to sell, at reasonable Rates.

John Hammer.

Alexandria, October 16, 1754.

IN the Year 1750, I signed a

promissory Note, with one John Delanell, for 500 l. payable to Miss Anne Watson, a Daughter of one Henry Watson, of Prince George's County. As the Note was given without the least imaginable Consideration, and only for Amusement and Diversion, I gave myself no further Concern about it, supposing the young Lady would cancel it (as she promised to do), until lately it hath been intimated to me, that Mr. Henry Watson still keeps the Note in his Possession, with Intent, as it is imagined, to enforce a Payment thereof, or impose it upon some innocent Person by an Assignment; to avoid which, I have thought it necessary to publish the Manner of passing the Note, and at the same Time to declare, that I will not pay one Farthing of it.

Matthew Steel.

CORNELIUS GARRETSON,

Leather Breeches Maker, from Philadelphia, now living in the same Shop with Mr. Waters, Saddler, near the Church, in Annapolis;

MAKES Leather Breeches of all

Sorts, in the best Manner, as well and cheap as can be had in Philadelphia; having brought with him a large Quantity of good well-dressed Skins.

N. B. He has great Variety of Men and Women's Wash-Leather Gloves, to sell.

Conformable

Conformable to LAW,
NOTICE is hereby given, That
there is at the Plantation of *Elijah Green*,
living at the Head of *South River*, taken up as a
Stray, a large Bay Horse, branded on the near
Buttock H and on the near Shoulder T, with a
hanging Mane, and a long Sprig Tail.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his
Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,
NOTICE is hereby given, That
there is at the Plantation of *John Musk*, (senior)
at the Head of *South River*, a black Gelding near 13
Hands high, has a Sprig Tail, and is branded
on the near Buttock S.
The Owner may have him again, on proving his
Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,
NOTICE is hereby given, That
there is at the Plantation of *Basil Barry*,
at the Head of *South River*, taken up as a Stray,
a small Bay Mare, about 5 or 6 Years old, brand-
ed I H on the near Buttock, has a small Star, a
little Ship, and is undock'd. She has with her a
Bay and White Horse Colt, a Year old last Spring.
The Owner may have them again, on proving
his Property, and paying Charges.

WHEREAS the Executors
of Mr. *John Hammond*, Son of *Charles*,
late of *Anne Arundel County*, deceased, are called
on for sundry Sums of Money, and as it is requisite
such Sums should be paid by the Balances due to
that Estate; this is, therefore, to desire all Persons
indebted, to make immediate Payment, which will
prevent Trouble to themselves, and oblige
Their humble Servants,
Anne Hammond,
Henry Griffith.

N. B. The Subscribers have a large Quantity
of Land to dispose of, at a reasonable Rate.

RAN away from Col. *Taylor's*
Mine-Bank, on *Patuxent River*, in *Maryland*,
on the 30th of September last, two Negro Men;
one named *Frank*, a small Fellow, has a yellowish
Skin, a high Nose, about 20 Years of Age, and
has a good Look; the other named *George*, a tall,
thin, black Fellow, has a Wen, or Swelling, on one
of his Knees, and is about 27 Years of Age. They
have been in the Country about two Years, are very
poorly apparelled, and can speak but little English.
Whoever brings the said Negroes to the Subscriber
at the Mine-Bank, shall have Fifteen Shillings for
each, if taken under ten Miles from home; Thirty
Shillings for each, if at a greater Distance; THREE
PISTOLES for both, if taken out of the Province;
and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by
Thomas Lawson.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,
TRACT of Land, contain-
ing 400 Acres, all very fine Land, situate
in *Frederick County*, near Mr. *Joseph Chapline's*,
called *Addition to Piles's Delight*.
For Title and Terms, apply to
Gilbert Sprigg.

Conformable to LAW,
NOTICE is hereby given, That
there is at the Plantation of *Charles Howard*,
about 8 Miles from Mr. *Snodden's*, a Dark Iron
Grey Mare, about 13 Hands high, blind of the
right Eye, has a large black Spot, or Brand, on
the near Buttock.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his
Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subscriber,
living in *Queen Anne's County*, an Indented
Servant Man, named *James McGowan*, is an Irish-
man, served the first Part of his Time with Mr. *Jacob*
Giles, at his Iron Works: He was advertised when
he first went away, but could hear nothing of him
then; but have since heard he has been about the
said Iron Works, and in *Lancaster County*; he is
remarkable for being very saucy when drunk, and
is about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high: Has differ-
ent Apparel with him, and sometimes dresses spruce,
beyond a common Labourer.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures
him, so as his Master may have him again, shall
have FOUR PISTOLES Reward, besides what the
Law allows, paid by
John Smyth.

RAN away from the Subscriber,
living near *Patuxent Iron Works*, on the
20th of September, an Irish Servant Man, named
James Dora, of a middle Size, and pitted with the
Small-Pox. He had on and took with him, a blue
Farnothing Jacket, Osnabrigs Breeches and Shirt,
an old Worsted Cap, Russia Leather Shoes, Yarn
Stockings, a new, fine, dark colour'd Camblet
Coat, with white Metal Buttons, two Pair of new
Russia Drab Breeches, a Pair of black Worsted
Camblet Breeches, two Pair of Worsted Stockings,
one Pair of Cotton Ditto, one Silk and four Lin-
nen Caps, two Silk Handkerchiefs, three new
Check Shirts, and three Ells of brown Osnabrigs.
Whoever brings the said Servant to the Subscri-
ber, shall have a Pistole Reward.

Richard Welsh.

STRAY'D, or stolen, (but sup-
pos'd to be stolen) out of *Annapolis*, the Be-
ginning of September, a bright Bay Mare about 14
Hands high, trots and gallops light, and is branded
on the near Shoulder T, with a stroke across it.
Whoever returns her to the Subscriber, shall have
Twenty Shillings Reward.

James Johnson.

ALL Persons indebted to the
Subscriber, of *London Town*, are desired to
come and pay off their respective Accounts, to en-
able him to pay those he is indebted to, or else
they must expect Trouble.

William Bicknell.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Dwelling-House and Lot
where *Robert Gordon*, Esq; deceased, lately
lived.

Also, the Dwelling House where Mr. *William*
Thornston lately lived, with all the Warehouses and
other Out-Houses adjoining.

The Whole to be Sold together, or in separate
Lots if required.

For Terms and Title apply to

John Raitt,
Robert Swan.

RAN away from the Subscriber,
living near Mr. *Snodden's* Iron Works, on
the 1st of this Instant September, an Irish Convict
Servant Man, named *Robert Dallasen*, but proba-
bly will change his Name; he is a lanky well-set
Fellow, has a Scar over his left Eye-Brow, and
a large Scar on the Joint of his left Wrist, has a
down Look, and is of a pale Complexion: Had
on when he went away, an Osnabrigs Coat, a
Country-Linnen Shirt, and Sailor's Trowsers of the
same, dyed of a reddish Colour, a white Felt Hat,
a Pair of grey Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of fall
Shoes.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings
him to his Master, shall have Two Pistoles Reward,
besides what the Law allows, if taken in this Pro-
vince; and if taken out of this Province, FOUR
PISTOLES.

Thomas Davis.

Bilhamen, in Virginia, August 12, 1754.
RAN away, this Morning, from
the Subscriber, the following Servant, viz:
Christopher Harper, by Trade a Bricklayer, about
5 Feet 6 Inches high, he has a Halt in his Walk
and goes stooping, and wide, and has a very
Aspect: Had on, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat
with Metal Buttons, a Check Shirt, a Pair of ribb'd
Fustian Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and new
Shoes.

Ann Harper, Wife to the aforesaid Harper, aged
about Forty Years, she has a stooping Carriage in
her Walk, is round shouldered, thin visaged, has lost
two of her fore Teeth, and has a bad scolding
Tongue: Had on, a blue Jacket, Osnabrigs Shift,
and other Cloaths I cannot describe.

John Edinburgh, aged about Thirty Years, has
short yellowish Hair, halts in his Walk, has sore
Legs, and is one of few Words, except when in
Liquor: Had on, a blue Sailor's Jacket, Osnabrigs
Shirt and Trowsers, old Shoes, and a half worn
Felt Hat.

They took with them a Bay Horse, with a Blaze
in his Face, and branded thus WP. 'Tis thought
that they have also taken with them two of the Re-
verend Mr. *Charles Green's* Horses, the one of
Rosa Colbur, the other a dark Bay.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them
so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall
have a Pistole Reward for each, besides what the
Law allows, paid by
William White.

July 3, 1754.
WHEREAS the Commissioners
of the Paper Currency Office, have, by
frequent Advertisements, required the Debtors of
that Office to pay the Interest due on their several
Bonds, which they have hitherto failed to comply
with: Therefore the Commissioners once more
inform the Debtors of the said Office, that unless
they will come without Loss of Time, and pay off
the Interest due on their several Bonds, they will
be put in Suit.
Signed per Order of the Commissioners,
Richard Dorsey,
Clerk Paper Currency Office.

June 20, 1754.
RAN away from the Subscriber,
living near the Head of *South River*, in *Anne*
Arundel County, on the 16th of June, a Negro
Man, named *Josiah Marriest*, lately convicted
from *London*; he is a tall thin Fellow, and talks
very plain English. Had on a black Cloth Coat,
a short white Flannel Waistcoat, a Check Shirt, a
Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, a Pair of Yarn
Stockings, a Pair of old channell'd Pumps, a Wor-
sted Cap, and an old Castor Hat; and took sundry
other Cloaths with him.

Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, and brings
him to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles
Reward.
Benjamin Welsh.

RAN away with the above Fel-
low, a Convict Servant Man, named *John*
Stewart, of a small Size, Had on and took with
him, a brown Broad Cloth Coat, a red Broad
Cloth Waistcoat, two blue Sailor's Jackets, a Pair
of red Plush Breeches, with white Metal Buttons,
a Pair of blue Worsted Stockings, a Pair of old
Pumps, a brown Wig, a large brimm'd Hat, and
Silk Handkerchiefs, and sundry other Cloaths.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and brings
him to the Subscriber, shall receive a Pistole Re-
ward.
Robert Killison.

RAN away from the *Bush River*
Iron Works, in *March* last, a Scotch Servant
Man, named *Archibald Haskleton*; he is a very
lanky tall Fellow, stoops a little in the Shoulders,
and turns in his Toes as he walks, and is very
freckled in the Face and Hands, and slow of Speech.
He had on when he went away, a coarse white
Linnen Shirt, a coarse Cotton Jacket, and an old
Felt Hat.

Whoever shall take up the abovementioned Ser-
vant, and secure him, so that his Master may get
him again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward.
Benjamin Welsh.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by *JONAS GREEN*, Post-Master, at his Office in *Charles Street*;
by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate
Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Con-
tinuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.

THE MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, October 31, 1754.

The SPEECH of the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, to the General Assembly of the said Province, met at Philadelphia, October 14, 1754.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

ON Mr. HAMILTON's Resignation, the Honourable Proprietaries were pleased to appoint me to the Command of this Province; and as I am persuaded they have nothing more at Heart than the Welfare and Prosperity of the People, I flatter myself, their Choice of me was from the Opinion they entertained, that I would, to the utmost of my Power, promote the general Happiness, in which it shall be my earnest Endeavour not to disappoint them; I therefore take this early Opportunity of assuring you, that I shall, upon all Occasions, be studious to protect the People committed to my Charge in the Enjoyment of all their Civil and Religious Privileges, and at the same Time be careful to maintain the just Rights of Government, as equally conducive to the Public Good.

The particular Matter I have at present to recommend to your Consideration, is the State of the Frontiers of this and the neighbouring Governments, where you will find the French acting with a steady Uniformity, and avowed Resolution, to make themselves Masters of this Country. Their Encroachments upon his Majesty's Territories, and their hostile Proceedings in this Time of Peace, may show us what we are to expect in case of open War, if we suffer them to strengthen themselves in the Possession of that Country they have so unjustly seized, and from whence they may not only annoy us by the Indians in their Alliance, but can, at any Time, march a Body of Troops into this plentiful Province, situated in the Center of the British Dominions in America.

I am sure I need only mention to you the arbitrary and tyrannical Nature of their Government, and the detestable Principles of their Religion, to convince you of the unhappy Condition these Colonies will be reduced to, should they ever become subject to the French: I do therefore, in his Majesty's Name, earnestly recommend it to you to exert yourselves at this critical juncture in Defence of your Country, while their Numbers are small, and before they have established themselves in their present Situation; and shall only observe, that if an Opportunity be lost, it is not likely we shall ever have another so favourable.

If, when you shall think it a proper Season to proceed to private Business, you shall find any Laws wanting for the better Government of the Province, shall be ready to enter upon the Consideration of what you shall propose, and give my Consent to such as I shall judge reasonable, and for the Public Utility.

To the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The ADDRESS of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in Answer to the Governor's Speech of the 15th Instant.

May it please the Governor,

WE the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, beg Leave to congratulate the Governor, on his Accession to this Government, and his late Arrival in Pennsylvania.

It is very agreeable to us to find, that the Choice of him was from an Opinion our Honourable Proprietaries entertained, that he would, to the utmost of his Power, promote the general Happiness of this Province; in which the Governor is pleased to assure us, it shall be his earnest Endeavour not to

disappoint them; and that he will, on all Occasions, be studious to protect the People committed to his Charge in the Enjoyment of all their Civil and Religious Liberties. And we do, with the same Sincerity, promise to contribute every Thing in our Power to support him in the Execution of all the just Rights of Government conducive to these good Ends.

The Encroachments of the French on his Majesty's Territories, and their hostile Proceedings in this Time of Peace, are truly alarming; and as they have been long since known in Great Britain, we were in Hopes, on the Governor's Arrival, to have received Instructions from the Crown how to conduct ourselves on this important Occasion; but as we have not had any such laid before us, the Royal Order sent to the several Colonies by the Earl of Holderness, in his Letter of the 28th of August, 1753, appears to be the only Rule by which we can now act with Safety: And as we find our late Assembly did what was most consistent with the Trust reposed in them to comply therewith, the Governor may likewise depend upon our doing whatever can be reasonably expected from us for the Good of this Province, or the general Interest of the British Colonies on the Continent, whenever our Assistance can be applied to any valuable Purpose. But at present, as we know not where to direct our Aid, and as this has not been the usual Time of doing Business, occasioned by the Governor's being obliged to give his Attendance elsewhere, we are inclined, if he has no Objection, or any Thing further to lay before us, to make a short Adjournment; and if, during our Recess, any Matters of Importance should come to his Knowledge, we shall cheerfully attend the Governor's Call of our House, and contribute our Assistance for the Public Good.

Sign'd by Order of the House,

ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

October 18, 1754.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

IVERY heartily thank you for your kind Address. As I have nothing further to lay before you, I shall not object to your Proposal of making a short Adjournment.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

October 19, 1754.

A Letter from Gibraltar, dated August 4.

THE 14th of last Month arrived the Raven Sloop of War from England, with Stanhope Alpinwall, Esq; his Majesty's Consul for Algiers, for which Place he departed the 18th of the same Month, on board the Phoenix Man of War, Capt. Harvey. Commodore Edgecumbe, with the said Sloop, are the only Ships now remaining here. The latter, with Capt. Buckle, when he arrives from Mahon, will, we believe, be employed to look after the Sallotine Pirate, who will be ready to sail from Larach upon a Cruise, in a few Days, upon all Nations without Distinction: The Prince of Morocco, whom the now belongs to, has declared War in Form against England, and caused the same to be notified to our Consul General Mr. Percirow; whereupon it has accordingly been published here by our Governor. We don't know whether you have any Knowledge of that Prince's Character: He is the Emperor of Morocco's only Son and presumptive Heir: He has had the Government of almost Half of that vast Empire these eight or ten Years past, in which is comprehended the whole Southern Coast from Sallee to Cape Mow. In the late War, a French Merchantman was cut away by one of Talbot's Privateers from under the Walls of Sallee, which that Prince has been demanding Satisfaction for ever since: But no Notice

having been taken of it, nor the Compliment of a Present ever made him by England, he has taken this Step to shew his Resentment, and has actually two Twenty Gun Ships more building at Sallee Port. But what will surprise you most is, that whilst England has Peace with the Father, the Son should presume to act against it; yet so it is, and the Father does not chuse to forbid it, as if he had given up the Sovereignty of Half his Dominions to him. So that there are now two distinct Powers to court in that Country; which will oblige us to send a Couple of Dutch Men of War this Summer, to compliment him apart, to avoid the Rock the English have split upon. The Tetuaners and Tangerines have been formidable this Year at Sea, but behave very well to the English and Dutch they meet with. They have already taken two French Ships, a large Swede, and some poor Spaniards: The Swede, and one of the French Ships, were very rich.

Algiers, August 2. On the 29th ult. arrived here, in the Phoenix Man of War, Stanhope Alpinwall, Esq; His Britannic Majesty's Consul, and the next Day had his Audience of the Dey.

Madrid, August 9. Mr. Wall, Secretary of State, and the Secretaries of War, Marine, and the Finances, have strictly ordered their first Clerks to give Access to every Body, in order that all Injuries both of a public and private Nature may be redressed.

The Duke de Duras, Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty, received a few Days ago some important Dispatches from his Court, after which he had a long Conference with Mr. Wall.

Paris, August 16. We have received Advice, that the Squadron, which sailed from this Kingdom some Time ago for the East-Indies, put in at the Island of St Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, from whence they sailed on the 6th of April last, for the Place of their Destination.

Brest, August 16. Orders are come from Court to assemble here, as also at Rochfort, and along the Western Coast, all the Seamen that are fit for Service; and it is generally supposed that they are to be sent over to America, in order to man several Ships of War lately built at Canada.

Paris A-la-main, August 30. According to some Letters, the Regency of Algiers have prohibited such Sallee Corsairs as shall make-Prizes on the French, from entering their Ports.

Marseilles, July 29. Capt. Eymon, from the Levant, has sent Word to his Owners, that having put into Porto Farina, he was informed that a Sallee Man, which cruizes from Cape Bon to the Iles of Galeta, under Algerine Colours, had taken two French Vessels. This News has occasioned a great Consternation among our Merchants, and made every one backward to insure.

Copenhagen, August 3. It is certain that the West India and Guiney Company have resigned their Charter; and these are some of the Conditions on which they have determined to renounce all their Privileges.

1. The King reimburses to the Proprietors, the Price of their Demesnes, as also their Actions on the Footing they stood at the Time of suppressing the Charter; that is to say, that the Proprietors will get Cent per Cent more than their Actions originally cost them.

2. His Majesty takes their passive Debts upon himself.

3. He pays them the Value of all their Effects and Goods.

By Means of this Indemnification, which is computed at Two Millions One Hundred Thousand Rix Dollars, the King becomes Proprietor of all the Company's Possessions, Effects, Merchandize, and active Debts.

We are as yet ignorant of the Method in which the Commerce of the West Indies and Guiney is to be carried on; but we are firmly persuaded that on this, as well as every other Occasion, the King will have more Regard to the Advantage of his Subjects, than to his own private Interest.

was in a Schooner, from Providence, bound to Boston, in 27 Days, put into the Hook the 14th; as did on the 17th Capt. Cotton, from Jamaica, bound to Plymouth, New England, all in very great Distress, having met with a violent Gale of Wind the 6th Instant, in Lat. 39 Long. 40.

Capt. Nicholls spoke with and relieved a Brig from Cape Francois, bound to Rhode Island, Master, Muller, just before the Gale, who had been out 34 Days, and in great Want of Provisions, having liv'd on Wine and Melasses for 15 Days. He likewise relieved a Brig from Bristol bound to Virginia, who had been 10 Days without any Meat on board.

The following Quotation from the English Prints, dated September 5, is what was made public in London, the very Week that the News arrived of the Defeat of Major Washington, on the River Ohio, viz.

"On this alarming Occasion, it is natural to observe, that the Designs of the French upon Virginia were known above six Months ago; and consequently a Regiment or two of regular Troops might have been sent over last Spring, under the Command of some experienced Officers, to defend that important Colony. But, perhaps, the Defence of a ruinous Monopoly (the East India Company) so far engrossed some People's Thoughts, that there was then no Room left for thinking of an Object infinitely more valuable: And who could have thought of the sad News brought this Week?"

Capt. Cochran, in 7 Weeks from Cadiz, informs us, That a Schooner for Marblehead failed the Day before him; and that Capt. Pease, in a Snow for the same Place, was to sail the Day after him: Whilst he remained at Cadiz, it was currently reported there, that the Sallemens had the Impudence to protest, that they would, without Distinction, commit Hostilities upon all Nations; and that the British Consul at Cadiz, had dispatched an English Man of War, to know the Truth of such Report. Capt. Cochran sailed out of the Harbour of Cadiz, in Company with a French Man of War, that put in there some Days before, and says, that in the Offing he was joined by four others of the same Nation; but where they were destined could not learn. On the 12th Instant, in Lat. 29. Long. 69. Capt. Cochran met with a very violent Gale of Wind, in which he lost his Main-top mast; and about 2 o'Clock the next Morning shipped a Sea that carried away his Long Boat, Binnacle, Star-board Rails, and did him considerable other Damage.

Capt. Roome, in a Brig of this Port, bound for Lisbon, had the same Gale of Wind, about 11 Leagues off Sandy Hook, the same Day with Capt. Cochran, was hove down on his Beam Ends 6 different Times, lost all his Lumber and Water off his Decks; and his Cargo, chiefly Corn, receiving some Damage, he returned here on Wednesday last: He sailed from Sandy Hook in Company with six other Top-sail Vessels, who were soon dispersed; tho' Capt. Roome saw Capt. Heytham the next Day, and we hear Capt. Ketteltas spoke with Capt. Quereau about 6 Days ago, all well.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 10. Sunday last arrived here Captain Stewart from Jamaica, who met with a violent Gale of Wind on the 22d of September, and a few Days after met with a Ship laden with Tobacco, almost full of Water, but no Person on board, and all her Rigging, &c. taken away.

October 17. We have Advice, that the Twight-tweeter lately sent some of their Headmen to the Lower Shawanna Town, on the River Ohio, with the following Message, viz.

Brethren, the Shawanese,
"You know that the French have invaded our Country on all Sides;—Why do you sit so still?—Will you be Slaves to the French, and suffer them to be Masters of all the Land, and all the Game?—Rise up, take the Hatchet, and follow our Example.—We kill'd, not long ago, Fifty Frenchmen, all Warriors, in one Day.—Five other Nations have join'd us; and if you, and your Grandfathers, the Delawares, will but stir, the French will soon be forced to fly."
To which the Shawanese answer'd.

Brethren, the Twightwee,
"We are surpris'd at your Request. The Six United Nations have desir'd us to sit still, and not aid the French; and that we must keep our Eyes towards the Six United Nations; and so our Grandfathers the Delawares. We desire you should spare us, and leave our Town before the French hear of you, and come and kill you here, and drag us into the War, before the Six United Nations begin it." Upon which, it is said, the Twightwee accordingly left the Shawanna Town and dis-

We have Intelligence from the back Parts, that a Party of French Indians have been lately down at Wills's Creek, and in the Night Time fired at one of the Centries placed round the English Camp at that Place.

We hear that Tanachristian, otherwise called the Half King, one of the principal Chiefs of the Indian Nations settled on the Ohio, died at Harris's Ferry, on Susquehanna, the fourth Instant, after having been some Time indisposed.

From Cumberland County there is Advice, that some Time last Month an Indian, named Israel, one of the Six Nations, kill'd an Indian Trader at the House of Mr. Anthony Thomson, near the Foot of the Tuscarora Valley, and then made his Escape.

Yesterday came Advice, that the Schooner Beaufort, Captain Ferguson, bound to St. Christopher's from this Port, was drove ashore at Cape Henlopen, on Monday Night last, in a violent Gale of Wind.

October 24. In a Letter from Charles Town, South Carolina, dated the first Instant, Mention is made, that they had just received Advice from a Place called The Cheraw, in their Back Settlements, that sixteen People had been found dead there, suppos'd to be murder'd by the French Indians, and that several Families besides were missing.

We have Advice from Virginia, that the Garland Man of War has brought Ten Thousand Pounds from England, to be applied towards the Defence of his Majesty's Dominions in North America: And that she had lost her Main and Mizzen-masts, in a Gale of Wind.

On Sunday last the Schooner Argo, Capt. Swaine, arriv'd here, from a second Attempt of a Discovery of the North West Passage, but without Success. The Particulars of the Voyage are not come to hand, but may be expected in a future Paper.

It is said the Polly, Capt. Witby, for New York from Jamaica, is ashore on Long Island.

Capt. Taylor, from Lisbon, advises, that three English, and four Dutch Vessels, are taken by the Salles Men.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Wednesday last Week, at the Beginning of the South East storm, a Boat with Passengers, attempting to go across the Mouth of South River, fill'd and sunk, by which Accident Anne Hogan, one of the Passengers, very big with Child, was drowned: Her Husband, and the Rest of the People, held by the Boat's Mast till they were reliev'd by another Boat which happen'd to be near them. Her Body was found last Tuesday on Thomas's Point.

We have a certain and melancholy Account of the Loss of the Snow Beaumont, Capt. James Hovell, who sail'd out of South River, loaded with Tobacco, last Month. She foundered soon after she left the Capes, and Capt. Hovell and all the People perish'd, except Three, who were some Time after taken off the Wreck, and brought into Virginia. There was very little of the Tobacco insured.

The General Assembly of this Province, was on Tuesday last dissolved, and Writs are issued for a General Election, returnable the 10th of December next.

Capt. White, in the Betsey, from South River, is safe arriv'd at Portsmouth.

His Excellency our Governor is every Day expected Home, by Land, from Virginia.

CHOICE Barbados RUM,
Muscovado SUGAR, LIMES, and
SINGLO TEA in Pound Cansisters, to be
Sold by Wholesale, by

Lancelot Jacques.

Conformable to L A W,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the Possession of Jonathan Roberts, living at the Eastern Branch in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Mare, about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock A B, and has some white Hairs about her Forehead.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. *no 51*

Conformable to L A W,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Andrew Tennant, living at Crampton's River near Kistockton Mountain, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a White Flea-bitten Mare, branded on the Shoulder and Buttock Y H (joined together), has a Slit in the off Ear, a Broom Tail, and a fore Back.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away the 12th of September last, from the Copper Works, near Seneca Creek in Frederick County, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named John Rater, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a strong well made Man, of a swarthy Complexion, with black curl'd Hair, which he commonly combs Back; has five blue Spots on one Hand pricked in with Gunpowder, is about 27 Years of Age, and has been a Soldier. Had on and took with him, an old Hat of a Copper Colour, with a mourning Band round it, a brown Kersey or Cloth Waistcoat, a checkered Jacket, and a blue one, without Sleeves, two Off-nabrigs Shirts, and one old Check Shirt, two Pair of Off-nabrigs Trowsers, a Pair of Mens Shoes, and a Pair of Stitch Downs, a Pair of striped Duffel Blankets, two Hides of tann'd Leather, and an Iron Needle, such as Miners use in blowing of Rocks. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to James Perry, near the said Works, at Rock Creek, in Frederick County, or to John Bond, in Baltimore County, shall have Five Pounds Reward, if taken out of this Province; and Two Pistoles if taken in the Province; besides what the Law allows, paid by

James Perry,
John Bond.

N. B. It is supposed he has got a false Face.

Conformable to L A W,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Bartholomew Lineham, at the Head of Goose Creek in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock with a W, has a large Star in his Forehead; and a small Snip on his Nole, and some white Saddle Spots on his Back.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to L A W,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the Possession of Michael Delany, at a Plantation of Dr. Carroll's, at Hunting Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Gelding, cropp'd in the near Ear, has a little white on his hind Feet, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, but cannot be discerned with what.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. *Dr. Carroll*

Conformable to L A W,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Abraham Taylor, near Susquehanna, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark Bay Mare, has some white Hairs in her Forehead, appears to be between 3 and 4 Years old, and is unbranded.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to L A W,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of John Henthorne, at Anti-Eatam in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Horse, branded on the near Shoulder with a Figure of 8, and on the off Shoulder with a C, has some Saddle Spots, a Star in his Forehead, and some white on his fore Feet: He had on a small Bell.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to L A W,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of George Smith, living at Manockass, taken up as a Stray, a middle siz'd Dark Grey Horse, branded on the near Buttock blindly with an I, has a Star in his Forehead, and his hind Feet are white.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THE last GAZETTE, [No. 494,]

completed Nine Years and a Half since its first Publication, and Two Years since the falling the Price from 14s. to 12s. and 6d. a Year; and as the Publisher has a great many Customers in different and remote Parts of the Province, many of whom he never saw, (nor their Money neither,) who are in Arrears, he hopes they will none of them be offended with him if he sends their Accounts, (in Order to settle his Affairs) to that Date, to the respective Sheriffs, to collect for him.

Paris, August 9. Last Sunday M. Maupeou, Premier President of the Parliament, had the Honour to wait upon their Majesties at Compeigne, by whom he was received very graciously, and the King discoursed with him some Time. The Affair of the Parliament will render the Name of that Magistrate celebrated in the Annals of this Kingdom, by the singular Wisdom with which he has conducted himself in having an equal Attention to support the Rights of the Parliament, and in shewing due Respect and Obedience to Royal Majesty.

Paris, August 9. The last Time M. de Maupeou, First President of the Parliament, was at Compeigne, the King repeated to him what he had said in the former Conferences, concerning the Resolutions he had taken to settle all Things in such a Manner as might best maintain Peace in the Church, by preventing whatever might have a Tendency to Schism; and then his Majesty added, "I shall be very glad to see my Parliament meet again in the Capital. I hope that from henceforth I shall always have Reason to be satisfied with their Conduct, and to applaud the Zeal which they will continue to manifest for my Service; and that the Manner in which they shall discharge their Duty to me will always be accompanied with the Submission they owe to my Orders." When M. de Maupeou, was introduced to the Queen, her Majesty said to him, "I am charmed to see the King resume his former Sentiments, with respect to the Parliament of Paris. I have been greatly concerned at the Alteration that happened therein; and it is with Pleasure, that I assure you of my Esteem for that Body."

September 1. The long wish'd for Time is come, the Parliament having met this Morning in the Great Hall of the Palace; and it is judged from the affable Manner in which the First President receives every Body, that Affairs will take a favourable Turn. We are impatient to know the Result of this Meeting.

L O N D O N .

August 17. It is said the regular Troops in Nova-Scotia will, between this and Christmas, be augmented to 5000.

A Man of War is fitting out, to take on board John Reynolds, Esq; lately appointed Governor of the Colony of Georgia.

Information having been received, that a Vessel or Vessels having on board some Persons concerned in the late Rebellion, are hovering about the Coast of Scotland, a private Vessel, with proper Instructions, has been dispatched for seizing the Vessel or Vessels, and the Persons before they are landed, if possible.

By a private Letter from Paris we are informed, that last Week his Excellency, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, was arrested, sent to the Castle of Vincennes, and all his Papers sealed up, at the Request of his Catholic Majesty.

August 20. On Friday Mr. Maddox, one of his Majesty's Messengers, set out with Dispatches from the Secretary of State's Office, for the Earl of Albemarle at Paris.

Our Letters from Berlin acquaint us, that the King intends shortly to make a Tour to Silesia, in order to examine the Posture of his Dominions, and of his Troops.

August 22. They write from Barcelona, that the Coasts of Spain are quite cleared of Barbary Corsairs, by the Men of War, Frigates and Xebecs, that have been sent out to cruise upon them, and by the Preparations that are still carried on in the Ports of that Monarchy, which make those Pyrates apprehend that some important Enterprize is intended against them. They add, that the Corsairs are now gone to try what they can do on the Coast of Portugal: But, according to Advices from Lisbon, they are likely to speed no better there than they have done on the Spanish Coasts, as the Portuguese have taken Measures to put a Stop to their Depredations.

We have Advice from America, that a Ship of 900 Tons was arrived at Louisburg from France, with Cannon, &c. that a Mine was completed between the West and South Gate, and that strong Fortifications were erected on the Light-house Point. *Extra of a Letter from the Hague, dated August 8.*

"You was told in my last how the French behaved to the English in North America, and was promised to be informed how the former carried themselves towards the latter in the East-Indies: Their Conduct in that Part of the World, as well as in the other, has very much contributed to make the Sarcasms which are daily published in England against the French highly relished there. It must be understood, that there is a great Difference between the Contentions of the two Nations in the West-Indies, and their Quarrels in the East. Both the French and English Colonies in North America are the Patrimony of the two Crowns respectively.

Now the Establishments in the East-Indies belong to the two Companies, and are respectively under the Protection of the two Crowns: So that the Differences which happen there only concern the two Companies, who act as they themselves think proper, without consulting their Protectors in their Enterprizes. And it is for this Reason that an Accommodation of the Quarrels between the two Companies is negotiated by their own Deputies, aided and supported by the two Powers, under the Protection of whom they were established, and under whom they carry on their Commerce. The two Companies were likewise assisted by these Powers in the Succours they severally sent the Beginning of this Year to the Coast of Coromandel, where the Companies do not act as Enemies, but only as the Allies of the Nations of that Country, with whom they respectively trade. Some People took great Pains, When Mr. Duvelaer went back from France to London, to make the Public believe that the Conferences held there, between the Commissioners of the two Companies, were entirely broken off; but the Return of that Gentleman to London was a Kind of Contradiction of the above Reports, spread abroad with malevolent Intention, for as he has carried his Lady with him, 'tis naturally expected, we say, that he should remain there some considerable Time; others pretend, that his Negotiation draws towards a Conclusion, and that he brought his Wife with him in order to take Advantage of the little Time he has to stay there, that he might not miss the Opportunity of seeing the English Court, and the City of London."

August 24. The Savage, Fortune, and Gibraltar Men of War, from the Eastward, arrived at Plymouth the 19th, bound for America.

Aug. 24. This Week M. Duvelaer had another Conference with the Earl of Holderness, and with the Directors of the East India Company, on the following Articles of the Convention.

1. The Exchange of the Territories, which the two Companies consent to cede mutually to each other.
2. The Neutrality to be observed with regard to the Nabobs, in Alliance with them.
3. The fixing of a Term in which all Hostilities shall cease on both Sides in the East Indies.
4. The Restitution of the Prisoners made by the two Nations during the Wars, in which their Quality of Auxiliaries oblige them to take Part.
5. The including of the Dutch India Company in some of the Articles of this Convention.

August 27. By this Day's Holland Mail there is an Account, that the King Agnen has deposed the Sophi of Persia, and taken Possession of his Dominions, after a bloody Battle, wherein many Thousands were killed on both Sides.

August 28. We hear that a *Ne extat Regnum*, has been served on a certain rich Man, to prevent his departing this Kingdom, that he may be ready to answer a few Questions that will be asked him.

August 29. Ramsgate Harbour is carrying on with the utmost Expedition, there being about 150 Artificers and Labourers now employed in that Undertaking. When finished there will be a grand Walk on each Side, of more than 12 Feet wide. This Harbour is to be contracted to 1200 Feet in Width.

August 30. We learn from Madrid, that Orders have been sent to all the Spanish Ministers residing at Foreign Courts, to give their Master an Account of the Instructions they received during the Ministry of the Marquis de la Ensenada. That Lord is employed in drawing up a Memorial in his own Vindication, which he purposes to send to the King.

Advices from Paris inform us, that they had learnt that M. de la Ensenada's Disgrace gave much Satisfaction to the English: But that they will be better able to judge of the Grounds of this Satisfaction when they hear that the Orders are recalled, which were sent, about six Weeks ago, by two Frigates, to the West Indies, enjoining the Spanish Governors in those Parts, not to suffer the English to navigate in the Bay of Honduras, nor permit their settling on the Musquetto Shore; but to take every Measure to oppose it; to arm as many Vessels as shall be necessary to keep them out of those Seas, and particularly to dislodge them from the Fort they have erected on the Musquetto.

August 31. It is rumoured, that the Inhabitants of Saltee attack English Vessels only by Way of Reprisals, for a Sum of 25 or 30,000l. due to them from England, which was actually remitted, and ordered to be paid; but the Agent entrusted with that Affair, ran away with the Money, and the Saltee Men have had no Satisfaction since.

Sept. 10. The Attack made by the French upon our Northern Colonies seems to be one of those political Paradoxes that Men of plain Parts, tho' of ever so extensive Knowledge, will never be able to comprehend. It is so incompatible with the Con-

duct of civilized Nations towards each other in full Peace, that nothing less than that Evidence we have received could render it credible, or efface the Opinion first formed, that it was a malicious Invention calculated to disturb the Harmony subsisting between the two Courts, or at least to throw an Aspersions on the Intelligence and Conduct of the Administration.

It is inconsistent with declared Confidence for settling the Limits of the Dominions of the two Crowns, in those Parts. It shows a Diffidence of proving Limits by any Kind of reasonable Evidence, or rather a Consciousness of having none to produce; otherwise this Method would not have been taken of gaining Possession. Nations in a Time of full Peace, do not take such Methods of asserting their Rights, tho' ever so clear, for Fear of Reprisals at some other Season, and establishing a Precedent, derogatory to the common and necessary Security of Mankind.

From this very Irruption we may conclude against their Pretensions. All the World knows how enterprising the French are, and how willing to extend their Power wherever they are settled. We are confessedly fixed in the Places of which we have been dispossessed; these were advanced from, and connected to, our Colonies; we drove out no French; this is a presumptive Proof of Right, but demonstrative of Possession; and this only (more especially such a Commission subsisting) gave us Title to hold, and gives us just Ground to recover them.

C H A R L E S - T O W N , (South Carolina.)

Sept. 26. Letters from London, of a late Date say, that the Toulon Squadron, instead of going against the Algerines, has been met with fleeing for America: And one of them very justly hints that we in Carolina, as well as they in New York ought to be always strictly on our Guard, lest the French should involve us in a War before we are sufficiently provided for our Defence.

B O S T O N , October 7.

Thursday last a Bear was kill'd in Chelsea, that weighed three hundred Pounds; and we hear the great Numbers of them have lately been kill'd in other Towns. [If these Creatures come to inform us that the approaching Winter will be very cold, (as some wise Observers say they do) they pay dear for their officiousness, since they are obliged to leave their Skins to make Muffs of.]

N E W Y O R K .

October 14. We hear the General Assembly of New Jersey, have resolved on assisting the Virginians in the Ohio Affair.

Capt. Hovey, mentioned a few Weeks ago to be Prisoner in Halifax, for firing on the Barge of one of his Majesty's Sloops of War, near Annapolis Royal, broke jail, and made his Escape, a Day or two before Capt. Bennet sail'd. His Crew were still in Confinement.

Saturday last his Majesty's Ship, Shoreham, the Hon. Julian Legg, Esq; Commander, sailed from Sandy Hook, bound for Virginia, with £. 5000 in Cash on Board, granted by this Province, in order to aid the Virginians, in repelling the French and their Indians, from the Frontiers of that Province. We hear the Shoreham is to proceed from thence to her Station at South Carolina. At the same Time, one Ship, two Snows, three Brigs, and two Sloops, sailed from Sandy Hook, for different Parts, being detained there some Days by contrary Winds.

October 21. Capt. Thomas, in six Weeks from the Musquetto Shore, informs us, That the Week before he sail'd, being in Company with Capt. Jermain, in a Snow belonging to Antigua, Capt. Askin, in a Brig of Rhode Island, Capt. Morrill, in a Sloop of the Bay, and Capt. Jones, in a Sloop of this Port, they were chased going into Honduras Bay, by a Fleet of 32 Spanish Vessels, among which were two large Ships, one Snow, one whole Galley, and the other Half Gallies, &c. That the Sail chas'd him in particular, from Daylight to P. M. when they gave over Chase: That Capt. Jones was taken by the Galley the same Afternoon after three Quarters of an Hour's Engagement, and it was imagined by Capt. Jermain, that he had damaged the Galley much, as himself saw but a small Distance off at the Time, and as he did not think fit to chase him.

Capt. Thomas further informs us, That there were sixty Spanish Vessels lying at Key Bokell when the 32 gave chase; That he was informed at the Shore, that the Spanish Fleet had Families on board, in order to settle the Bay; and that they expected an Attack daily at the Shore from them.

Capt. Thompson, in a Sloop from Barbados, bound to Piscataway, having 42 Days Passage, put into Sandy Hook, the 12th Instant, as did likewise Capt. Nicholls from New Providence, bound to Rhode Island, in a Passage of 39 Days. Capt. Fra-

nier in a Schooner, from Boston, in 27 Days, put in at the 17th Capt. bound to Plymouth, the great Differe, having the Wind the 6th Instant; in

Capt. Nicholls spoke from Cape Francois, bound to New York, just before the 24 Days, and in giving liv'd on Wine and likewise relieved a Brigantine, who had been on board.

The following Quotation dated September 5, is a London, the very Week the Defeat of Major Obis, was.

"On this alarming Occasion, that the Design of the French was known, and consequently a Regiment of Troops might have been sent to defend that place, perhaps, the Defence of East India Company's people's Thoughts, that left for thinking of an insubstantial: And who could have brought this

Capt. Cochran, in 7 Weeks, That a Schooner set Day before him; and that for the same Place, was still he remained at Cap ported there, that the sentence to protest, that the tion, commit Hostilities against the British Consul at Cadiz, English Man of War, to know port. Capt. Cochran is of Cadiz, in Company with that put in there some Days in the Office, the was for same Nation; but where not learn. On the 12th 1769, Capt. Cochran met with Wind, in which he lost about 2 o'Clock the next that carried away his Leg board Rails, and did him

mage. Capt. Roome, in a British Lisbon, had the same Leagues off Sandy Hook, Cochran, was hove down different Times, lost all his Decks; and his Cargo some Damage, he returned: He failed from Sandy Hook with six other Topfail Vessels; tho' Capt. Roome next Day, and we hear Capt. Quereau about 6 Days

P H I L A D E L P H I A .
October 10. Sunday, Stewart from Jamaica, Gale of Wind on the 22d Days after met with a almost full of Water, but all her Rigging, &c. taken

October 17. We have lately sent some of the Shawanna Town, on the following Message, viz.

"You know, that the Country on all Sides;—Will you be Slaves to them to be Masters of a Game?—Rise up, take our Example.—We have Frenchmen, all Warriors, other Nations have joined Grandfathers, the Dela French will soon be forced To which the Shaw

Brothers, the Twelve We are surprised that United Nations have defeated the French, and the Eyes towards the Shaw Grandfathers the French bear of you, and urge us into the War, we begin it." Upon we accordingly left the

October 16, 1754.

ALL Persons indebted to *Foster* *Centiffe, Esq; and Sons*, for Dealings with the Subscriber, and others of their Agents, at *Oxford*, and to himself, are desired immediately to come and settle their Accounts, and make speedy Payment. As he intends for *England* this Winter, or early in the Spring, he cannot put up with farther Delays, but will be obliged to call upon such as neglect this Notice in a Way he would choose to avoid. Whoever have Demands upon him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged.

He has a large Quantity of *European Goods* suitable to the Season, and a Quantity of good *Wine of May Salt*, to sell, at reasonable Rates.

John Hammer.

Alexandria, October 16, 1754.

IN the Year 1750, I signed a promissory Note, with one *John Delawell*, for 500*l.* payable to *Miss Anne Watson*, a Daughter of one *Henry Watson*, of *Prince George's County*. As the Note was given without the least imaginable Consideration, and only for Amusement and Diversion, I gave myself no further Concern about it, supposing the young Lady would cancel it (as she promised to do), until lately it hath been intimated to me, that *Mr. Henry Watson* still keeps the Note in his Possession, with Intent, as it is imagined, to enforce a Payment thereof, or impose it upon some innocent Person by an Assignment; to avoid which, I have thought it necessary to publish the Manner of passing the Note, and at the same Time to declare, that I will not pay one Farthing of it.

Matthew Steel.

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, *Leather Breeches Maker*, from *Philadelphia*, now living in the same Shop with *Mr. Waters*, Saddler, near the Church, in *Annapolis*;

MAKES Leather Breeches of all Sorts, in the best Manner, as well and cheap as can be had in *Philadelphia*; having brought with him a large Quantity of good well-dressed Buck-Skins.

N. B. He has great Variety of Men and Women's Wash-Leather Gloves, to sell.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Elijah Green*, living at the Head of *South River*, taken up as a Stray, a large Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttrock H and on the near Shoulder T, with a hanging Mane, and a long Sprig Tail.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

WHEREAS the Executors of *Mr. John Hammond*, Son of *Charles*, late of *Anne Arundel County*, deceased, are called on for sundry Sums of Money, and as it is requisite such Sums should be paid by the Ballances due to that Estate; this is, therefore, to desire all Persons indebted, to make immediate Payment, which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and oblige

Their humble Servants,

Anne Hammond,
Henry Griffith.

N. B. The Subscribers have a large Quantity of Land to dispose of, at a reasonable Rate.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Basil Barry*, at the Head of *South River*, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, about 5 or 6 Years old, branded I H on the near Buttrock, has a small Star, a little Slop, and is necked'd. She has with her a Bay and White Horse Colt, a Year old last Spring. The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *John Mest*, senior, at the Head of *South River*, a black Gelding near 13 Hands high, has a Sprig Tail, and is branded on the near Buttrock S.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from *Col. Tayloe's* Mine-Bank, on *Patuxent River*, in *Maryland*, on the 30th of September last, two Negro Men; one named *Frank*, a small Fellow, has a yellowish Skin, a high Nose, about 26 Years of Age, and has a good Look; the other named *George*, a tall, thin, black Fellow, has a Wen, or Swelling, on one of his Knees, and is about 27 Years of Age. They have been in the Country about two Years, are very poorly apparelled, and can speak but little English.

Whoever brings the said Negroes to the Subscriber at the Mine-Bank, shall have Fifteen Shillings for each, if taken under ten Miles from home; Thirty Shillings for each, if at a greater Distance; THREE Pistoles for both, if taken out of the Province; and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

X 4

Thomas Lawson.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

ATRACT of Land, containing 400 Acres, all very fine Land, situate in *Frederick County*, near *Mr. Joseph Chaplins's*, called *Addition to Piles's Delight*.

For Title and Terms, apply to

12

Gilbert Sprigg.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Charles Howard*, about 8 Miles from *Mr. Snowden's*, a Dark Iron Grey Mare, about 13 Hands high, blind of the right Eye, has a large black Spot, or Brand, on the near Buttrock.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Queen Anne's County*, an Indented Servant Man, named *Jamies McGoun*, is an Irishman, served the first Part of his Time with *Mr. Jacob Giles*, at his Iron Works: He was advertised when he first went away, but could hear nothing of him then; but have since heard he has been about the said Iron Works, and in *Longfester County*: he is remarkable for being very saucy when drunk, and is about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high: Has different Apparel with him, and sometimes dresses spruce, beyond a common Labourer.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, so as his Master may have him again, shall have FOUR PISTOLES Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

4

John Smyth.

RAN away from the Subscriber,

living near *Patuxent Iron Works*, on the 29th of September, an Irish Servant Man, named *Jamies Lord*, of a middle Size, and pitted with the Small-Pox. He had on and took with him, a blue Farnothing Jacket, Osnabrigs Breeches and Shirt, an old Worsted Cap, Russia Leather Shoes, Yarn Stockings, a new, fine, dark colour'd Camblet Coat, with white Metal Buttons, two Pair of new Russia Drab Breeches, a Pair of black Worsted Camblet Breeches, two Pair of Worsted Stockings, one Pair of Cotton Dittos, one Silk and four Linen Caps, two Silk Handkerchiefs, three new Check Shirts, and three Ells of hypps Osnabrigs. Whoever brings the said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have a Pistole Reward.

X 5

Richard Wells.

STRAY'D, or stolen, (but suppos'd to be stolen) out of *Annapolis*, the Beginging of September, a bright Bay Mare about 14 Hands high, trots and gallops light, and is branded on the near Shoulder T, with a stroke across it.

Whoever returns her to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

X 6

James Johnson.

London Town, Sept. 18, 1754.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, of *London Town*, are desired to come and pay off their respective Accounts, to enable him to pay those he is indebted to, or else they must expect Trouble.

William Bicknell.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling-House and Lot where *Robert Gordon*, Esq; deceased, lately lived.

Also, the Dwelling House where *Mr. William Thornton* lately lived, with all the Warehouses and other Out Houses adjoining.

The Whole to be Sold together, or in separate Lots if required.

For Terms and Title apply to

John Ralst,

Robert Swinn.

RAN away from the Subscriber,

living near *Mr. Serwud's Iron Works*, on the 1st of this Instant September, an Irish Convict Servant Man, named *Robert Dallasen*, but probably will change his Name; he is a jolly well set Fellow, has a Scar over his left Eye-Brow, and a large Scar on the Joint of his left Wrist, has a down Look, and is of a pale Complexion: Had on when he went away, an Osnabrigs Coat, a Country Linen Shirt, and Sailor's Trowsers of the same, dyed of a reddish Colour, a white Felt Hat, a Pair of grey Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of fall Shoes.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; and if taken out of this Province, FOUR PISTOLES.

Thomas Daviss.

Bellhaven, in Virginia, August 12, 1754.

RAN away, this Morning, from

the Subscriber, the following Servants, viz. *Christopher Harper*, by Trade a Bucklayer, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, he has a Halt in his Walk, and goes slooping, and wide, and has a very ill Aspect: Had on, a Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, a Check Shirt, a Pair of ribb'd Fustian Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes.

Ann Harper, Wife to the aforesaid Harper, aged about Forty Years, she has a slooping Carriage in her Walk, is round shouldered, thin visaged, has lost two of her fore Teeth, and has a sad scolding Tongue: Had on, a blue Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt, and other Cloaths I cannot describe.

John Edinburgh, aged about Thirty Years, short yellowish Hair, halt in his Walk, has four Legs, and is one of few Words, except when in Liquor: Had on, a blue Sailor's Jacket, Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, old Shoes, and a half worn Felt Hat.

They took with them a Bay Horse, with a Blue in his Face, and branded thus WP. 'Tis thought that they have also taken with them two of the Reverend *Mr. Charles Green's* Horses, the one of a Roan Colour, the other a dark Bay.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have a Pistole Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

William Waite.

July 3, 1754.

WHEREAS the Commissioners

of the Paper Currency Office, have, by frequent Advertisements, required the Debtors to that Office to pay the Interest due on their several Bonds, which they have hitherto failed to comply with: Therefore the Commissioners once more inform the Debtors of the said Office, that unless they will come without Loss of Time, and pay the Interest due on their several Bonds, they will be put in Suit.

Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

Richard Dorsey,

Clerk Paper Currency Office.

MAR

The SPEECH of the Hon^d *DINWIDDIE*, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 17th Day of October, 1754.

Gentlemen of the Council, Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I ONCE more call you to the dangerous Situation from the unjustifiable Invasions of the French; and that during your short Recession, I have seriously considered the miserable State of your Affairs, and, in Course, the want of granting immediate, considerate Supplies; to enable me to put in various Designs, and to drive the French's Lands upon the Ohio.

I have the Pleasure to acquaint your Majesty, considering the pernicious Effects of the French, and the great Reason for his Subjects in these Colonies, has pleased to send me Ten Thousand in Specie, and also to order from Two Thousand Stand of Arms, Accoutrements, which I daily call for, for your Aid and Use.

Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, The distinguished Marks of His Majesty's Care for His Subjects in the Solitude for their Safety; and to defeat the Designs of the French, in you a just Sense of Duty, the best of Kings, and engage your Attention to His Majesty's repeated granting Supplies.

The Voice of Nature, Gentlemen, is sensible is among the most precious human Actions, your own Interest, you with the most urging Emphasis, your Inactivity and assert their Rights. And can you continue deaf to shall your Posterity, groaning under the yoke of civil and religious Slavery, every Thing that renders Life, their Despondence, find their Miserable reflecting on the Cause? That the Liberty, the Property, the Religion that they enjoyed; by neglect, as unaccountable as it was, led all to be taken from them!

Gentlemen, The Eyes of His Majesty, nay, of all your Fellow-Subjects, are prelost Determinations. I am strong enough to convey to you that there is at this Time for a; Words cannot be so strong as that the Enemy have done, and I reason to do; and I am convinced, I raise the Spirit of every British Soldier, and thence, to their Lives and Fortunes, to the same.

Let me prevail with you, then, to prevent Evils, that, but in Profound Serious Consideration with Honour, to exert the true Spirit of the Province, the World that no Man may Consideration whatever, of an important Business now recon-

It is at this Time, that, by an length, you may answer the Majesty, promotes the Interest of the Peace and Happiness of the Colony, by a brave, vigorous, and united, the Machinations of France, of Great Britain, and

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by *JONAS GREEN*, Post-Master, at his Office in *Charles-Street* by whom all Persons may be supplied with this Paper, and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week; and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.