

## MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 4, 1758.

An ACT made at a SESSION of Assembly, begun and held at Annapolis, the 10th Day of October, 1722, entitled, *An Act directing how Fines shall be adjudged against such as neglect to appear at Musters.*

**B**E it Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietor, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That on Representation made by the Head Officer, that shall appear in the Field, at any Time appointed for a Muster, that any Persons, not exempt by Law, shall not have made their Appearance according to his Warning or Summons provided as the Laws of this Province direct: It shall and may be lawful for any Two Field Officers of the County to Summons the Delinquent or others concerned; and on hearing and fully examining into his Offence and Excuse, to cause him to be executed or excused, as shall be most just and most agreeable to the Intent of the Laws now in Force, for the better regulating the Militia. *Provided*, That in Case any Person summoned to appear before such Field Officers shall not appear or otherwise excuse themselves, it shall be lawful for such Officers to judge their Case as on Default. And be it further Enacted, That an Act entitled, *An Act for ordering and regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof*, made at a Sessions of Assembly begun and held at the City of Annapolis the Twenty Sixth Day of April, Anno Domini Seventeen Hundred and Fifteen, be and is hereby revived and continued in full Force.

[The Act of March 1733, to be in our next.]

SPEECH of the Prince of BRUNSWICK to the HANOVERIAN and HESSIAN Troops.

**T**O injur'd Troops thus gallant BRUNSWICK spoke;  
 Shall we with Tameness bear the Gallic Yoke?  
 Will ye, O Veterans, inur'd to Pains  
 And Toils of War, drag ignominious Chains?  
 Turn and behold! behold where hostile Bands  
 Seize on your Properties, lay waste your Lands,  
 Your Daughters, Wives, snatch'd forcibly away,  
 Slaves to proud Gallia's Sons, to Lust a Prey!  
 Hark! how with piercing Cries, the tender Maid,  
 By Force subdu'd, implorers her Father's Aid;  
 In Agonies repeats her Brother's Name,  
 To slay the Russian and preserve her Fame!  
 Rouse! GERMANS! rouse! a glorious Vengeance take;  
 Religion, Honour, Freedom, all's at Stake!  
 "Enough," they cry'd, "let FERDINAND proceed,  
 We dare to follow, where he dares to lead."  
 Fir'd by their Country's Wrongs, to Arms they fly,  
 Resolv'd to save her, or resolv'd to die.

GENOA (in Italy) December 17.

**W**E hear by Letters from Madrid, that the Viscount d'Aubeterre, the French Ambassador, has at length found Means to terminate, to the Satisfaction of his Court, the Negotiation he was charged with, and has dispatched to Versailles one of the Officers of his Household, with the agreeable News. These Letters add, that Sir Benjamin Keene, the British Ambassador, had also sent a Courier to London, to inform his Court, that it was in vain to hope for a Renewal of the Treaty of Neutrality with Spain.

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Extract of a Letter from Wildeshausen, on this Side Bremen, January 15.

"We have been greatly alarmed here since last Post, by an Account of a smart Action that happened between the Burg-Fort and Rottenberg, in which a great many are said to have been killed on both Sides; but we have not yet learnt the Particulars.

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'Tis said Lord Anson will command the Squadron now getting ready, and the Embarkation will be 12,000 Men.

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An Accommodation is upon the Tapis between the Courts of Sweden and Prussia.

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It is certain the French Fleet was at the Brasils in August last, of which we had an Account about a Fortnight since; therefore it is impossible, in Point of Time, to hear from the Indies that this Fleet has made any Attempts on our Settlements there. Commodore Stevens failed in April last from Torbay, with 4 Ships of the Line, to join Admiral Pocock.

By the last Accounts from India the French had only 4 Men of War in that Part of the World — so at present little Danger in their Attacks.

We hear that a Clause is intended to be proposed in the Mutiny Bill, whereby every naval or military Officer, who shall retain his Commission after one Year, and who shall refuse or decline any Service that he may be ordered upon, either in this Kingdom or elsewhere, without assigning a just Cause for so doing, shall be liable to the same Penalties as if he had actually deserted the Service in Time of Action; and that no Resignation shall be accepted on these Occasions, nor Liberty given to sell out.

Jan. 24. Last Week his Majesty was pleased to give Rank to the following Officers, as Lieutenants General, and Majors General in the Army, viz. Lieutenants General, James Cochran, John Brown, Peregrine Lascelles, Sir John Bruce Hope, John Folliott, Thomas Murray, James Stuart, John Earl of Loudoun, Maurice Bockland, William Earl of Panmure, Lord George Beauclerk, Lord George Sackville, William Earl of Ancrum, William Earl of Harrington, and Hugh Warburton. Majors General, George Boscawen, Thomas Earl of Effingham, George Howard, Robert Rich, Joseph York, Sir John Whiteford, William Kingsley, Lord Cathcart, Paul Mascarene, William Whitmore, Alexander Duroure, William Balford, and Bennet Noel.

His

Queen's-Town, April 11, 1758.

WHEREAS the Subscriber intends for Great-Britain this ensuing Summer; he hereby desires all Persons who have any just Demands against him (or Capt. David Alexander) to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted: And all those who are indebted to him, are likewise desired to come and settle their respective Accounts, and make speedy Payment, in order to prevent Trouble.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain David Alexander, late of Talbot County, deceased, are also desired to make immediate Payment, as no further Indulgence can or will be given by

ANTHONY M'CULLOCH, Administrator.

STRAYED from the Subscriber the 3d of this Instant April, a Roan Horse, between 14 and 15 Hands high, about 8 Years old, paces pretty well, has a short Switch Tail, is shod before, and branded on one of his Buttocks I S H.

Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Church, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by

WILLIAM COALE.

AMOS FOGG,

Is removed from the Red House, to the Sign of the WHITE HORSE, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, the new Brick House belonging to Mr. Thomas Sligh.

WHERE all Gentlemen and Ladies will find good ENTERTAINMENT as usual, from Their humble Servant, AMOS FOGG.

ALL Persons having any just Demands on the Subscriber (Cabinet-Maker, living at the Head of the Dock, in Annapolis) are desired to give in their Accounts, and they shall be paid. And all those who are indebted to him, are requested to make speedy Payment, or at least settle their Accounts by Note.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. The said Anderson has a Variety of CABINET-WORK, which he will sell at very reasonable Rates, for Cash, Corn, Barrel'd Flour or Pork.

RAN away on the 16th of March last, from the Sloop Nelly, in Patowmack, a Servant Fellow named Henry Williams, a Welchman, and talks broad, about 6 Feet high, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has weak Eyes. Had on when he went away, a blue Frize Jacket, Osnabrigs Trowsers, new Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and a new Felt Hat.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Servant, and bring him to Mr. James Campbell at New-Port in Charles County, shall receive a Pistole Reward, beside what the Law allows.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the TRYTON, Captain MATTHEW SPENCER, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS, at reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or short Credit.

BLACK, Blue, Scarlet, and Cloth colour'd Broad-Cloaths, German Serges, Yorkshire Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Fearnoughts, embofs'd and white Flannels and Serges, Welsh Cottons, short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons of all Colours, Callimancoes, black Shagg, Duroys and Sagathies; Tammies, check'd Barley Corns, and other Stuffs, Norwich and Hat-band Crapes, Allopecs, Bombazeen, India Damasks, Taffaties, and plain Persians; Variety of India Chintz and printed Calicoes, Mullins, white Calicoes, white India Dimities, Table-Cloths, and Napkining, Irish Linens, and Sheeting of all Kinds, Scots Hollands, Russia Diaper and Twillings, Check Linnens and Chilloes, strip'd Cottons, fine Jeans and dyed Fustians, Petticoat Dimities, Bed-Ticks and Tickings, Blankets and Rugs of all Sorts, Pipes, Corks, Sisters, Variety of China, Glafs, Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Rosin, and Allom, Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, Nails, Axes, Hoes, and other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and Brafiery Ware, Hats, Shoes and Stockings, Pepper and other Spices, Salt-Petre, Fig-Blue, Indico, light Carbines, Gun-Flints, Gunpowder, Lead, and all Sorts of Shot, with great Variety of other Goods not particularly mentioned.

JOHN RAITT.

IF Mary Clark, alias Sunderland, who was born in Stepney Parish, at London, and came over to Maryland Eight or Ten Years since, be yet Living, and will apply to Capt. Thomas Beare, of the Ship Tryton, now lying at Nottingham in Patuxent River, she will have a satisfactory Account from her Friends.

THE Subscriber, living near Allen's Fresh, in Charles County, near a Year ago, gave Leave to a Negro Wench to go and see her Husband at Port-Tobacco, and she has not yet return'd, and is suppos'd to be harbour'd and detain'd by some evil-minded People, as he has lately been offered 70 l. Sterling for her. She is a likely young Wench, named Sue, marked with the Small-Pox, and has a young Child with her named Jen, about 18 Months old; she can Cook, Wash and Iron, and is very handy in a House.

Whoever takes up the said Wench and Child, and brings them home, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by JACOB ANDREW MINITREE. N. B. Written Advertisements have been often set up at Port-Tobacco; but immediately pull'd down.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of this Province, directing the Administratrix of Talbot Risteau, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS of GROUND, in the Town of Joppa, on which is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the Town of Joppa, in Baltimore County, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of August next, at the Court-House in the said Town of Joppa, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned.

SUSANNA RISTEAU.

N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being adjoining on the River Gunpowder, and have a Wharff, at which small Vessels may Load or Unload.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Three following TRACTS of LAND (formerly mortgaged to Mr. Robert Swan by Aaron Lynn, late of Somerset County) lying on Broad-Creek at the Head of Nanticoke River, viz.

Walbrook, containing 260 Acres.  
Carter's Lott, — — — 100 }  
Aaron's Folly, — — — 150 }

Any Person inclinable to purchase all or either of said Tracts, may apply for Terms to JAMES JOHNSON in Annapolis, or

ROBERT COUDEN, Attorney in Fact for Robert Swan.

To be Sold together or separately,

THE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in Calvert County: The one called Hard Travail, at the Head of Battle-Creek, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called Harwood, lying at the Head of Battle-Creek, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond.

B. TASKER.

SOME Time in December last, a BARREL of PEPPER, without any Mark or Direction, was sent by the Stages from Philadelphia to Annapolis, and returned from thence to Sassafras, as no Owner could be found for it. The Owner is hereby requested to apply to the Master of the Sassafras Stage Boat for the said Barrel, and pay him the Charges thereon, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Merchant, in Annapolis.

25

A SCHEME OF A

## LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	is	Amount.
1	of 100 £.	are	100 £.
2	of 75	are	150
4	of 50	are	200
8	of 25	are	200
12	of 15	are	180
20	of 10	are	200
30	of 5	are	150
125	of 2	are	250
1000	of 1:2:6	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize 6			
1 last Drawn, Ditto, — — — 4			

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2565  
2796 Blanks. Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

4000 Tickets at 15/ each, make 3000 £.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 l. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in Annapolis, in the Prefence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, John Raitt, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chew, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the Maryland GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758.

THE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the House of Mr. John Winter, and do not immediately pay off their respective Ballances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. Buchanan for Payment. ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.

HORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber in Annapolis, who will likewise furnish any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to go on Expresses.

THOMAS PECKER.

N. B. The said Pecker intreats all Persons Indebted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good English BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep.

T. PECKER.

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 ' Turn and behold! behold where hostile Bands  
 ' Seize on your Properties, lay waste your Lands,  
 ' Your Daughters, Wives, snatch'd forcibly away,  
 ' Slaves to proud Gallia's Song, to Lust a Prey!  
 ' Hark! how with piercing Cries, the tender Maid,  
 ' By Force subdu'd, implorers her Father's Aid;  
 ' In Agonies repeats her Brother's Name,  
 ' To slay the Russian and preserve her Fame!  
 ' Rouse! GERMANS! rouse! a glorious Vengeance take;  
 ' Religion, Honour, Freedom, all's at Stake!  
 ' "Enough," they cry'd, "let FERDINAND proceed,  
 ' "We dare to follow, where he dares to lead."  
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His

Queen's-Town, April 11, 1758.

WHEREAS the Subscriber intends for Great-Britain this ensuing Summer; he hereby desires all Persons who have any just Demands against him (or Capt. David Alexander) to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted: And all those who are indebted to him, are likewise desired to come and settle their respective Accounts, and make speedy Payment, in order to prevent Trouble.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain David Alexander, late of Talbot County, deceased, are also desired to make immediate Payment, as no further Indulgence can or will be given by

ANTHONY M'CULOCH, Administrator.

STRAYED from the Subscriber the 3d of this Instant April, a Roan Horse, between 14 and 15 Hands high, about 8 Years old, paces pretty well, has a short Switch Tail, is shod before, and branded on one of his Buttocks I S H.

Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Church, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by

WILLIAM COALE.

#### AMOS FOGG,

Is removed from the Red House, to the Sign of the WHITE HORSE, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, the new Brick House belonging to Mr. Thomas Sligh.

WHERE all Gentlemen and Ladies will find good ENTERTAINMENT as usual, from Their humble Servant, AMOS FOGG.

ALL Persons having any just Demands on the Subscriber (Cabinet-Maker, living at the Head of the Dock, in Annapolis) are desired to give in their Accounts, and they shall be paid. And all those who are indebted to him, are requested to make speedy Payment, or at least settle their Accounts by Note.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. The said Anderson has a Variety of CABINET-WORK, which he will sell at very reasonable Rates, for Cash, Corn, Barrel'd Flour or Pork.

RAN away on the 16th of March last, from the Sloop Nelly, in Patowmack, a Servant Fellow named Henry Williams, a Welchman, and talks broad, about 6 Feet high, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has weak Eyes. Had on when he went away, a blue Frize Jacket, Osnabrigs Trowsers, new Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and a new Felt Hat.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Servant, and bring him to Mr. James Campbell at New-Port in Charles County, shall receive a Pistole Reward, beside what the Law allows.

#### JUST IMPORTED,

In the TRYTON, Captain MATTHEW SPENCER, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS, at reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or short Credit,

BLACK, Blue, Scarlet, and Cloth colour'd Broad-Cloaths, German Serges, Yorkshires Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Fearnoughts, embofs'd and white Flannels and Serges, Welsh Cottons, short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons of all Colours, Callimancoes, black Shagg, Duroys and Sagathies; Tammies, check'd Barley Corns, and other Stuffs, Norwich and Hat-band Crapes, Allopeens, Bombazeen, India Damasks, Taffaties, and plain Persians; Variety of India Chintz and printed Callicoes, Mullins, white Callicoes, white India Dinities, Table-Cloths, and Napkinings, Irish Linens, and Sheeting of all Kinds, Scots Hollands, Russia Diaper and Twillings, Check Linnens and Chilloes, strip'd Cottons, fine Jeans and dyed Fustians, Petticoat Dinities, Bed-Ticks and Tickings, Blankets and Rugs of all Sorts, Pipes, Corks, Sifters, Variety of China, Glafs, Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Rosin, and Allom, Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, Nails, Axes, Hoes, and other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and Brassery Ware, Hats, Shoes and Stockings, Pepper and other Spices, Salt-Petre, Fig-Blue, Indico, light Carbines, Gun-Flints, Gunpowder, Lead, and all Sorts of Shot, with great Variety of other Goods not particularly mentioned.

JOHN RAITT.

IF Mary Clark, alias Sunderland, who was born in Stepney Parish, at London, and came over to Maryland Eight or Ten Years since, be yet Living, and will apply to Capt. Thomas Beare, of the Ship Tryton, now lying at Nottingham in Patuxent River, she will have a satisfactory Account from her Friends.

THE Subscriber, living near Allen's Fresh, in Charles County, near a Year ago, gave Leave to a Negro Wench to go and see her Husband at Port-Tobacco, and she has not yet return'd, and is suppos'd to be harbour'd and detain'd by some evil-minded People, as he has lately been offered 70 l. Sterling for her. She is a likely young Wench, named Sue, marked with the Small-Pox, and has a young Child with her named Yen, about 18 Months old; she can Cook, Wash and Iron, and is very handy in a House.

Whoever takes up the said Wench and Child, and brings them home, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by JACOB ANDREW MINITREE.

N. B. Written Advertisements have been often set up at Port-Tobacco; but immediately pull'd down.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of this Province, directing the Administratrix of Talbot Ristean, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS of GROUND, in the Town of Joppa, on which is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the Town of Joppa, in Baltimore County, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of August next, at the Court-House in the said Town of Joppa, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned.

SUSANNA RISTEAU.

N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being adjoining on the River Gunpowder, and have a Wharff, at which small Vessels may Load or Unload.

#### TO BE SOLD,

THE Three following TRACTS of LAND (formerly mortgaged to Mr. Robert Swan by Aaron Lynn, late of Somerset County) lying on Broad-Creek at the Head of Nanticoke River, viz.

Walbrook, containing 260 } Acres.  
Carter's Lott, — — — 100 }  
Aaron's Folly, — — — 150 }

Any Person inclinable to purchase all or either of said Tracts, may apply for Terms to JAMES JOHNSON in Annapolis, or

ROBERT COUDEN, Attorney in Fact for Robert Swan.

To be Sold together or separately,

THE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in Calvert County: The one called Hard Travail, at the Head of Battle-Creek, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called Harwood, lying at the Head of Battle-Creek, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond.

B. TASKER.

SOME Time in December last, a BARREL of PEPPER, without any Mark or Direction, was sent by the Stages from Philadelphia to Annapolis, and returned from thence to Sassafras, as no Owner could be found for it. The Owner is hereby requested to apply to the Master of the Sassafras Stage Boat for the said Barrel, and pay him the Charges thereon, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

#### TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Lancelot Jacques, Merchant, in Annapolis.

25

#### A SCHEME OF A

## LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	Amount.
1 of 1000	is	100 l.
2 of 75	are	150
4 of 50	are	200
8 of 25	are	200
12 of 15	are	180
20 of 10	are	200
30 of 5	are	150
125 of 2	are	250
1000 of 1 : 2 : 6	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize		6
1 last Drawn, Ditto,		4

1204 Prizes,  
2796 Blanks.

Amounting to 2565  
Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

4000 Tickets at 15s. each, make 3000 l.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 l. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in Annapolis, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, John Raitt, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chew, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the Maryland GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758.

THE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the House of Mr. John Winter, and do not immediately pay off their respective Ballances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. Buchanan for Payment.

ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.

HORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber in Annapolis, who will likewise furnish any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to go on Expresses.

THOMAS PECKER.

N. B. The said Pecker intreats all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good English BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep.

T. PECKER.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 4, 1758.

An ACT made at a SESSION of Assembly, begun and held at Annapolis, the 10th Day of October, 1722, entitled, *An Act directing how Fines shall be adjudged against such as neglected to appear at Musters.*

**B**E it Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietor, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That on Representation made by the Head Officer, that shall appear in the Field, at any Time appointed for a Muster, that any Persons, not exempt by Law, shall not have made their Appearance according to his Warning or Summons provided as the Laws of this Province direct: It shall and may be lawful for any Two Field Officers of the County to Summons the Delinquent or others concerned; and on hearing and fully examining into his Offence and Excuse, to cause him to be executed or excused, as shall be most just and most agreeable to the Intent of the Laws now in Force, for the better regulating the Militia. *Provided*, That in Case any Person summoned to appear before such Field Officers shall not appear or otherwise excuse themselves, it shall be lawful for such Officers to judge their Case as on Default. And be it further Enacted, That an Act entitled, *An Act for ordering and regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof*, made at a Sessions of Assembly begun and held at the City of Annapolis the Twenty Sixth Day of April, Anno Domini Seventeen Hundred and Fifteen, be and is hereby revived and continued in full Force.

[The Act of March 1733, to be in our next.]

SPEECH of the Prince of BRUNSWICK to the HANOVERIAN and HESSIAN Troops.

TO injur'd Troops thus gallant BRUNSWICK spoke;  
Shall we with Tameness bear the Gallic Yoke!  
Will ye, O Veterans, inur'd to Pains  
And Toils of War, drag ignominious Chains?  
Turn and behold! behold where hostile Bands  
Seize on your Properties, lay waste your Lands,  
Your Daughters, Wives, snatch'd forcibly away,  
Slaves to proud Gallia's Sons, to Lust a Prey!  
Hark! how with piercing Cries, the tender Maid,  
By Force subdu'd, implores her Father's Aid;  
In Agonies repeats her Brother's Name,  
To slay the Russian and preserve her Fame!  
Route! GERMANS! rouse! a glorious Vengeance take;  
Religion, Honour, Freedom, all's at Stake!  
—“Enough,” they cry’d, “let FERDINAND proceed,  
We dare to follow, where he dares to lead.”  
Fir'd by their Country's Wrongs, to Arms they fly,  
Resolv'd to save her, or resolv'd to die.

GENOA (in Italy) December 17.

**W**E hear by Letters from Madrid, that the Viscount d'Aubeterre, the French Ambassador, has at length found Means to terminate, to the Satisfaction of his Court, the Negotiation he was charged with, and has dispatched to Versailles one of the Officers of his Household, with the agreeable News. These Letters add, that Sir Benjamin Keene, the British Ambassador, had also sent a Courier to London, to inform his Court, that it was in vain to hope for a Renewal of the Treaty of Neutrality with Spain.

Paris, January 6. There is no Confirmation of the Report about the taking of Madras; but we daily expect Advice of an important Expedition which the King's Squadrons in the East-Indies have been ordered to execute against the Possessions of the English.

Hague, Jan. 10. By the Hamburg Mail, which arrived very late this Evening, we are informed, that Schweidnitz had offered to surrender upon

the same Terms as Lignitz; but that the King of Prussia insisted upon the Garrison's being Prisoners of War. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was still at Ultzen; and his Parties continue to have good Success against the French.

Extract of a Letter from Wildehausen, on this Side Bremen, January 15.

“We have been greatly alarmed here since last Post, by an Account of a smart Action that happened between the Burg-Fort and Rottenberg, in which a great many are said to have been killed on both Sides; but we have not yet learnt the Particulars.”

“Just now, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, we learn by the Post from Bremen, that the Hanoverians have got Possession of the Burg-Fort, they having already appeared between that Post and Bremen; and that the Duke of Broglie has reinforced himself with 3000 Men, in order to dislodge them. The Postilion coming from Bremen heard great Firing on the Road.”

Hague, January 17. The Hamburg Mail has brought several Letters from Bremen, with the Account of an Action near that Place on the 11th Instant, to the Advantage of the King's Troops, who had repaired the Bridge over the Wumme, and crossed that River on the 14th Instant. The Prussians are Masters of all Pomerania except Stralsund, and a Ship going there with Stores was lost.

LONDON, January 14.

Fourteen Transports in the River have taken on board 16,000 Stand of Arms, and 4000 Foot Tents: These are exclusive of those going for America.

Twelve Regiments of Foot are ordered to be in Readiness for Embarkation at the shortest Notice, after the 20th of next Month.

His Majesty, in order to have the best Discipline observed in his Troops in America, hath ordered five Commissions of Brigadier Generals to be sent to America, and ten Commissions for the Colonels of Foot, to be disposed of by General Abercrombie, or whoever may be Commander in Chief in that Country, to the most worthy and deserving Persons; and that all other Officers are to rise in Rank and Seniority, according to their Courage and Merit, without that abominable Custom of purchasing what they are so justly intitled to.

The Fleet going out early in the Spring is expected to be the greatest, best mann'd, and otherwise best equipp'd of any Fleet that sail'd from England since the last Dutch War.

There is Advice that the King of Prussia has caused two Saxon Generals, who in Breach of their Faith, had taken up Arms against his Majesty, to be executed. One was shot at the Head of the Regiment which he had formerly commanded; the other hanged at the Head of another Regiment, on a Gibbet 20 Feet high.

It is currently reported, that a strong Squadron will be sent to the Coast of Spain, to watch the Motions of that Court, and the Court of Naples.

A Subscription is on Foot for raising the Sum of 1,000,000 l. to be applied for the Use of the King of Prussia, to enable him the better to act against the French, and other Powers, who are Enemies to him and his Britannic Majesty, and in Behalf of the Protestant Cause.

'Tis said Lord Anson will command the Squadron now getting ready, and the Embarkation will be 12,000 Men.

It is rumoured that a Fleet and Troops are preparing to go to Lisbon, to defend the Dominions of Portugal from the Spaniards, who are marching towards the Frontiers of that Kingdom.

January 17. A Fleet is soon to go against the French Settlements in Africa.

An arithmetical Toast. Addition to the Whigs, Subtraction to the Tories, Multiplication to the King's Friends, Division to his Enemies, and Reduction to the French.

We are informed that several Dispatches sent by the Austrian Generals to the Empress Queen having been intercepted by the Prussians, and sent to the King of Prussia, his Prussian Majesty found among the Papers, a Letter, in which General Nadasti acquaints her Majesty, that the Troops then under his Command were so much reduced that he was hardly able to muster 30,000 Men, and great Part of them without Cloathing, Arms, &c. The King very politely forwarded the Dispatches, only writing this Postscript under the above Account; “Madam, what your General has informed your Majesty of, I can affirm to be true, and am, &c.”

By some private Advices from the Hague we learn, that 'tis reported there, that Letters were arrived which mention the Death of Prince Charles of Lorraine, Commander of the Imperial Army.

Orders are given out for raising 20,000 Men with all Expedition, to recruit the Army in America, which are to embark for that Place the latter End of next Month.

We hear a Plan is on Foot to raise an Army of 150,000 Men on the Continent, in the Spring; to be called the Confederate Army, and to consist of Men belonging to Protestant Princes of the Empire, to obstruct the French from penetrating into the Empire.

The Fleet at Spithead, and in Portsmouth Harbour, consists of 3 of 100 Guns; 5 of 90; 2 of 84; 1 of 80; 2 of 74; 2 of 70; 2 of 66; 4 of 64; 1 of 60; 1 of 50; besides several smaller Rates, from 40 to 20; Fire-ships, Bombs, Sloops, Transports, &c.

An Accommodation is upon the Tapis between the Courts of Sweden and Prussia.

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His

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint and promote the following Gentlemen to the Rank of Colonels, in the Army serving in North-America, viz. George Monro, Thomas Gage, Ralph Burton, Francis Grant, John Donaldson, Henry Boquet, Esquires, Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Andrew Rollo, Simon Frazer, Hunt Walsh, James Murray, William Haviland, Montague Wilmot, William Forster, —Beaver, Frederick Haldiman, Arthur Morris, Archibald Montgomery, Demetrius James, George Williamson, and John Young, Esquires.

Robert Monckton, Esq; is likewise appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Royal American Regiment, in the Room of Col. Descaux, deceased.

A great Number of Implements of War, for throwing up Intrinchments, springing Mines, with Chevaux de Frize, and scaling Ladders, have been several Days embarking in the River.

Yesterday came Advice, that his Majesty's Ship the Hussar, of 28 Guns, one of the Fir Ships, commanded by Captain Elliot, has brought into Kinsale a French Man of War of 36 Guns, after a very obstinate Engagement, in which the French had 100 killed, and the Hussar 20; she is a fine new Ship, and esteemed a fine Sailer.

It was Yesterday reported that Commodore Kepple had taken a very rich French Ship, which had on board a great Quantity of Dollars, and other valuable Effects.

The Action between Capt. Elliot of the Hussar, and the French Frigate, was perhaps as brave a one as ever happened. The French had near 400 Men on board, the Hussar not 250. She fought her 3 Hours and a Half, Yard-Arm and Yard-Arm, and killed them 125 Men, when the French refused to stand any longer to their Quarters, and ran down; upon which 70 of the Hussar's Men leaped on board the Frigate, and shut down the Hatches. They then cried for Quarter, which was immediately granted. This Ship is called the Vengeance, and is the same that took Captain Death, who, it is said, was shot after he struck. 'Tis with Pleasure we can inform the Public, that 70 of the Hussar's Crew were sent from the Marine Society.

ST. JOHN'S, in ANTIGUA, February 17.

March 8. We hear a Fire lately happened at Bridge-Town, in Barbados, which burnt down upwards of One Hundred Houses.

B O S T O N, April 10.

It is happy for a People, when Patriotism, Harmony and mutual Confidence prevail—when a Zeal for the Public Good animates a RULER, its generous Heat diffuses among all Orders, and warms even the extrem Parts of a Community.—It is difficult to determine whether the Government has discovered more Alacrity in voting 7000 Men for the grand Enterprize of the Year, than the People do in offering their Service—an immense Charge will unavoidably arise; yet no one murmurs—all seem to be sensible of the Necessity of making a vigorous Push, in order totally to subdue those, who aim at nothing less than totally extirpating us.—This old New-England Spirit revived, gives a abundant Reason to hope that our Military Affairs will be carried on to more Success, than they have been for some Years past; especially when we consider the uninterrupted Attention of the Mother Country to her American Interest, and the increasing Aid we are to receive from that Quarter; a considerable Part of which is already actually arrived, and the Remainder daily expected.—From hence it appears, that we have the special Favour and Protection of the best of Kings; a Happiness which must be ineffable in the Judgment of a loyal People, and impossible to be forfeited, by an Omission of any Thing expected on our Part, within the Compass of our Ability.—But it will be highly unbecoming the Character we sustain, as well as a base Degeneracy from the Spirit of our brave Ancestors, to engage in this important Undertaking, without a proper Regard to HIM, who wears the Appellation—THE GOD OF ARMIES.—In a religious Dependence on HIM, we may promise ourselves that the good Time is at Hand, when we may retaliate to the French, for all their Perfidy,—for all that innocent Blood, which they, and the Savages under their hellish Influence, have been spilling in New-England, from the Days of our Fathers.—We may hope that the set Time is come; when impowered by the Almighty Ruler, we may unsheath the Sword of His Justice, and again triumph over those, who have lately triumph'd over us.—Aided by HIM, our Officers and Soldiers may expect, not barely to retrieve our lost Honour, and recover our Sovereign's injured Rights; but to

march through their Country, even to its remotest Parts, and totally to subdue them who aim at totally extirpating us.—It is indeed inconsistent with Protestant Christianity, to thirst for Blood—we do not covet their Inheritance—it would have been agreeable to us, to have cultivated and maintained a Friendship with them; but by long Experience we find it impracticable.—Great Pains have been taken by our Nation to bring them to righteous Terms, to settle Boundaries in America upon a Footing of Equity, but to no Purpose.—Nothing remains, but that these distressed Colonies, join with our British Brethren, who are kindly come to our Assistance, and make such an Exertion of our whole Strength, as our Religion, our Civil Rights, our Properties, all that is sacred and dear, demand from us.

April 17. By the Vessels which arrived last from Lisbon, we learn, that by the great Preparations making by the Spaniards, it was generally thought there they would soon declare War against England.

By a Vessel arrived at Cape-Anne from Lisbon, we learn, That Prince Charles of Lorraine, first General of the Queen of Hungary, is dead; that Prince Henry had joined Prince Ferdinand with Ten Thousand Troops, and then marched to attack the French.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 10.

—Ten Thousand Prussians have joined the Hanoverians, so that we are a full Match for the French.

Extract of a Letter from Sir CHARLES HARDY, to his Excellency our Governor, dated Halifax, March 20, 1758.

I must beg you will be pleased to encourage the Inhabitants of your Province bringing Supplies of Provisions to this Place; and you may assure them of being protected from all Impress, and of the utmost Countenance and Protection from me.

¶ In Consequence of the foregoing Request of the Admiral, his Excellency our Governor, with Advice of his Majesty's Council, has given Permission to all Sloops and Schooners going to Nova-Scotia with Provisions, to pursue their Voyages, under certain Limitations and Restrictions; Copy of which Permission, is lodged at the respective Offices where such Vessels are to clear out.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 14.

On Wednesday last his Honour the President was pleased to give his Assent to the following Bills, viz.

1. An Act for augmenting the Forces in the Pay of this Colony to Two Thousand Men, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

2. An Act for amending an Act, entitled, An Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion.

And then closed the Session with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

IT is a great Pleasure to me, that I have now an Opportunity of acquainting his Majesty of this fresh Instance of your Duty, Loyalty and Gratitude, to the best of Kings, in this ready and liberal Supply you have now (tho' under unhappy Circumstances) raised on this important Occasion.

Your extended Bounty to the Men will, I hope, expedite the raising our New Regiment with good Dispatch; and I must recommend it to you to be assisting therein, with your Influence and Authority.

I shall think myself happy if, in this new Station I am providentially called to, I can so demean myself, as that the Service may not suffer through me; in which, I hope, you will all assist me with your seasonable Informations and Advice.

As the Business of the Court is now begun, I think proper to prorogue you to the last Thursday in June; and you are accordingly prorogued to that Time.

Several Letters from the Frontiers advise, that the Indians have lately committed several Murders and Barbarities in the Counties of Bedford and Halifax, and that the greatest Part of the Inhabitants are moving inwards for Protection.

The Tremor of the Earth, attended by a rumbling Noise, which happened about 3 Weeks ago, was so slight in this Place as to occasion some Doubt whether it was really an Earthquake or not: We have since received Accounts, that it was very sensibly felt in various Parts of this Colony, though we do not hear of any Damage being done by it. The following Letter from Hanover County being the most particular, we hope will not be unacceptable.

To the PRINTER,

S I R,

HANOVER, March 28, 1758.

ON the 22d Instant, being the vernal Equinox, about 45 Minutes past 9 o'Clock at Night, we were struck into a Consternation in these Parts by a very sensible Shock of an Earthquake. The rumbling Noise that attended it, which appeared to me like remote Thunder, or a foul Chimney on Fire, lasted perhaps Half a Minute; but the Shock itself was of very short Continuance. The same Noise, though fainter, was heard about Half an Hour after; and, as some affirm, 4 or 5 Times before Morning; but it was not attended with any perceivable Tremor of the Earth: Its Course appeared to me to be from N. West to S. East; but I have been so overborn by the Testimony of others, who were in better Circumstances for Observation, that I am now inclined to believe it was from the North-East to the South-West. I have already had Intelligence, that the Shock was felt in various Places, more than 100 Miles distant from Hanover; but more violently in some Places than others, unless it has been magnified by a scared Imagination.

How prodigious is that Force of Nature, which can shake such a vast Extent of solid Continent! and how much are we obliged to the supreme Manager of this immense Machine of the Universe, to whom the most mighty, and unruly Powers of Nature minister, as the Servants of his Providence, that Earthquakes, which have spread such extensive Desolations in other Countries, have only given us a friendly Warning! May we behave as those that believe themselves his Subjects, whom he will reward or punish according to our Works!

P. S. April 8.—The Morning after the Earthquake, we had the deepest Snow that has fallen last Winter; and ever since the Weather has been colder than has been known in the Memory of Man, at this Season of the Year: So that Nature still retains the Appearance of Winter, though the Spring be so far advanced; and the Course of Vegetation is stopt, or at least retarded, which the Planters generally fear will occasion very scanty Crops; but whether the Earthquake had any Influence to produce this Effect, I am not Philosopher enough to determine.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Wednesday last arrived at the Hook, his Majesty's Ship Winchelsea, Captain Hayle, in three Weeks from South-Carolina, and brought under her Convoy, the Lyon, Ruby, Tamerlane, Duke-William, Britannia, and Success, Transport Ships, having on board Colonel Boquet, and his Part of the first Battalion of Royal Americans.

Saturday last arrived at Sandy-Hook, his Majesty's Ships the Devonshire, of 64 Guns, Captain Gordon; the Hind, Captain Bond, of 20 Guns; and the Hunter of 16 Guns, Capt. Lafory, from England, with 35 Sail of Vessels under their Convoy.

Same Day arrived here the Gramont Frigate, of 30 Guns, Captain Stott, in nine Weeks from Portsmouth, with Dispatches for our Chief Commanders.—By her we learn, That Admiral Boscawen, with 23 Ships of the Line, and 15 Frigates, was under Way to sail directly to America, when she came out of Portsmouth.

BURLINGTON, in NEW-JERSEY, March 23.

This Day the General Assembly of New-Jersey met here, pursuant to his Honour the President's several Prorogations.

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of the said Province.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1758.

The House having taken his Honour's Speech into Consideration, came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Regiment of this Colony be recruited; and that the same be augmented to the Number of 1000 effective Volunteers.

Resolved, That 12 l. be allowed as a Bounty to each Volunteer.

Resolved, That there be allowed 20 s. Levy-Money for each Volunteer.

Resolved, That there be paid to the Colonel of the Regiment, the Sum of 20 l. 2 s. per Month. To the Lieutenant Colonel, 18 l. per Month. To the Major, 15 l. per Month. To each Captain, 10 l. 1 s. per Month. To each Lieutenant, 7 l. 10 s. 9 d. per Month. To each Ensign, 6 l. 14 s. per Month. To each Serjeant, Corporal, and Drummer, 2 l. 10 s. 3 d. per Month. And to each private Man, the Sum of 1 l. 13 s. per Month.

Resolved, That there be 10 l. per Month, allowed

lowed for the Pay to attend the fair. Resolved, That the Pay of a Surgeon's Mate, any Sum not exceeding Medicines.

Resolved, That with struck in B of the same as m Levying, Paying and that Provision Sum of 50,000 in the Years 17

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lowed for the Pay of a Minister of the Gospel, to attend the said Regiment.

*Resolved*, That 15 l. per Month be allowed for the Pay of a Surgeon; and 9 l. per Month for a Surgeon's Mate, to attend the said Regiment; and any Sum not exceeding 120 l. to purchase a Chest of Medicines.

*Resolved*, That the Sum of 50,000 l. be forthwith struck in Bills of Credit; and that so much of the same as may be necessary, be applied to the Levying, Paying, and Cloathing of said Regiment; and that Provision be made for Sinking the said Sum of 50,000 l. at the Rate of 10,000 l. a Year, in the Years 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1778.

The Assembly have also allowed 6000 l. to the brave Colonel PETER SCHUYLER to defray the Expenses he has been at in the public Service, a Man who is an Honour to his Country, and whom, therefore, his Country can never too much Honour. We hear he is to return again to Canada a voluntary Prisoner, agreeable to his Engagement, no Methods being yet concerted for his Release or Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

*Extract of a Letter from London, dated January 20.*

"I was Yesterday at the House of Commons, and had the Pleasure of finding, by the Speeches made by Mr. Pitt, and others, that there was a strong Disposition in the House to carry on the War in America with the utmost Vigour, and to make it the chief Object of their Attention. One Hundred Thousand Pounds was then unanimously voted, as a present Supply for the Support of the Hanoverian Forces, who, it is expected, will now act vigorously against the French in that Quarter, and consequently be of great Service both to the Prussians and this Nation."

On Saturday last a Law was passed here, granting One Hundred Thousand Pounds to his Majesty's Service.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Winchester, dated April 18, 1758.*

"A very unlucky Accident lately happened in this Neighbourhood. On Sunday the 9th Instant, David Miller, a Countryman, was fired at from behind some Rocks near the House of Aaron Jenkins, about 18 Miles from Winchester; some of the Country People going out afterwards, saw two Men, painted and dressed like Indians, who, on perceiving them, ran off with great Precipitation. The Neighbours being greatly alarmed at this, went to Pattison's Fort, to inform the commanding Officer therewith, on which Ensign Coleby Chew was ordered out with a Party of Men; he soon fell upon their Tracks, and continued on them till he had crossed the North Mountain, where he found a Beef, with Part of the hind Quarters taken off, and the Tongue cut out in the Indian Manner: About a Mile from thence he saw two Men at a Fire; he advanced within a few Yards of them, and intended to have made them Prisoners, but one of his Soldiers firing, discovered him to the Men, who immediately endeavoured to lay hold of their Guns. Mr. Chew then, fearing that some of his Party might lose their Lives, fired upon them, and his Men followed his Example so effectually, that scarce one Bullet missed the Object it was aimed at. The Persons proved to be the famous Jacob Lane, killed on the Spot, and James Cox, who, tho' mortally wounded, lived long enough to tell the Soldiers they had done their Duty, and that Lane and himself deserved what they had met with. They were both painted and dressed so like Indians, even to the Cut of their Hair, that their most intimate Acquaintances could not distinguish them.

"It is not easy to assign the Reasons that induced those unhappy Persons, who had acquired great Reputation by their signal Services, to act in the Manner they did. An authentic Enquiry has been made by a Court of Officers into Ensign Chew's Conduct on this Occasion, when Matters appeared much to his Honour and Credit."

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION to the Deputy POST-MASTERS of North-America.

General Post-Office, March 10, 1758.

WHEREAS the News-papers of the several Colonies on this Continent, heretofore permitted to be sent by Post free of Charge, are of late Years so much increased as to become extremely burthenfome to the Riders, who demand additional Salaries or Allowances from the Post-Office on that Account; and it is not reasonable, that the Office, which receives no Benefit from the Carriage of News-papers, should be at any Expence for such Carriage: And Whereas the Printers of News-papers complain, that they frequently receive Orders for News-papers from distant Post-Offices,

which they comply with by sending the Papers, tho' they know not the Persons to whom the Papers are to be directed, and have no convenient Means of collecting the Money, so that much of it is lost; and that for Want of due Notice when distant Subscribers die, become Bankrupt, or remove out of the Country, they continue to send Papers some Years directed to such Persons, whereby the Posts are loaded with many Papers to no Purpose, and the Loss so great to the Printers, as that they cannot afford to make any Allowance to the Riders for carrying the Papers: And whereas some of the Riders do, and others may, demand exorbitant Rates of Persons living on the Roads, for carrying and delivering the Papers that do not go into any Office, but are delivered by the Riders themselves:

To remedy these Inconveniencies, and yet not to discourage the Spreading of News-papers, which are on many Occasions useful to Government, and advantageous to Commerce, and to the Public; You are, after the first Day of June next, to deliver no News-papers at your Office (except the single Papers exchanged between Printer and Printer) but to such Persons only as do agree to pay you, for the Use of the Rider which brings such Papers, a small additional Consideration per Annum, for each Paper, over and above the Price of the Papers; that is to say, For any Distance not exceeding 50 Miles such Paper is carried, the Sum of Nine pence Sterling per Annum, or an Equivalent in Currency: For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, and not exceeding 100 Miles, the Sum of One Shilling and Six pence Sterling per Annum; and in the same Proportion for every other Fifty Miles such Paper shall be carried; which Money for the Rider or Riders, together with the Price of the Papers for the Printers, you are to receive and pay respectively, once a Year at least, deducting for your Care and Trouble therein, a Commission of Twenty per Cent. And you are to send no Orders to any Printer for Papers, except the Persons for whom the Papers are to be sent, are in your Opinion responsible, and such as you will be accountable for. And you are to suffer no Riders, employ'd or paid by you, to receive more than the Rates above mentioned, for carrying any Papers by them delivered on their respective Roads; nor to carry and deliver any Papers but such as they will be accountable for to the Printers, in Consideration of an Allowance of the same Commissions as aforesaid for collecting and paying the Money.

And as some of the Papers pass thro' the Hands of several Riders between the Place where they are printed and the Place of Delivery; you are to Pay the Carriage-Money you collect for the Riders, to the several Riders who have carried such Papers, in Proportion, as near as conveniently may be, to the Distances they have been carried by each Rider respectively. FRANKLIN and HUNTER.

ANNAPOLIS, May 4.

We hear a Vessel arrived a few Days ago, in Potomack, in 9 Days from Halifax; the Master of which says, that Admiral BOSCAWEN, with most, if not all, the Fleet from England, was arrived at Halifax.

The Sloop Unity, Capt. JOHN JONES, belonging to Baltimore-Town, was taken the 29th of December past, on his Voyage to Jamaica, and carried into Cape Tiberoon. Capt. JONES was very cruelly used after he was landed, being forced to march one Day near 60 Miles thro' the Country, over Mountains, and obliged to carry what Luggage he had on his Back, tho' at the same Time not well: His Travelling so far on Foot, in so short a Time, and other ill Treatment, as well before as after he got on board a Flag of Truce, occasioned his Death. He was upwards of 12 Years in one Employ here, and always proved himself an able Seaman, and a sober, industrious, careful and honest Commander, and is lamented by all who knew him.

Mrs. FLORA DORSEY, (Widow of Joshua Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased)

KEEPS TAVERN, and good BOATS and HANDS, to set over all Persons who may have Occasion to Cross Patuxet River, at the OLD FERRY PLACE, where her said Husband lately lived: And all those who incline to favour her with their Custom, may depend on good Usage and quick Dispatch.

N. B. There was left at her House, Two or Three Months ago, a Pair of GREEN TEMPLE SPECTACLES in a Shagreen Case; which are now left at the PRINTING-OFFICE, for the Owner to call or send for.

TO BE SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, in ANNAPOLIS,

SPECIAL GOOD BLOCKS, of all Sizes, by Wholesale or large Quantities, at Seventeen Pence a Foot. WILLIAM CLAJON.

THE Subscriber having now left off keeping Tavern, and Removed to the upper End of GREEN-STREET, gives Notice to all Persons who have any just Demands on him, to bring in their Accounts, and they shall be paid. And those who are indebted to him, are requested to make speedy Payment, or at least settle their Accounts by Note, which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and Their humble Servant,

JAMES CHALMERS.

N. B. He still continues the SILVER-SMITH'S BUSINESS at his old Shop.

April 27, 1758.

RAN away on the 10th Instant, from the Subscriber (living about 8 Miles from Queen-Anne-Town, in Prince-George's County) a Convict Servant Woman named Sarah Davis, about 22 Years of Age, of middling Stature, black Hair, long Visage, a palavering Tongue, round shoulder'd, pot-belly'd, and has many Scars on her Back occasioned by severe Whippings from her former Master. She had on a strip'd short Gown, a strip'd Country Cloth Petticoat, and Osnabrigs Shift. It is supposed she is now in Annapolis.

Whoever takes her up and brings her Home, shall have, beside what the Law allows, TEN SHILLINGS, and reasonable Charges. No greater Reward will be given, it being the full Worth of her when taken. PAUL RANKIN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's County, on the 10th of April last, a Convict Servant Man named John Sidall, but will probably pass by some other Name, he was born in Lancashire, is a Farmer, has a Cast with one of his Eyes, he is a well-made short Fellow, his Hair is just cut off, and came in with Capt. Lowndes. He had on when he went away, a Felt Hat, Worsted Cap, a Check or fine Osnabrigs Shirt, a brown Cloth Coat and Waistcoat, an old Pair of Leather Breeches, a new Pair of brown Osnabrigs Trowsers, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, strong Shoes, and Copper Shoe Buckles.

Whoever takes up and brings him to his Master, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken in the County; if out of it, Forty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, besides what the Law allows, paid by ROBERT CHESLEY.

DESERTED on Saturday the 15th of April, from a Recruiting Party belonging to his Majesty's Regiment of Light Armed Infantry, now at Upper-Marlbrough, Daniel Richardson, about 24 Years old, born in Scotland, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, by Trade a Taylor, slender made: Had on when he Deserted, a grey Coat, wears a Wig or Cap; he was seen to go towards Bladenburg.

Whoever secures the said Deserter in any Goal in this Province, and gives Notice thereof to Colmore Beanes, Esq; High-Sheriff for Prince-George's County, shall have the Sum of Five Pounds Currency Reward. And all Persons whatsoever are forbid having any Manner of Dealing with him, either in assisting him in making his Escape, or furnishing him with any of the Necessaries of Life, as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost Severity the Law will admit of. Given under my Hand at Upper-Marlbrough this 19th Day of April, 1758.

NICHOLAS WARD, Recruiting-Officer for Regiment of Light Infantry.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, And to be Sold by the Subscriber, at Mr. PATRICK CREAGH'S Store in ANNAPOLIS, at very reasonable Rates, for Cash or short Credit,

DRY White Lead, and Whiting, Seines from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Fathoms long, brown Osnabrigs, Irish Hollands, white and brown Irish Sheeting, Tandems, Garlix, Linen and Cotton Checks, striped Hollands and Cottons, brown Hollands, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bed-Ticks, &c. coarse and fine Threads, white and printed Callicoes, Broad-Cloths, Kerseys, Fearnoughts, Flannels, and Welsh Cotton, Castor and Felt Hats, Fishing Lines and Hooks, Copper and Brass Ware, Cutlery of all Sorts, Stone and Earthen Ware, Saddlery, Tin Ware, &c. &c.

RICHARD MACKUBIN.

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,**  
for Current Money, or good Bills of Exchange, on  
**MONDAY the 12th of JUNE, and Week**  
following, at **ONION'S IRON-WORKS,**  
on Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County,

**H**ORSES, Cows, Sheep and Hogs; a valu-  
able Number of choice **NEGROES**, a  
Parcel of choice Salt, and Sundries, too tedious  
to mention here.

Also to be Let, the Term of Three Years, to  
enter upon and commence from the First Day of  
**November** next, and then ensuing, the said **IRON-  
WORKS**; in which are Furnace, Forges, a Grift-  
mill, and Saw-mill, all situated within the Bounds  
of 350 Yards, and sufficiently supplied with Wa-  
ter at all Times. In the Forges are Three Fineries,  
and one Chafery, and a Store for Bar-Iron. The  
Tide in the River *Gunpowder* makes to the Fur-  
nace Door; all which, with the Dwelling-Houses,  
Out-Houses, Lands, Pasture-Grounds, Meadows,  
Orchards, Mine-Banks, and all Appurtenances  
belonging, will be Let on reasonable Terms; for  
which apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

All Persons indebted to me, whether by Bond,  
Bill, simple Contract, or Specialty, of whatsoever  
Kind, are hereby desired to make immediate Pay-  
ment.  
**JOSEPH SMITH.**

**S**TRAYED from the Subscriber the Third  
of April last, a Roan Horse, between 14 and  
15 Hands high, about 8 Years old, paces pretty  
well, has a short Switch Tail, is shod before, and  
branded on one of his Buttocks I S H.

Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Sub-  
scriber, living near *Elk-Ridge Church*, shall have  
Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by  
**WILLIAM COALE.**

**AMOS FOGG,**

Is removed from the Red House, to the Sign of the  
**WHITE HORSE**, in **BALTIMORE-TOWN**,  
the new Brick House belonging to Mr. Thomas  
Sligh,

**W**HERE all Gentlemen and Ladies will find  
good **ENTERTAINMENT** as usual,  
from *Their humble Servant*, **AMOS FOGG.**

**A**LL Persons having any just Demands on  
the Subscriber (Cabinet-Maker, living at  
the Head of the Dock, in *Annapolis*) are desired  
to give in their Accounts, and they shall be paid.  
And all those who are indebted to him, are request-  
ed to make speedy Payment, or at least settle their  
Accounts by Note.  
**JOHN ANDERSON.**

**N. B.** The said *Anderson* has a Variety of  
**CABINET-WORK**, which he will sell at very  
reasonable Rates, for Cask, Corn, Barrel'd Flour  
or Pork.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

In the *TRYTON*, Captain **MATTHEW SPENCER**,  
from **LONDON**, and to be Sold by the Subscriber,  
at his Store in **ANNAPOLIS**, at reasonable Rates,  
for ready Money, or short Credit,

**B**LACK, Blue, Scarlet, and Cloth colour'd  
Broad-Cloaths, German Serges, *Yorkshire*  
Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Pearnoughts,  
emboss'd and white Flannels and Serges, *Wells*  
Cottons, short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons of  
all Colours; Callimancoes, black Shagg, Duroys  
and Sagathies; Tammyes, check'd Barley Corns,  
and other Stuffs; *Norwich* and Hat-band Crapes,  
Allopeens, Bombazeen, India Damasks, Taffeties,  
and plain *Perfians*; Variety of India Chintz and  
printed Callicoes; Muslins, white Callicoes, white  
India Dimities, Table-Cloths, and Napkining,  
*Irish* Linens, and Sheetings of all Kinds, *Scott*  
*Hollands*, *Russia* Diaper and Twillings, Check  
Linnens and Chilloes, Strip'd Cottons, fine Jeans  
and dyed Fustians, Petticoat Dimities, Bed-Ticks  
and Tickings, Blankets and Rugs of all Sorts,  
Pipes, Corks, Sifters, Variety of China, Glafs,  
Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Rosin, and  
Allom, Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, Nails, Axes,  
Hoes, and other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and  
Brassery Ware, Hats, Shoes and Stockings, Pep-  
per and other Spices, Salt-Petre, Fig-Blue, Indico,  
light Carbinies, Gun-Flints, Gunpowder, Lead,  
and all Sorts of Shot, with great Variety of other  
Goods not particularly mentioned.

**JOHN RAITT.**

*Queen's-Town, April 11, 1758.*  
**W**HEREAS the Subscriber intends for Great-  
Britain this ensuing Summer; he hereby  
desires all Persons who have any just Demands  
against him (or Capt. *David Alexander*) to bring  
in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted;  
And all those who are indebted to him, are like-  
wise desired to come and settle their respective  
Accounts, and make speedy Payment, in order to  
prevent Trouble.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain  
*David Alexander*, late of *Talbot County*, deceased,  
are also desired to make immediate Payment, as  
no further Indulgence can or will be given by  
**ANTHONY M'CULLOCH, Administrator.**

**R**AN away on the 16th of March last, from  
the Sloop *Nelly*, in *Patowmack*, a Servant  
Fellow named *Henry Williams*, a *Welchman*, and  
talks broad, about 6 Feet high, pitted with the  
Small-Pox, and has weak Eyes. Had on when  
he went away, a blue Frize Jacket, Osnabrigs  
Trowsers, new Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and a  
new Felt Hat.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Servant, and  
bring him to Mr. *James Campbell* at *New-Port*, in  
*Charles County*, shall receive a Pistole Reward,  
beside what the Law allows.

**I**F *Mary Clark*, alias *Sunderland*, who was born  
in *Stepney Parish*, at *London*, and came over to  
*Maryland* Eight or Ten Years since, be yet Living,  
and will apply to Capt. *Thomas Beare*, of the Ship  
*Tryton*, now lying at *Nottingham* in *Patuxent Ri-*  
*ver*, she will have a satisfactory Account from her  
Friends.

**P**URSUANT to an Act of Assembly of this  
Province, directing the Administratrix of *Tal-*  
*bot Rifeau*, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS  
of GROUND, in the Town of *Joppa*, on which  
is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-  
HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry  
OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are  
to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to  
dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the  
Town of *Joppa*, in *Baltimore County*, to the high-  
est Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of  
*August* next, at the Court-House in the said  
Town of *Joppa*, for the Purposes in the said Act  
mentioned.  
**SUSANNA RISTEAU.**

**N. B.** The HOUSES are very convenient for  
any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being  
adjoining on the River *Gunpowder*, and have a  
Wharf, at which small Vessels may Load or Un-  
load.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**T**HE Three following TRACTS of LAND  
(formerly mortgaged to Mr. *Robert Swan*  
by *Aaron Lynn*, late of *Somerset County*) lying on  
*Broad-Creek* at the Head of *Nanticoke River*, viz.  
*Walbrook*, containing 260 } Acres.  
*Carter's Lot*, — — — 100 }  
*Aaron's Folly*, — — — 150 }

Any Person inclinable to purchase all or either  
of said Tracts, may apply for Terms to **JAMES  
JOHNSON** in *Annapolis*, or

**ROBERT COUDEN**, Attorney  
in Fact for *Robert Swan*.

To be Sold together or separately,

**T**HE Two following Tracts of LAND,  
lying in *Calvert County*: The one called  
*Hard Travail*, at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, near  
the Church; containing about Four Hundred Ac-  
res, extremely well wooded and timbered: The  
other called *Harwood*, lying at the Head of *Battle-  
Creek*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving  
Bond.  
**B. TASKER.**

**S**OME Time in December last, a BARREL of  
**PEPPER**, without any Mark or Direction,  
was sent by the Stages from *Philadelphia* to *Anna-*  
*polis*, and returned from thence to *Sassafras*, as no  
Owner could be found for it. The Owner is here-  
by requested to apply to the Master of the *Sassafras*  
Stage Boat for the said Barrel, and pay him the  
Charges thereon, and the Charge of this Adver-  
tisement.

**A SCHEME  
OF A**

## LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and  
THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing  
the DOCK in *ANNAPOLIS*, and other Public  
Uses within the said City; to consist of 4000  
Tickets, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are  
to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	Amount.
1 of 100 £.	is	100 £.
2 of 75	are	150
4 of 50	are	200
8 of 25	are	200
12 of 15	are	180
20 of 10	are	200
30 of 5	are	150
125 of 2	are	250
1000 of 1:2:6	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize		8
1 last Drawn, Ditto,		4

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2565  
2796 Blanks, Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

4000 Tickets at 15/6 each, make 1000 £.

**T**HE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £.  
is to be applied, tending to the Public Good  
and Service of the Community, as well without as  
within this City; the best Expedient that could be  
fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being  
a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated  
so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers  
(there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize,  
and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.)  
Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation:  
And it is not doubted but the Tickets will  
soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them  
are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing  
is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in  
*Annapolis*, in the Presence of Five of the Managers  
at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall  
think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs *John Brier*,  
*Stephen Bordley*, *Nicholas Maccubbin*, *James Dick*,  
*Walter Dulany*, *John Raitt*, *William Roberts*, *La-*  
*celot Jacques*, *William Reynolds*, *Jonas Green*, *Har-*  
*ry Woodward*, *James Johnson*, *John Clapham*, and  
*Bennett Chew*, are to give Bond and be upon Oath  
for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the  
*Maryland GAZETTE*; and Paid off, without any  
Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd:  
And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards,  
to be deemed as generously given to the Public,  
for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be,  
in the same Manner as State Lotteries in *England*.  
Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

**N. B.** Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be  
given in the *GAZETTE*, of the Time of Drawing.

*Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758.*

**T**HE Subscriber once more gives this public  
Notice, that those who are indebted to him  
on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at  
the House of Mr. *John Winter*, and do not imme-  
diately pay off their respective Ballances, or secure  
them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of  
Mr. *Andrew Buchanan*, who now keeps Store at  
the same Place, and has full Power to collect and  
receive those Debts, may depend on being sued,  
without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said  
Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their  
Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. *Buc-*  
*hanan* for Payment.  
**ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.**

**H**ORSES, to go on Expresses, or Journeys of  
any Distance, to be LET by the Subscriber  
in *Annapolis*, who will likewise furnish any Gentle-  
man with a faithful and expeditious Messenger to  
go on Expresses.  
**THOMAS PECKER.**

**N. B.** The said *Pecker* intreats all Persons In-  
debted to him to make speedy Payment, or at least  
to settle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent fur-  
ther Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the  
neatest Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good  
*English* BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or  
Sheep.  
**T. PECKER.**

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by **JONAS GREEN**, Post-Master, at his Office in *Charles-street*;  
by whom all Persons may be supplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12s. 6d. per Year. **ADVERTISE-**  
**MENTS** of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling  
each Week after the First.

## MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 11, 1758.

At a SESSION of ASSEMBLY, held for this Province in March 1733, was made the following Supplementary Act, to the Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof.

**W**HEREAS the Dominion of his Majesty, the Government of his Lordship, and the Properties of the Inhabitants of this Province, ought to be guarded with such ready

force, as might be able to resist any sudden Invasion, or Hostile Attempt: And whereas the several Provisions hitherto intended by the Legislature of this Province, as well as the several Sums of Money laid out in the Purchase of Arms and Ammunition, for those Purposes, have not had the desired Effects, in a proper Regulation of the Militia of this Province, by Reason of some Defects in the Laws already made:

BE it therefore Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That any Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, or Major, already commissioned, or hereafter to be commissioned, by the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, or any Two, or more of them, shall have the same Powers and Authorities, in the Execution of any Laws now in Force concerning the Militia, as the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, or Major, intended by the said Laws, are invested with: Provided, the Number of such Officers who shall at any Time act, or execute any Part of the said Laws, be the same as is directed for such Purposes, by the said Laws.

AND be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That his Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, shall and may, at any Time or Times, as to him shall seem meet, cause or ordered to be delivered out of the Public, or County Magazine or Store, such and so many Arms as to him shall seem proper, to the Colonel of each County, and the Captain of every Company, within any Town or Corporation of this Province: For which said Arms, the said Colonel and Captain shall give his and their Receipt and Receipts; which said Receipt and Receipts shall be recorded in the Council-Book of this Province; and the Record thereof allowed as good Evidence against such Colonel or Captain; and shall account with and be answerable to the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, from Time to Time, for the same, or the Value thereof, or of so many as shall not be produced to his Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, or to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, for such Purpose, when he or they shall demand the same, in as good Order and Condition as they ought to be: Which Condition and Value, shall and may be adjudged and determined by his Excellency the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, or by such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief, for that Purpose: Which Value, being so determined, such Colonel shall pay to his Excellency the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, or to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief for that Purpose; to and for the Purchase of Arms, and Ammunition, for the Use of the Regiment or Regiments in the respective County to which the said Colonel belongs: And upon the Neglect or Refusal of such Colonel or Captain, to pay such Value, it shall and may be lawful, to and for his said Excellency, or Commander in Chief, or such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief, for that Purpose, to certify such Neglect and Refusal under his or their Hands, to the Clerk of the respective County, and require the same Clerk to issue an

Execution for such Value, against the Body, Goods, or Chattels, of such Colonel or Captain: Upon which Certificate, such Clerk is hereby ordered, to issue an Execution accordingly, directed to the Sheriff of the said County, or Coroner thereof, if the said Colonel or Captain should be the Sheriff thereof at that Time, to levy the Sum amounting to such Value, on the Body, Goods, or Chattels, of such Colonel or Captain; which said Execution the Sheriff, or Coroner, of each respective County is hereby directed and required to serve and execute: And the Money which shall be paid to the said Sheriff, or Coroner thereon, he, the said Sheriff or Coroner, shall deliver and pay, once in every Year, to his Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, for the Uses aforesaid. And if the said Sheriff, or Coroner, shall, by Virtue of such Execution, execute or seize any Goods of such Colonel or Captain, then the said Sheriff or Coroner, shall forthwith cause the same to be appraised by Two Appraisers, to be sworn before one Justice of the Peace of the same County, to appraise the same, according to the best of their Knowledge; which said Goods shall, after such Appraisalment, be sold by the Sheriff, or Coroner, at a Public Auction, to the best Bidder: And the Value, for which they were so taken in Execution, shall be paid, once in every Year, by the said Sheriff, or Coroner, to his Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, for the Uses aforesaid; and the Remainder (if any) returned to the Owner of such Goods.

AND, in Order that such Colonel who shall or may be obliged to be answerable, as aforesaid, may have a Recompence for Arms spoilt or lost, as aforesaid, by the Fault or Negligence of any other than himself,

BE it Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, to and for every Colonel of a County to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to every Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, who may have a Troop or Company in his County, so many Arms as may be necessary and proper for such and so many Men as he shall think fit, in his the said Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, or Captains Troop or Company; and shall take a Receipt from every Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, for such Arms: And for which Arms, or any Part thereof, every respective Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, shall be accountable to the Value thereof; to be set and rated by his Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, or by such Person or Persons, as shall or may be appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief, for such Purposes, as aforesaid, to the Colonel of the said County; in case the said Arms, or any Part thereof, shall not be produced in such Order or Condition as they ought to be, to the said Colonel, when the same shall be demanded and required: And which said Condition and Order, shall be determined by his Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, or some Person authorized by him; and the Value thereof certified by the said Governor or Commander in Chief, or by such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief, for that Purpose, to the County Clerk as aforesaid, requiring him to issue such Execution, as aforesaid, and directed to the Coroner, (if the said Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, should be Sheriff) otherwise, to the Sheriff, as aforesaid, for the Use of such Colonel, against the Body, Goods, and Chattels, of the Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, who cannot produce such Arms, as aforesaid; which Execution shall issue, and be executed, as aforesaid, and the Money arising thereby, shall be paid to the Colonel of the County, for his own Use.

AND, in order that every Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, or Major, who may have a Troop

or Company in the Regiment, and every Captain either of a Troop of Horse, or a Company of Foot, may be indemnified for what may happen in the Loss or Damage of the Arms, by Fault or Negligence of the Men in their respective Troop or Company,

BE it Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, to and for every Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Captain, who may have a Troop, or Company, as aforesaid, to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to such and so many Person and Persons, who are or shall be enlisted or inrolled in his or their Troop or Company, within this Province, such Arms as the respective Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, shall think proper, for such Person or Persons in his respective Troop or Company to have: And which Arms such Person or Persons are hereby obliged and directed to receive; and to give a Receipt for the same, to such Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, under Penalty of Two Hundred Pounds of Tobacco; which said Penalty shall be recovered against such Person or Persons.

AND such Execution shall be issued by the Clerk of the respective County, on the Certificate of the respective Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, certifying the Refusal to accept, and give a Receipt for such Arms, as aforesaid, directed to the Sheriff (or Coroner, if the Person refusing should be Sheriff): And which Execution shall be served, and the aforesaid Sum of Two Hundred Pounds of Tobacco levied by the Sheriff or Coroner of the respective County, in Manner as before directed; and such Sum, when levied, shall be paid, once in every Year, to the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, for the Uses aforesaid. And in case such Person or Persons cannot produce such Arms so received, in as good Order and Condition as they ought to be, when he or they shall be required, by the respective Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, who may have a Troop or Company, as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful, for his Excellency the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, or some Person authorized by him, upon Application to him made, by such Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, to assess and value such Arms, so not produced: Which Valuation shall be certified by his Excellency the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, or such Person as shall be appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief for that Purpose, to the Clerk of the respective County, directing him to issue an Execution for such Value, against the Body, Goods or Chattels of such Person or Persons, not producing the Arms, as aforesaid, to the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, for the proper Use of such Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain: Which Execution shall be directed to the Sheriff, or Coroner, if such Person shall be Sheriff, and shall be executed; and the Value levied and raised in Manner aforesaid, by the Sheriff or Coroner of the respective County; and the same shall be paid to the proper Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, for his own Use and Benefit.

AND whereas there are, and may be, several Companies in Towns, independent of the Authority or Command of the Colonels of the respective County or Counties,

BE it Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Captain, Lieutenants, and Ensign, or any Two of them, shall have the same Powers and Authorities, to execute this, or any other of the Laws now in Force within this Province, relating to the Militia thereof, in and over their Company or Companies, in as full and ample Manner, as the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, or Majors, or any Two of them, can or may do, in and over their

their respective Regiments, Troops, or Companies, by Virtue of this or any other Law now in Force.

AND also, That the Captain or Captains of such Company or Companies, within such Town or Towns, shall receive proper Arms from, and be liable and accountable to, his Excellency the Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, for such Arms, in the same Manner as is before by this Act directed, with Regard to the Colonel: And the Value of the Arms not produced, as aforesaid, shall be set, proceeded for, levied and applied, in the same Method aforesaid in Relation to the Colonel; and the respective Men shall be liable and accountable to such Captain for such Arms not produced, as aforesaid, in the same Manner as directed by this Law with Regard to the Men in any Troop or Company in the County; and the Value shall, in the like Manner, be set, proceeded for, and levied; but it shall be paid to the Captain, by the respective Sheriff, for his own Use and Benefit.

AND, to the End that every Person so enlisted or inrolled, at the Time of their Training Exercise, or other Duty in the Militia, may improve, and render themselves fit for Duty and Service, if Occasion should require,

BE it Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person or Persons so enlisted or inrolled, shall, at the Time and Place of Training, and in the Performance of their Exercise, behave him or themselves decently, and in a Manner suitable to the Attention and Care requisite in such Exercise, under the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, or Ten Shillings Current Money, for every such Misbehaviour; which shall be determined by any Two Field Officers of the County, either upon their own View, or Representation of the Commanding Officer then present, and certified by such Field Officers, to the Clerk of the same County; who shall, on such Certificate, issue an Execution, directed to the Sheriff (or Coroner, if the offending Person shall be then Sheriff) to levy such Penalty on the Body, Goods or Chattels of such Person or Persons so offending: Which said Sheriff or Coroner shall proceed as is aforesaid mentioned, and pay the Penalty so levied to the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, once every Year, for the Uses aforesaid mentioned.

AND be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, to and for the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, and he is hereby desired, to nominate and appoint some fit Person or Persons residing in each County, to execute, from Time to Time, such Parts of this Act, as is directed to be executed by any Person or Persons appointed by the Governor, or Commander in Chief.

AND be it further Enacted, That no Servant or Servants shall from henceforth continue, or hereafter be enlisted or inrolled, in any Regiment, Company, or Troop, unless upon such an Emergency as may be judged necessary and proper by the Field Officers of the respective County, or the major Part of them, for the enlisting such Servant or Servants; any Act to the contrary, notwithstanding.

AND be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the Sheriff, or Coroner, shall have and receive Thirty Pounds of Tobacco, for every Execution he shall serve or execute, by Virtue of this Act, and the usual Imprisonment Fee, or Fees, due on the Sale of Effects, in Case of an Imprisonment, or Sale; and the Clerk shall have and receive Six Pounds of Tobacco, for every Execution issued by him, in Pursuance of this Law; which said Fees, so to be due, to the said Sheriff, Coroner, or Clerk, shall be levied on the Body, Goods, or Chattels, of the Person against whom such Execution shall issue.

AND whereas, there are several public Arms now lodged in the several Counties in this Province, which may be in a Condition unfit for Use; Be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That the Colonel of each respective County, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the Governor, or Commander in Chief, shall require the same, return to the Governor or Commander in Chief, a List of such Arms which such Colonel can find in his County, together with an Account of the Condition such Arms are in; and for the Reparation, Amendment, or Disposal thereof, the Governor, or Commander in Chief, is hereby desired to give such Directions, as he may judge most proper. And to prevent the Embezzlement of the public Arms,

BE it Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That all the public Arms shall be marked with such Marks,

and in such Manner, as the Governor, or Commander in Chief, shall think most proper, to denote such Arms to belong to the Public; after which Marks so made, no Person or Persons whatsoever, shall presume to sell or purchase such Arms so marked, or where the Mark appears to have been defaced, or knowing the same to be public Arms, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings; to be recovered against the Seller; and the like Penalty of Forty Shillings, to be recovered against the purchaser for every Offence, before a single Magistrate, upon the Oath of One or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses: Which said Magistrate shall issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the County, directing him to issue an Execution for such Penalty; which Execution he shall issue, and the Sheriff shall serve and levy the Penalty, in Manner aforesaid: Half of which Penalty shall be paid to the Informer, for his own Use; and the other Half to the Governor or Commander in Chief, for the Uses aforesaid.

AND whereas there is not any Exemption, by the Laws now in Force, of any Member of his Lordship's Council, and of the Upper House of Assembly, Be it therefore Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That no such Member shall be obliged to serve in the Militia, or be enlisted or inrolled in any Regiment, Troop, or Company thereof; any Law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

PROVIDED always, That this Act, nor any Thing herein contained, shall be construed to charge the Executors or Administrators of the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, dying, for any of the Arms aforesaid, more than they shall have in their Possession, or shall have received Satisfaction for, from the several Persons liable to such Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, so dying: Nor any Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, succeeding any deceased Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, shall receive or take in his or their Possession, or for more than he or they shall take Receipts for, as aforesaid; but such succeeding Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, shall, on the Death of any Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, immediately warn the respective Regiment or Regiments, Companies and Troops, to Muster, and then take Receipts for such Arms as shall then be produced in good Order: The Number thereof, together with the Condition of such Arms as shall be lost, or spoiled, as aforesaid, shall by the respective Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, be certified to the Governor or Commander in Chief, within Thirty Days after such Muster: After which Return of the Certificate aforesaid, every such Officer shall be liable to each other, and the Men to such Officer, as is before directed by this Act: Which Muster and Return, shall be made and had, as aforesaid, under the Penalty of the Officer neglecting the same, being liable for the Value of the Arms delivered to the deceased Officer, in whose Place he shall succeed; which Value shall be ascertained, levied, paid, and applied, in the Manner, and to the Use aforesaid mentioned.

PROVIDED also, That no Officer, nor his Executors or Administrators, shall be liable, by Virtue of this, or any other Act, for such Arms as shall be delivered to any Person or Persons, which are or shall be enlisted or inrolled in any Troop or Company, and who shall, after such Receipt of the said Arms, and before any Satisfaction made to the proper Officer, for the Loss, Damage, or Embezzlement of such Arms, either prove insolvent, or run away, or die insolvent.

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L O N D O N, February 2.

IT is estimated that not less than 12,000 Regulars, besides those already in America, will be sent over against the Summer Campaign; and that, on the Surrender of Louisburg, the taking of which is not doubted, the Island of Cape Breton will be put into the Hands of the New-Englanders, with an Allowance from the Government of a certain Sum annually for a stipulated Number of Troops, by Way of Garrison for its Defence.

There have been some Hints thrown out, as if the French, instead of providing this Year for the Defence of Louisburg, which they say is now impracticable (as our Preparations are in so much greater Forwardness than theirs) were meditating a Descent on some Part of Great-Britain or Ireland; and that the Ships of War and Troops which would otherwise have been sent to America, will be employed in this Service.

It is said that the Empress Queen has sent all her Archives to Presbourg in Hungary, not thinking them safe at Vienna.

The Officers belonging to 3000 Hungarian Foot, who passed through Toppliwoda, in Silesia, the last Week of December, declared, with Tears in their Eyes, that those were all that were left of Ten Regiments.

February 4. We are credibly informed, that Mr. F——x is himself so thoroughly convinced of the good Intentions of his Opponent, that he is determined to second his Views for the Honour and Interest of his Country with his whole Weight, and endeavouring to bring his whole Party into the same Sentiments.

Feb. 18. It is said, the French Court have sent Orders to M. de la Clue to pass the Streights, even if he should lose some of his Ships.

It is said that the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland have proposed to furnish the King of Prussia with 40,000 Men for three Years certain, upon Payment of a reasonable annual Subsidy.

The Ship taken by the Antelope Privateer, and carried into Gibraltar, is said to be worth 30,000l. And those taken by Admiral Coates are one with another worth 8000l. a-piece.

Feb. 21. Yesterday one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived at St. James's from Stade, and we hear brings Advice, that a Body of Prussian Troops had joined the Hanoverians, and that they had routed 800 French Hussars, whom they had made Prisoners.

Admiral Boscawen sailed Saturday Noon with Nine Men of War. The Invincible unluckily run on Shore near South Sea Cattle.

One Article amongst the French Prize Goods, lately imported, is 208 Gros of Scalping Knives.

Admiral Boscawen, with the Men of War under his Command, are put into Plymouth; as is also the Lightning Fireship, with the Loss of her Fore-top-sail.

By a Letter from Plymouth we are informed, that Admiral Boscawen sailed from thence on Friday last, after being joined by the Burford, Prince of Orange, Nottingham, Pembroke, and Lightning Fireship.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated Feb. 26.

"This Evening Capt. Bentley and his Officers came on Shore: All thoughts of saving the Invincible are over. The Men belonging to the Dock-Yard are employed in taking her upper Works to Pieces."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Meadows, a Clerk to the East-India Company, in Bengall, to his Brother in Liverpool.

Calcutta, 22 Aug. 1757.

"Since my last, in which I gave you an Account of the taking and retaking this Place, and of my providential Escape from the Black Hole, our Affairs are agreeably altered. Colonel Clive with his Army, consisting of Sailors and Soldiers, marched towards Muckshirdebatts, near which Place the Nabob of this Country, with his Army (which was Ten Times bigger than Col. Clive's, with a great many French and English Deserters in it) gave him Battle. The Engagement was very hot for about Six Hours, and the Enemy, with his Thousands, endeavoured to surround our small Number, but in vain; for where the Grape and Small Shot went, Lanes were made through them, like Avenues in a Wood, and they were so completely routed, that we got all their Cannon, &c. The Colonel immediately seized the Advantage, and instantly pursued them into the Suburbs of the above-mentioned Place, and secured our Garrison, called Cossimbuzar, which is about three Miles on this Side of it, and had been taken by the Enemy in June. In two or three Days he took the Nabob with most of the Headmen Prisoners; though these were not many, as great Numbers of them, and the first General, were killed in the Engagement. It was a noble and daring Action to march into the Heart of so populous a Country, where all the People know the Use of Swords, Small Arms, &c. and the Conduct of it is much to the Honour of our good Admiral and Colonel.

They have now placed a Man upon the Throne named Meer Jaffer Ally Cawn, who has sent down considerable Sums of Money to this Place, to repay the Losses occasioned by the Attack of the former Nabob, which we expect to receive the next Month, as it is advertised by the Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, who have a Power to curtail such Accounts as appear to be unjust. This Nabob has given more Lands to the Company than ever they had before, and granted them great Privileges.

The former Nabob, after he was taken, was beheaded by a Son of the present Nabob; a Custom used in such Cases, by these Nations.

Admiral Watson died here greatly lamented, on the

the 16th Instant, a Place would admit and I hope will c

Captain Bowyer, from Madras, and a better Posture of repaired. We have romandel, that Mou patam, one of our Place of no great again; and as the to this Place, and

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the 16th Instant, and was buried as well as the Place would admit of. Admiral Pocock is well, and I hope will continue so, for the Benefit of our Nation.

Captain Bowyer, an Engineer, is arrived here from Madras, and I believe will put this Place in a better Posture of Defence. The Fort is already repaired. We have Advice from the Coast of Comorandel, that Monsieur Bushee has taken Vizagapatam, one of our small Settlements; but it is a Place of no great Note, and can easily be taken again; and as the Goods were first brought away to this Place, and to Madras, it is no great Loss.

March 4. The Government has received an Account, that the Hanoverians have taken Verden; and had also cut off the Communication between the French at Bremen, and the main Army, and were making all the necessary Preparations to bombard the French at Bremen.

By Letters from the West Coast of France we learn, that seven Captains, and many other Officers, and some Thousands of the common Seamen, have died of the Distemper that prevailed in the Fleet before it left Louisburg; and that the principal Inhabitants have quitted the Town, and gone at some Distance into the Country.

It is now certainly known, that the King of Prussia has demanded a Supply of 12,000 British Troops; and that he has actually rejected an Offer of an Equivalent in Money for 15,000: The Ministry therefore is much embarrassed, as the Compliment of Seamen for the Service of the Navy is not yet complete, and as it is thought impolitic to provide for the Safety of the Continent, before the British Dominions are put out of Danger.

Letters from the East-Indies, by the Walpole, just arrived, bring an Account, that Capt. William James, in the East-India Company's Ship the Revenge, has taken a large French Ship on the Malabar Coast, reckoned very rich, the French having offered to give 100,000 Rupees for her Ransom.

Whitehall, March 6. This Morning, at Three o'Clock, arrived here, by the Way of Holland, a Courier, which brings the following Account,

That after Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick had dislodged the French from Rottenbourg, Otterberg and Verden, and approached with his advanced Guard to the City of Bremen, the French had left it on the 23d of February, and his serene Highness had taken Possession of it with his Troops.

The Prince, upon receiving Intelligence that the French General Comte de Chabot was posted with a considerable Detachment at Hoya upon the Weser, gave Orders to the hereditary Prince of Brunswick to repair thither with two Battalions of Hanoverians, and two of the Brunswick Troops, together with a few Hundred Chasseurs, Hussars and Light Troops, in order to dislodge the French from that Post. The hereditary Prince accordingly made so brave an Attack upon them there, that, after a vigorous Defence, and the Loss of a Number of Men, on their Part, he forced them, with Bayonets fixed, to surrender, and made between fourteen and fifteen Hundred Men Prisoners of War. Hereupon the Comte de Chabot threw himself, with two other Battalions, into the Castle, with an Intent to support himself there; and the hereditary Prince, not having been hitherto able, on Account of the Overflowings of the Rivers, and the Badness of the Roads, to receive the Artillery required for forcing the French General there likewise, granted him a Capitulation to go out of the Place with his two Battalions, but upon Condition of leaving behind him all their Baggage and Magazines. The Loss on our Side is inconsiderable, and does not amount upon the Whole, both of the Killed and Wounded, to an Hundred Men.

The Prussian Hussars of the advanced Guard, having received Information, that a great Number of French Hussars of Poleresky's Regiment was at Nord Drebbler, determined to drive them from thence; which Resolution they executed so successfully, that after the Slaughter of three Officers and fifty Hussars, they made the Colonel Poleresky (who is dangerously wounded) with two Captains, two Lieutenants, and an Hundred and Thirty Hussars, Prisoners of War, and took besides Ten Standards, a Pair of Kettle-Drums, and Three Hundred Horses.

The two Generals, the Marquis D'Armentieres, and the Marquis de Roehpine, together with the Garrison, evacuated the Town of Zell on the 26th of February; as the Prince de Clermont, and the Duke de Randan, did Hanover on the 28th, observing good Discipline, and without the least Plunder.

We hear likewise, that the French have quitted Brunswick, Cassel, Gottingen, Hamelen, Neimburg, &c. the Particulars whereof are still expect-

ed. Their Plan at present, seems to be to retire towards Munster, Paderborn, and Osnabrug: But as Prince Ferdinand follows them closely with all imaginable Expedition, he will probably surprize some of their Detachments on their March, before they arrive at the Place of their Destination.

March 7. By Letters from the West Coast of France, we are assured, that 3 Men of War and 40 Transports departed the Day after Admiral Boscawen sailed from Plymouth Sound; It is therefore not unlikely they may fall in with each other, as it is supposed both Fleets are destined for the same Place: Or should the French get the Start of Admiral Boscawen, they will probably meet with Sir Charles Hardy, who is cruising off Louisburg with Eight Sail of the Line.

There is Advice, that two Ships of the Line, and a Frigate, with 50 Transports, sailed from Brest (some say Port l'Orient) the 24th of last Month: Two of our Privateers fell in with them, and were chased some Hours, but got clear off.

We have an Account that Admiral Osborne has taken two French Men of War, and sunk one.

BOSTON, April 24.

By a Letter from Halifax, we learn, That on the 8th Instant, the Juno Frigate, with several of the Transports which came out under the Convoy of the Prince Frederick and Juno, arrived there that Day: That one of the Transports foundered at Sea, the People were taken on board the Juno.

Capt. Jenkins in 4 Days from Halifax arrived here last Saturday, and informs, That all the Men of War and Frigates (except the Prince Frederick) which was fitting out with all possible Dispatch) are cruising before Louisburg, and daily expecting the Arrival of Admiral Boscawen:—That Captain Rous had taken a large French Vessel of 16 Guns, bound to Cape-Breton from Brest, with Ordnance Stores; which gave him an Account, that a large French Store Ship was confined in the Ice, which he went in Quest of:—That the Boreas Frigate had taken a French Brig of 14 Guns, together with a Prize which she retook bound to New-York; upwards of 500 Tons, said to be loaded with Provisions; the Brig was coming from Martinico to be fitted out at Louisburg, in order to cruise upon our Coasts.—It was rumoured that Capt. Rous, in the Sutherland, went to the Mouth of the Harbour, hoisted French Colours, and fired for a Pilot, when two came out, which he took, and they gave an Account that the spotted Fever rages violently among the Troops, and that Provisions were so scarce, that they had begun to kill their Horses for want thereof:—And that the Prisoners taken on board the Vessel from Brest, reported that a large Fleet of Men of War were to sail for Louisburg in a few Days after them. It is also rumoured that there were but 3 Frigates in the Harbour.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

In a Letter from Halifax, dated April 16, it is said that 15 Sail of the Line, and 6 Frigates, were ready to sail for Louisburg from Brest; also four Sail of the Line from Rochefort for the same Place. This Information they had from a Person lately taken in a Vessel bound to Louisburg from Brest.

ANNAPOLIS, May 11.

Last Friday Night, the Ship Unity, Capt. Joseph Richardson, then lying at Baltimore-Town, by some Accident took Fire in the Fore-Castle, and got to such Head before it was discovered, that she burnt down to the Water's Edge, and the People with much Difficulty saved the Captain's Papers, and narrowly escaped with their own Lives.

On the 28th of April, Died in Prince-George's County, aged 67 Years, the Reverend Mr. JOHN ORME, many Years Pastor of a Dissenting Congregation at Upper-Marlborough, whose exemplary Life and Conversation gain'd him the general Esteem of People of all Denominations.

Sunday last Died at Baltimore-Town, after a long and lingering Illness, Mr. NICHOLAS ROGERS, who by a diligent Application and happy Success in Trade, acquired a good Estate, with a very fair Character, and his Death is Lamented by his Acquaintance.

This Morning Col. JOHN HUNTER, came up in his Schooner from Virginia, on his Way to the Northward. They saw 7 Sail of Ships in the Bay.

This Day, Capt. Cole, in the Ship Atlas (which was formerly the Frigate) arrived here from Bristol. She is a Letter of Marque, has been on a Cruise in the Bay of Biscay, but has taken nothing.

Capt. Hanrick, in a Letter of Marque belonging to Mr. Galloway, is this Day gone in to West-River, having had a Passage of 18 Days from Barbados.

Capt. Cole, on his Passage hither, took up the Master (one Dove) and Crew of a Vessel, bound

into Norfolk from Barbados, and has brought them hither. The Vessel sunk in about Two Hours after the People were taken out.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE, On WEDNESDAY the 24th of this Instant May, at the House of Mr. James Cary, in Baltimore-Town, for Sterling Money or good Bills of Exchange.

SUNDRY SAILS, ANCHORS, GUNS, RUNNING RIGGING, and other MATERIALS, saved from the Wreck of the Ship Unity; and also the WRECK of the said SHIP, as it now lies in the North-West-Branch of Patuxent River; and the BOATS belonging to the said Ship. The Sale to begin at XII o'Clock in the Forenoon. The said Sails, &c. may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on Application to the Subscriber, or Mr. William Lux, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town. JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

HENRY GASSAWAY, NOW keeps TAVERN, in the House where Mr. James Chalmers lately lived, where all Gentlemen of his Acquaintance, and Others, may meet with kind Usage and good Entertainment, from Their humble Servant, HENRY GASSAWAY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE, On Wednesday the 17th of this Instant May, at the House of the Subscriber, near Mr. Jonathan Rawlings's, at West-River,

FOUR likely young working NEGROES. FRANCIS CHEW.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, the first of this Instant May, Two Servants, viz.

One named John Jackson, about 50 Years of Age, well-set, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and pitted with the Small-Pox. Had on and with him, a blue Cloth Coat, a brown Jacket, a Pair of lightish colour'd Breeches, lined with Shammy Leather, an under Country Kersey Jacket, without Sleeves, and a Pair of Country Kersey Breeches, two coarse Shirts, and one white Ditto, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, a Hat and Wig, and a Scotch Bonnet. He is a Bag Pipe Player, and has a Set of Pipes with him.

Mary Jackson, a lusty Woman, 40 Years of Age or thereabouts, born in England, but speaks much like a Scotch Woman, of a brown Complexion. She had on and with her, an old Top-sail Gown, a lightish colour'd Camblet Quilted Petticoat, a Check Apron, an old white Cloth Cloak, an Osnabrigs Shift, and two white ones, and a Pair of Country Shoes and Stockings, with sundry other Things too tedious to mention.

The above Servants are Man and Wife, and are supposed to have some Money with them.

Whoever apprehends them, and secures them so as their Master may get them again, shall receive a Reward of Ten Shillings for each, beside what the Law allows, if taken in the County; if out of the County, and in the Province, Twenty Shillings for each; if out of the Province, a Pistole for each or either, paid by WILLIAM CLAYTON.

May 7, 1758. RAN away last Night from the Subscriber's Plantation, at the Garrison in Baltimore County, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man named James Griffiths, a West Country-man, speaks broad and hoarse, and has a down Look, of middling Stature, brown Complexion, is a Husbandman, and appears as if he had a Rupture. Had on a Country-Cloth Waistcoat, new Felt Hat, Country Breeches, new Shoes ironed round the Heels and Soles, old Stockings, and two Osnabrigs Shirts.

It is likely he may travel by an Indenture of one Halford Burch, which it's thought he has got.

Whoever secures the said Servant, or brings him to his Master at the Baltimore Iron-Works, shall have Twenty Shillings, if taken Fifteen Miles from home; Forty Shillings, if Thirty Miles; and Three Pounds, if Forty Miles, and reasonable Charges. R. CROXALL.

Kent County, May 9, 1758.

WHEREAS Anne Rafter, the Wife of the Subscriber, Eloped from her Husband the 29th of May, 1757; and after using every Method to induce her to return home, to no Purpose, he publicly advertised all Persons against trusting her on his Account. Since which she has imposed on several People, by getting Credit in his Name; this is therefore to inform all Persons whatever, that he will pay no Debts of her Contracting.

STEPHEN ROSSER.

April 27, 1758.  
**R**AN away on the 10th Instant, from the Subscriber (living about 8 Miles from Queen-Anne-Town, in Prince-George's County) a Convict Servant Woman named *Sarah Davis*, about 22 Years of Age, of middling Stature, black Hair, long Visage, a palavering Tongue, round shoulder'd, pot-belly'd, and has many Scars on her Back occasioned by severe Whippings from her former Master. She had on a strip'd short Gown, a strip'd Country Cloth Petticoat, and Osnabrigs Shift. It is supposed she is now in Annapolis. Whoever takes her up and brings her Home, shall have, beside what the Law allows, **TEN SHILLINGS**, and reasonable Charges. No greater Reward will be given, it being the full Worth of her when taken. **PAUL RANKIN.**

**S**TRAYED from the Subscriber's Plantation, at *Elk-Ridge*, a White Draught Horse, 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with an H, and on the near Buttock with an L, is about 10 Years old, has a long hanging Mane, and short Tail.

Whoever brings him to the said Plantation, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by **JOSEPH WHITE.**

**JUST IMPORTED** from **LONDON**, And to be Sold by the Subscriber, at Mr. **PATRICK CREAGH'S** Store in **ANNAPOLIS**, at very reasonable Rates, for Cash or short Credit,

**D**RY White Lead, and Whiting, Seines from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Fathoms long, brown Osnabrigs, Irish Hollands, white and brown Irish Sheetings, Tandems, Garlix, Linen and Cotton Checks, striped Hollands and Cottons, brown Hollands, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bed-Ticks, &c. coarse and fine Threads, white and printed Calicoes, Broad-Cloths, Kerseys, Fear-noughts, Flannels, and Welsh Cotton, Castor and Felt Hats, Fishing Lines and Hooks, Copper and Brass Ware, Cutlery of all Sorts, Stone and Earthen Ware, Saddlery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. **RICHARD MACKUBIN.**

**S**TRAYED from the Subscriber the Third of April last, a Roan Horse, between 14 and 15 Hands high, about 8 Years old, paces pretty well, has a short Switch Tail, is shod before, and branded on one of his Buttocks **I S H.**

Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, living near *Elk-Ridge* Church, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by **WILLIAM COALE.**

#### AMOS FOGG,

Is removed from the Red House, to the Sign of the **WHITE HORSE**, in **BALTIMORE-TOWN**, the new Brick House belonging to Mr. Thomas Sligh,

**W**HERE all Gentlemen and Ladies will find good **ENTERTAINMENT** as usual, from Their humble Servant, **AMOS FOGG.**

**A**LL Persons having any just Demands on the Subscriber (Cabinet-Maker, living at the Head of the Dock, in Annapolis) are desired to give in their Accounts, and they shall be paid. And all those who are indebted to him, are requested to make speedy Payment, or at least settle their Accounts by Note. **JOHN ANDERSON.**

N. B. The said *Anderson* has a Variety of **CABINET-WORK**, which he will sell at very reasonable Rates, for Cash, Corn, Barrel'd Flour or Pork.

**R**AN away on the 16th of March last, from the Sloop *Nelly*, in *Patowmack*, a Servant Fellow named *Henry Williams*; a *Welchman*, and talks broad, about 6 Feet high, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has weak Eyes. Had on when he went away, a blue Frize Jacket, Osnabrigs Trowsers, new Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and a new Felt Hat.

Whoever shall apprehend the said Servant, and bring him to Mr. *James Campbell* at *New-Port* in *Charles* County, shall receive a Pistole Reward, beside what the Law allows.

**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,** for Current Money, or good Bills of Exchange, on **MONDAY** the 12th of **JUNE**, and Week following, at **ONION, IRON-WORKS**, on *Gunpowder River*, in *Baltimore County*,

**H**ORSES, Cows, Sheep and Hogs; a valuable Number of choice **NEGROES**, a Parcel of choice Salt, and Sundries, too tedious to mention here.

Also to be Let, the Term of Three Years, to enter upon and commence from the First Day of *November* next, and then ensuing, the said **IRON-WORKS**; in which are Furnace, Forges, a Grift-mill, and Saw-mill, all situated within the Bounds of 350 Yards, and sufficiently supplied with Water at all Times. In the Forges are Three Fineries, and one Chafery, and a Store for Bar-Iron. The Tide in the *River Gunpowder* makes to the Furnace Door; all which, with the Dwelling-Houses, Out-Houses, Lands, Pasture-Grounds, Meadows, Orchards, Mine-Banks, and all Appurtenances belonging, will be Let on reasonable Terms; for which apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

All Persons indebted to me, whether by Bond, Bill, simple Contract, or Specialty, of whatsoever Kind, are hereby desired to make immediate Payment. **JOSEPH SMITH.**

*Queen's-Town, April 11, 1758.*

**W**HEN *EAS* the Subscriber intends for *Great-Britain* this ensuing Summer; he hereby desires all Persons who have any just Demands against him (or *Capt. David Alexander*) to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted: And all those who are indebted to him, are likewise desired to come and settle their respective Accounts, and make speedy Payment, in order to prevent Trouble.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Captain David Alexander*, late of *Talbot County*, deceased, are also desired to make immediate Payment, as no further Indulgence can or will be given by **ANTHONY M'CULLOCH**, Administrator.

**I**F *Mary Clark*, alias *Sunderland*, who was born in *Stepney Parish*, at *London*, and came over to *Maryland* Eight or Ten Years since, be yet Living, and will apply to *Capt. Thomas Bears*, of the Ship *Tryton*, now lying at *Nottingham* in *Patuxent River*, she will have a satisfactory Account from her Friends.

**P**URSUANT to an Act of Assembly of this Province, directing the Administratrix of *Talbot Ristean*, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS of GROUND, in the Town of *Joppa*, on which is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the Town of *Joppa*, in *Baltimore County*, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of *August* next, at the Court-House in the said Town of *Joppa*, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned. **SUSANNA RISTEAU.**

N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being adjoining on the *River Gunpowder*, and have a Wharf, at which small Vessels may Load or Unload.

To be Sold together or separately,

**T**HE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in *Calvert County*: The one called *Hard Travail*, at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called *Harwood*, lying at the Head of *Battle-Creek*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond. **B. TASKER.**

**S**OME Time in *December* last, a BARREL of PEPPER, without any Mark or Direction, was sent by the Stages from *Philadelphia* to *Annapolis*, and returned from thence to *Sassafras*, as no Owner could be found for it. The Owner is hereby requested to apply to the Master of the *Sassafras* Stage Boat for the said Barrel, and pay him the Charges thereon, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

**TO BE SOLD,** THE Three following TRACTS of LAND (formerly mortgaged to Mr. *Robert Swan* by *Aaron Lynn*, late of *Somerset County*) lying on *Broad-Creek* at the Head of *Nanticoke River*, viz.

*Walbrook*, containing 260 Acres,  
*Carter's Lott*, — — — 100  
*Aaron's Folly*, — — — 150

Any Person inclinable to purchase all or either of said Tracts, may apply for Terms to **JAMES JOYNSON** in *Annapolis*, or

**ROBERT COUDEN**, Attorney in Fact for *Robert Swan*.

#### A SCHEME OF A

### LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in *ANNAPOLIS*, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	is	Amount.
2 of 100 £.	are	200 £.	
2 of 75	are	150	
4 of 50	are	200	
8 of 25	are	200	
12 of 15	are	180	
20 of 10	are	200	
30 of 5	are	150	
120 of 2	are	240	
2000 of 1 : 2 : 6	are	1225	
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize		6	
1 last Drawn, Ditto,		4	

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 365  
 2796 Blanks. Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

4000 Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £.

**T**HE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in *Annapolis*, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. *Messieurs John Briss, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Macculbitt, James Dick, Walter Dulany, John Raitt, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacques, William Reynolds, James Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chew*, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the PRIZES to be published in the *Maryland GAZETTE*; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in *England*. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the *GAZETTE*, of the Time of Drawing.

*Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758.*

**T**HE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the House of Mr. *John Winter*, and do not immediately pay off their respective Balances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. *Andrew Buchanan*, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. *Buchanan* for Payment. **ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.**

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by **JONAS GREEN**, Post-MASTER, at his Office in *Charles-Street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this **GAZETTE**, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 18, 1758.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq;  
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over  
the Province of MARYLAND:

The humble ADDRESS and REMONSTRANCE of  
the House of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

**W**E beg Leave to assure your Excellency, that nothing less than the Regard we owe to the Preservation of the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the good People of this Province, could induce us to trouble you with a Representation so disagreeable to us, as what we are obliged to make to you, on the late March of Two Companies of the Militia, one from *Queen-Anne's* County, which we are informed were stationed at *Baker's Fort*, on the Western Frontier, for a considerable Time, and the other from *Kent* County, who, in an Attempt to cross the Bay in their Way thither, were drove back from *Patapsco*, by a violent Storm, into *Chester River*, their Vessels forced ashore, great Quantities of their Provisions lost, and the Men exposed to the most extreme Hardships. This we thought our indispensable Duty at our last Meeting; but, tho' we look'd upon it as a Matter of a very interesting Nature, yet we gave a Bill for his Majesty's Service, and the Security of our Frontiers, the Preference in our Proceedings, and thereby (to our great Surprise and Concern) made Way for your Excellency's sudden Prorogation (soon after the Upper House had passed a flat Negative on that Bill) calculated, as we are afraid the World will judge, to deprive us of an Opportunity of laying before your Excellency what we had determined, not only upon that, but on several other Subjects; in order, as much as in us lay, to put a Stop to those Hardships, so ruinous to the Properties, and to avert the Consequences, so destructive to the Liberties of the People, which naturally must flow from a Pursuit of Measures in the Administration of Government, which seem at present too much to prevail.

As our several Addresses, requesting your Excellency would be pleased to inform us explicitly by what Law or Authority, the Two Companies of Militia from *Kent* and *Queen-Anne's* Counties were ordered to march, have proved ineffectual, we must proceed upon a Presumption that your Excellency gave your Orders for that Purpose, by Virtue of the Law for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof, which possibly you may be of Opinion is in Force; but by your Excellency's saying so much, in your several Messages on this Subject about the Conduct of the late Lower House, we think ourselves laid under a Necessity, in the first Place, to recapitulate the Affair relative to the Marching and Service of the Militia, or rather those who have gone out as Volunteers under that Denomination, at different Times, since the Commencement of Hostilities with his Majesty's Enemies; and to represent, how widely different the Circumstances of our unhappy Frontier People were, when those Volunteers went out (for the March of Part whereof your Excellency applied for and had the Approbation of that House) from what they were under when the Militia of *Queen-Anne's* and *Kent* Counties were lately marched.

Some Time about the latter End of August 1756, a Party of the Enemy, supposed to be about Sixty or Seventy, made an Incursion in several Divisions, fell on the Settlement of *Conococheague* within this Province, and killed and captivated, as it was reported, near Twenty Persons; on the Second Day after, they made their Retreat. As they were returning, a Prisoner, who understood some French, escaped from them, and informed the People, that the Enemy had determined in a Council of War, to return immediately to *Fort Duquesne*, and then to make another Incursion into *Conococheague* Settlement, in about Twenty Days.

About the same Time, *Fort Granville* in *Pennsylvania*, we are informed, was taken and destroyed by the Enemy, and the Garrison, which consisted of about Thirty Men, mostly, if not all, killed or captivated.

At the Opening of the Session in September 1756, your Excellency was pleased to lay before the then House, a Letter from the Earl of *Loudoun*, then Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in *North-America*, informing you of the "Loss of *Oswego*, with all its Stores and Ammunition, and the Train placed there; and that the Garrison was made Prisoners of War, and our Naval Power on the Lake destroyed." And his Lordship was pleased, on that Occasion, to shew his Sense of the imminent Danger hanging over this Province, by expressing himself in the following Words: "I must put you on your Guard, against every ill Consequence of such an unhappy Event; and as you may now expect the Weight of the French Indian Power on your Back, I must caution you to put your Frontiers immediately in the best Posture of Defence you are able; as, from the Condition and Number of Troops left to me, when I came to my Command, I can scarce hope to do more than to resist the French Power in these Quarters." The House, deeply affected, no Doubt, by the melancholy Situation of their Fellow-Subjects on the Frontiers, were moved to approve a Measure, which they little thought at that Time (tho' they might even then esteem it a Stretch of Power) would be drawn into Precedent for the future, much less at a Time when there should be an armed Force in the Pay of this Province on the Frontiers, more than sufficient, were they compelled to do their Duty, not only to protect the Inhabitants, but to make them easy and quiet. And abstracted from all Considerations, whether there be any Law in Force to compel the Militia to march or not, the Gentlemen that were of that House, who are now of this, are now more unanimous in disapproving your Excellency's Orders for the March of the Militia from *Queen-Anne's*, *Kent*, and *Calvert* Counties, than they were in approving those relative to the March of the Companies from *Baltimore* and *Prince-George's*. And it is not without great Concern they reflect, that what was done at a Time when they believed the Frontiers were under imminent Danger, from several concurrent Circumstances (besides your Excellency's telling them in your Message of the 25th of September 1756, "Nothing less than ordering Detachments from the Militia of *Baltimore* and *Prince-George's* County thither, to cover the Inhabitants, and encourage them to remain on their Plantations, would prevent the fine Settlement of *Conococheague* being intirely broke up, and all that Part of the Country abandoned") should be made use of, as a Precedent, for ordering the Militia out at a Time when scarce a Person could be found, who could truly say, he was apprehensive of any Danger at all.

This shews us the Danger of even being silent, whenever Power may exceed its plain and express Limits; and teaches us, that notwithstanding in such a Case there may be a plausible Appearance of present Good, yet we ought to suspect some latent Evil is intended, and guard well against every bad Consequence which may possibly flow from a Stretch of Power beyond its due Bounds.

The Seventh of October last, your Excellency was pleased to send to us the following Message: "I think proper to inform you, that upon the Application of Capt. *Chapline*, a Member of your House, and a great Number of our Frontier Inhabitants, I did, the Third of August last, order Capt. *Delafosse* and Capt. *Moses Chapline* to march Part of their respective Companies, and to patrol on the Frontiers for their Protection. The Time for which they were ordered out, is now expired; but they tell me, that

"if other Parties are not sent to relieve them, the Settlement of *Conococheague* will, in all Probability, be immediately broke up, the People being thrown into the greatest Consternation by an Account that they have received from the Mouth of *Opeccan River* in *Virginia*, near which Place 'tis said, that Seventeen Persons were killed and captivated by a large Party of *Indians* the Thirtieth of last Month, while the Garrison at *Fort Frederick* is too weak and sickly to send out so many and such large Parties, as the Inhabitants think necessary for their Security. I do not choose, at this Time, to order out any more of the Militia without your Advice; but if you think it necessary, I will issue Orders for that Purpose." That Message was taken into Consideration the Eleventh of the same Month, and on that Occasion, those Gentlemen of this House, who were of the late House, seem to have acted under a Caution, which the Use they began to find was to be made of their former Approbation of your Excellency's Conduct, in sending out the Militia, had taught them; when they joined the other Members of this House in an unanimous Resolve the same Day, that there was no Necessity then of sending out the Militia, as there were Forces then in the Pay of this Province more than sufficient to guard the Frontiers thereof, and in Consequence of that Resolve, on the Fourteenth, sent your Excellency the following Address: "We are greatly concerned to find by your Message of the Seventh Instant, that while there have been a Number of Troops kept up under your Command, in the Pay of this Province, on the Frontiers thereof, more than sufficient for the immediate Defence and Security of the back Inhabitants, there should be Application made to you by Capt. *Joseph Chapline*, and a Number of those People, for Protection against their Savage Enemies: And we cannot but be of Opinion, that if even a Part of those Troops had been put under and punctually performed the Duty clearly enjoined them by the Law, by which they were raised and supported, there would not have been any Room for those Applications, or the least Pretence for ordering out any Part of the Militia in Consequence thereof. And this Opinion we are confirmed in by the Sentiments of Captain *Joseph Chapline*, now a Member of our House, and several other back Inhabitants. And therefore, as the ordering out the Militia is a Measure we cannot approve of, as to what has past, so we think it would be wrong for the present." We presume, if your Excellency had then obtained the Approbation of this House, for sending out the Militia on that Occasion, you would not, in order to have prevented the Settlement of *Conococheague* being immediately broke up, and to have quieted the People, then in a Consternation by the Account of the Death and Captivation of Seventeen Persons at *Opeccan*, have ordered out the Militia of *Queen-Anne's* and *Kent* Counties, or even *Calvert*, tho' it was then a mild Season of the Year: Why then would your Excellency, contrary to the Opinion of this House, at the most severe Season of the Year, and at a Time when not so much as a Report of an Incursion was stirring, send out the Militia of *Queen-Anne's* and *Kent* Counties, far distant from the Frontiers, and on the Eastern Side of the Bay? Or, Why the Militia of *Calvert* now, when may be added to these Circumstances, the Protection we all expect from the Party of *Cherokees*, who, your Excellency knows, are well encouraged by a proper Present made them this Session, and have engaged to act offensively in our Interest, and other numerous Parties, which, 'tis said, are now on, and coming to, our Frontiers, probably for the same Purpose? Indeed your Excellency was pleased, in your Message of the 23d of February last, in Answer to our Address of that Day, to say, "You had good Reason to apprehend, that the

"Soldiers

"Soldiers which had been raised for the more immediate Defence of our Frontier Inhabitants, would disband themselves when they found that the Assembly had broke up, without making any further Provision for their Support: You thought it your indispensable Duty to order Two Companies of Militia to the Frontiers, lest the People that were settled there, being left without any Hopes of Assistance or Protection, should desert their Habitations, or fall an easy Prey to the Enemy." But as a Bill was sent up from this House last Session, making Provision for supporting Three Companies of the Soldiers, which had been raised for his Majesty's Service, and the more immediate Defence of our Frontier Inhabitants; (tho' the other Branch of the Legislature did not concur therein) it would seem that those Soldiers thought they had sufficient Reason to depend, that the several Branches (the Assembly being prorogued only for a few Weeks) would soon agree upon some Bill for that Purpose; and that reasonable Dependence, we presume, prevented their Disbanding themselves then, and has even to this Time: And supposing those Soldiers to have been employed in the Duty of their Station, the Occasion your Excellency is pleased to mention for ordering the Militia of *Queen-Anne's* and *Kent* Counties to the Frontier, could not exist: even if there had been a Power of ordering them out, which we humbly conceive there was not.

As we choose at present to avoid entering into a Dispute with your Excellency, in Relation to the Existence of the Law beforementioned, we shall now proceed to represent to your Excellency wherein you have exercised a Power not given you by that Law (supposing it were really in Force) in marching the Militia of *Queen-Anne's* and *Kent* Counties to the Frontiers of this Province, and that the Exercise of that Power (supposing it had been strictly legal) at the most severe Season of the Year, was unnecessary and extremely grievous, and ruinous to them, and unreasonably burthensome to the Country.

That Law (supposing it to be in Force) seems to give Power to every Colonel, &c. to enlist the Inhabitants of this Province to be of the Militia, and to muster, exercise, and train them; and seems to subject them to a Fine of One Hundred Pounds of Tobacco for Non-Appearance or Refusal to be enlisted in the Militia or Trained Bands; agreeable to a reasonable Construction of that Law (supposing it were in Force) the Inhabitants of this Province are to be Mustered and Trained in the Counties where they Reside, and are not to be compelled to Muster or Train out of their own Counties.

That Law next proceeds to settle the Pay of the Officers and Soldiers of the Militia, while they shall be in actual Service, and provides how they shall be Paid: But it gives no Power to the Governor or Commander in Chief, or any Person Commissioned by him, to Compel the Militia of one County to March into another; nor does it Oblige the Militia to Obey the Commands of their Officers, or subject them to any Penalty for Disobedience. In a subsequent Clause of the same Law, there is a very severe Penalty laid upon those Persons that shall, upon any Foreign Invasion, obstinately refuse to appear and serve in Arms for the necessary Defence of this Province; but, we conceive, it's clear they are not Punishable, by that Clause, for Refusing to serve in Arms upon any other Occasion than upon an actual Foreign Invasion, and then, no longer than until the Invaders shall be Repelled; for when that is done, the Country cannot be said to be under an Invasion; and that Clause is the only One which inflicts any Penalty upon a Refusal to appear and serve in Arms.

When the Militia of *Queen-Anne's* and *Kent* Counties, were forced to leave their Habitations and Families, and those of *Queen-Anne's* were transported across the Bay, and Marched to the Western Frontiers, this Province was not under any Invasion; nor had there been even any Incursions made by the Enemy for a long Time before their March, that we have heard of: Add to this, That our good Friends the *Cherokees*, with some of our own People, were then, as we are informed, on an Excursion against the Enemy. But, upon a Supposition there had been an Incursion of a few *Indians* at the Time the Militia of those Counties marched (which we cannot learn was the Case) To what End or Purpose could they be ordered to march? It could not be to repel a foreign Invasion, for there was not, at that Time, even any Report of one; and it is well known to your Excellency, that the small Parties of our Enemies, that have heretofore made Incursions into this Province, have always departed within a very few Hours after they have done their intended Mis-

chief; even so soon that the Rangers that have been paid by this Province, for the Defence and Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants, have either not been able to overtake them, or have not complied with their Duty in making a speedy and proper Pursuit. How then could it be necessary or lawful to march those Militia of *Queen-Anne's* and *Kent* Counties to the Western Frontier, if there had been such Incursions of our Enemies, since such March could not possibly tend to repel, what perhaps your Excellency may think proper to call an Invasion! as such Invasion must cease to exist long before they could possibly arrive at the Place, from whence the Enemy were to be repelled.

We really are at a Loss to conceive what could induce your Excellency to be of Opinion, that you had a Power, under that Law, to march the Militia beforementioned, unless you supposed you had an Authority under it, to march the Militia of this Province whenever and whereforever you pleased, and that in order to prevent, as well as repel, an Invasion. But surely there are no Words in that Law that can give you that Authority; nor can any Thing be further from the Intent and Design of it; for such an Authority would put it in the Power of a Governor of this Province, whenever he found himself opposed in any Views or Designs that he might have, tending to destroy the Liberties of the People, to compel the whole Militia of the Province, at any Time when he might suggest Danger, to march to any Part of the Province he pleased, and keep them there, until their Representatives had complied with all his Demands, let them be never so extravagant or injurious to the People. Such a Power, we conceive, is not given, nor could ever have been intended to be given by any Men in their Senses. But, suppose your Excellency has, by that Law, all the Powers given you that you can suggest, we beg Leave humbly to Remonstrate to your Excellency, that the Exercise of the Power of marching the Militia of the Eastern Shore to the Frontier, upon the late Occasion, and the Orders for marching a Company of Militia from *Calvert* County thither at this Time, when we are informed there are near Four Hundred Men there, most, if not all of whom, your Excellency has sufficient Reason to be convinced, will be paid by this Province; and when the Presence of our good Friends and Brothers the *Cherokees*, which have continued with us ever since *November* last, and (as you have been pleased to inform us by your Message of the 29th of *March* last) "will be of great Service, and in all Probability contribute much to the Security of the Inhabitants," has already, and must undoubtedly continue to raise great Discontents and Uneasiness in the Minds of his Majesty's good Subjects of this Province, committed to your Care, and to alienate their Affections from his Lordship's Government; and if not desisted from, but attempted to be continued in Practice, may, we are apprehensive, be productive of the worst of Consequences; for we are informed it is the general Opinion of the People (even of those for whose Protection the Militia of *Queen-Anne's* and *Kent* Counties were marched, at that severe Season of the Year) that it was not necessary for the Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants, to have any Militia there at the Time those Militia were ordered out. From whence, we are apprehensive, unprejudiced Persons may infer, that those who advised your Excellency to take that Measure, intended, under the specious Pretence of affording present Protection to a Few, by Degrees to introduce an Arbitrary Power, the Exercise of which must, in the End, inevitably enslave the Whole.

If the March of those Militia had been lawful and necessary (which we are clearly of Opinion it was not) yet we are humbly of Opinion, that the Impressing large Quantities of Provisions for them, in the Counties they marched from, and consequently putting the Country to the Expence of Carriages from the several Places where they were Impressed, when they might have been got at a much cheaper Rate in the Frontier County, and thereby the heavy Charge of Carriage mostly prevented, is imposing an unnecessary and heavy Burthen and Tax upon the People; and with what View it has been done, we are at a Loss to imagine.

We cannot suppose that your Excellency would pursue such Measures, in order to disquiet and distress the good People of any particular Part of this Province: But should a Power of marching the Militia, even when there may be any trifling Incursion (tho' in the present Case there was none) and that from Counties far distant from the Place where it may happen, and carrying their Provi-

ons from those Counties, when they may be had much cheaper on the Frontier and the Expence of Carriage prevented, be once established by frequent Use, under even plausible Pretences; if ever this Province should be so unfortunate as to be under the Government of a Gentleman of less humane and benevolent Disposition than we are persuaded possesses your Excellency's Breast, we tremble to reflect upon the Consequences! Might it not justly be feared (among many other Evils) that every Man, and every Set of Men, who might in Discharge of the indispensable Duty of their Stations, be obliged to act in such a Manner as might embarrass such a Gentleman in his unjust Views, and their Favourers, Adherents, and Dependents, would soon feel the Weight of his Resentment, in being compelled to march to the Frontiers of this Province, there to be stationed during his Pleasure? Not in order to repel a foreign Invasion, but to disgust the People against their Representatives, and thereby procure a Compliance with all his unjust Demands, let them be never so ruinous and destructive to the Liberties and Properties of the People? We are sorry to say there is too much Room to fear it might. And we hope we shall be excused, if, on this Occasion, we trespass upon your Excellency's Patience, while we bring to public View, the Behaviour of some of the good People of this Province, when, from concurrent Accounts, a Probability of a foreign Invasion appeared to them; and that not in This, but in a neighbouring Province; and compare it with their Behaviour in the present Case.

Upon a Report's prevailing some Time about the Month of *November* 1755, that a Body of about Twelve Hundred *French* and *Indians* had invaded *Pennsylvania*, and penetrated as far as the Town of *Lancaster* in that Government; How did the People of this Province behave? Did they shew any Disloyalty or Disaffection to our present happy Establishment? Did they shew any Want of Zeal for the Common Cause, or Unwillingness to assist their Neighbours? Did they wait till all the Influence of Government was made use of to persuade, and all its Powers were stretched to the utmost, and new ones assumed, to compel them to march? No, on the contrary, they made the most speedy Applications they possibly could to the Government, for Leave to march to the Assistance of their Neighbours, believed, by them, to be in Distress; and accordingly in a very few Days at least Eight Hundred Men of *Kent* and *Cecil*, were far advanced towards the Northern Frontier of this Province, on their Way to meet the Enemy; and the Militia of several other Counties had, in the same Time, we are informed, got themselves in Readiness (as well as they could) to march on the same Occasion; when happily, the Report proved to be groundless. The Alacrity, with which many Gentlemen accompanied your Excellency to the Western Frontier, after the unhappy Defeat of his Majesty's Troops under General *Braddock*, upon only the bare Suggestion of an Invasion, we presume you cannot but be mindful of. But upon the present Occasion, as there was not so much as a Report of even an Incursion of a single Enemy, among the most distant of the Frontier Settlers, it cannot be wondered at that the Militia of *Queen-Anne's* and *Kent* Counties shewed so great an Unwillingness to march out, and expose themselves to the Severities of the most rigorous Season of the Year, to do a Duty they pay others to perform; and which never was, by any Law of this Province, intended to be imposed upon them; till at Length by Threats of Punishment, we presume, they were induced to move; for we cannot learn, that any compulsive Methods have yet been made use of, agreeable to the mode prescribed by the aforesaid Law, against any who refused to go.

And we presume it will be as little wondered at, if the Militia of *Calvert*, or any other County, at this Time ordered to march, should to a Man refuse; as this Province is happily free from any Invasion, or any Report of one, and is preparing, in Conjunction with the neighbouring Colonies, and his Majesty's Regular Forces, to act vigorously and offensively against the Enemy; and there is no small Reason, from a late Message of his Honour Governor *Denny*, to the Assembly of *Pennsylvania*, to hope, that most of the *Indians* to the Westward of us are well inclined, at least to forbear their Incursions.

Upon the Whole, we cannot but entertain the warmest Hopes, that your Excellency, moved by the calamitous Circumstances, which many of his Majesty's faithful and truly loyal Subjects have already been and must inevitably be reduced to, by being marched to the Frontier of this Province, at a Season of the Year the most severe, and there stationed

stationed for so long possible for them to Crops which is necessary Subistence to them to pay the Put and which must be t jesty's Service, and t ly sensible of the f Posterity must be re from your Excellen introducing into Pr Power, under the af edly in Force, wh Excellency in the carry into Execution pend, that your I Disposition will so our Fellow-Subjects and who may suffer our latest Posterity cations, that it will tive and dispassiona from which we mu your Goodness will Directions for prevu marching the Milit so greatly suffered d ders for the March any other Countie Purpose (those of not mention, as th drefs) that they m so many to protect Homes, in the Pu and Employments, lies, and the Bene!

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April 17, 1758

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Francis Bernar and Governor in of New-Jersey, i Esq; deceased.

Francis Fauqu vernor of his Maj Room of Robert signed.

And, Thomas nant-Governor o Massachusetts-Ba Esq; deceased.

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stationed for so long a Time, as must render it im- possible for them to give that Attendance to their Crops which is necessary, in order to procure a bare Subsistence to their Families, and to enable them to pay the Public Taxes, necessarily already, and which must be hereafter imposed, for his Ma- jesty's Service, and their own Security: And clear- ly sensible of the slavish Condition we and our Posterity must be reduced to (for we are persuaded from your Excellency's real Inclination) by the introducing into Practice, and establishing such a Power, under the aforesaid Law (were it undoubt- edly in Force, which we cannot allow) as your Excellency in the present Case has been advised to carry into Execution: We say, we cannot but de- pend, that your Excellency's really benevolent Disposition will so far excite your Compassion for our Fellow-Subjects, who have suffered on the late, and who may suffer on the present Occasion, and our latest Posterity who must suffer on all like Oc- casions, that it will induce you to take an atten- tive and dispassionate Review of the whole Affair; from which we must express our Confidence, that your Goodness will prompt you to give immediate Directions for preventing any further Attempts for marching the Militia from Kent County, who have so greatly suffered already; and to recal your Or- ders for the March of the Militia of Calvert, or any other Counties, now under Orders for that Purpose (those of Queen-Anne's County we need not mention, as their Sufferings are now past Re- dress) that they may all, at least while they pay so many to protect them, remain quiet at their Homes, in the Pursuit of their several Occupations and Employments, for the Support of their Fam- ilies, and the Benefit of the Public.

And we must further express our Confidence, that your Excellency will not for the future, give any Orders for the March of any of the Militia of this Province, unless at a Time when the Occa- sions, mentioned in the aforementioned Law, do really and manifestly exist; and when they do, we are persuaded the People will readily overlook any extraordinary Exertion of Power, that such cala- mitous Circumstances might render absolutely ne- cessary for their Safety.

HENRY HOOPER, Speaker.

April 17, 1758.

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From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, January 28.

HIS Majesty in Council was this Day pleased to appoint the following Persons to be Go- vernors and Lieutenant-Governors in America, viz.

George Haldane, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Island of Jamaica, in the Room of Charles Knowles, Esq; who hath resigned.

Francis Bernard, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Province of New-Jersey, in the Room of Jonathan Belcher, Esq; deceased.

Francis Fauquier, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's Colony of Virginia, in the Room of Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; who hath re- signed.

And, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; to be Lieute- nant-Governor of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in the Room of Spencer Phips, Esq; deceased.

LONDON, February 24.

Extra of a Letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 13.

"Yesterday arrived here, with the Messenger belonging to the Admiralty, in the greatest Haste, a Person who was immediately introduced, by Or- ders from above, to Admiral Boscawen, of whom the following Particulars have transpired. This Person was some Time since Master of an English Vessel, trading from Port to Port in North-Ame- rica, particularly up the River St. Lawrence; but being taken by the Enemy, has been Prisoner with the General Moncalm and Others near 3 Years, who would not admit of any Exchange for him, on Account of his extensive Knowledge of all the Coast, more particularly the Strength and Sound- ings of Quebec and Louisburg; they therefore came to a Resolution to send him to Old France, in the next Packet-Boat, there to be confined till the End of the War. He was accordingly em- barked (the only Englishman) and the Packet put on board. In their Voyage he was admitted to the Cabin, where he took Notice one Day they bundled up the Packet, and put it into a Canvas Bag, having previously thereto made it ready to be thrown overboard, upon any Danger of being taken.

"They were constrained to put into Vigo for some Provisions, as also to gain some Intelligence

of the Strength of the English in those Seas; there they found one or more English Men of War at Anchor, upon which he thought it a proper Op- portunity of putting the following Scheme in Ex- ecution. One Night taking the Opportunity of all but the Watch, being in a sound Sleep, he took the Packet out of the Bag, and having fixt it in his Mouth, he silently let himself down into the Bay; and to prevent Noise by Swimming, floated upon his Back into the Wake of the Eng- lish Man of War, where he secured himself by the Hawser; and upon calling out for Assistance, was immediately taken on board, and the Packet en- tire. The Captain examined him, treated him with great Humanity, gave him a Suit of his own Cloaths, Scarlet trimmed with black Velvet, which he here appeared in; transcribed the Packet, which is said to be of the utmost Importance in regard to our Success in North-America, and then sent him Post over Land with the Copy of the Packet to Lisbon; from whence he was brought to Falmouth in a Sloop of War, and immediately set out Post for London. Upon his Arrival in Town he was examined by proper Persons in the Administration, and rewarded with a present Supply; and by his own Desire was immediately sent to Portsmouth, to go on board Admiral Boscawen's own Ship, upon the present Expedition to North-America.

"P. S. He was just four Days going from Falmouth to London, and from London to Port- mouth."

The Captain abovementioned has received a Present of 500 l. and, upon his coming to Nova- Scotia, is appointed to the Command of a Sloop of War.

The following is said to be a complete List of the English, French, and Spanish Fleets, viz.

ENGLISH. 156 Line of Battle Ships.  
118 Frigates, carrying from 40 to 12 Guns.  
46 Bombs, Yachts, Hoys, Hulks, &c.  
320 Besides which there are now on the Stocks, in great Forwardness, four Ships to carry 74 Guns, two of 70, four of 64, six of 36, and ten of 28 Guns; the latter of which are mostly built of Fir, and are to carry 12 Pounders.

FRENCH. 77 Line of Battle Ships.  
39 Frigates, carrying from 36 to 12 Guns.  
116

SPANISH. 52 Line of Battle Ships.  
26 Frigates, from 50 to 16 Guns.  
4 Packet-Boats, mounting 16 Guns.  
13 Xebecs of 12 Guns.  
4 Bombs of 12 Guns.  
4 Fire Ships.

103 Whigs to man only as English Ships are manned, would require 30,996 Seamen; a Number very difficult to be found in Spain.

BOSTON, May 1.

Capt. French arrived here Yesterday in 7 Days from Halifax; by him we learn, that the Fleet were still off Louisburg; that Capt. Rous had re- turned to the Fleet, without discovering the Ship he went in Pursuit of, but took a French Snow of 110 Tons, bound from Cape-François to Cape- Breton, laden with Melasses, Rum, &c. and sent her to Halifax; the Prize-Master of which reported there, that he saw 17 Sail of large Ships, about 25 Leagues E. of Cape-Breton, standing a direct Course for that Place, but whether English or French he could not discover, and that he was chased by a Frigate from said Fleet, but Night coming on, gave over the Chase.

Capt. Jacocks, who arrived here last Saturday, left London the 4th of March, and sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th under Convoy of the Pin- guin and Surprise Men of War, with about 30 Sail of Merchantmen, bound to South-Carolina, Virginia, Philadelphia, and Boston.—Admiral Hawke sailed the 11th from Portsmouth with a Number of Men of War, and was to join several others at Plymouth, but where bound was an in- tire Secret.—The Master of a Ship who lay at the Downs in Company with Capt. Jacocks, re- ceived a Letter on the 9th of March from his Merchant in London, in which was inclosed a Gazette, giving an Account of a bloody Battle be- tween the Hanoverian and French Armies, in which the former gained a compleat Victory, and drove the latter out of Hanover.—Admiral Bos- cawen sailed from Spithead the 24th of February with a large Fleet of Men of War, bound to Ame- rica, and as there was fine fair Winds for some Time after, 'twas thought he would have a good Passage.—Capt. Jacocks was separated from the Fleet in the Night of the 21st of March, by bad Weather, being then in Lat. 46. Long. 13 W. when he made the best of his Way to this Place.— There was no Account of the French Fleet's fail- ing when Capt. Jacocks left England.—

WILLIAMSBURG, April 28.

By the best and latest Accounts from the Coun- ties of Bedford and Halifax, we are informed, that the savage Enemy have killed and captivated

upwards of 70 Persons, and burnt and destroyed several Houses and Plantations; that the upper Inhabitants of those Counties have chiefly deserted their Plantations, and flock in great Numbers to the lower Counties for Safety and Protection, leav- ing their Provisions and Stocks behind them, which the Barbarians have the Use and Benefit of.

May 5. By an Express arrived in Town Yester- day from Augusta, we learn that the Enemy Indians are very numerous on the Frontiers, that they have lately taken and burnt two of our Forts, where were stationed one of our ranging Companies, 40 of whom were killed and scalped, and Lieutenant Dunlop with 19 Men missing.

ANNAPOLIS, May 18.

This Day his Excellency our Governor set out for the Westward.

The Embargo on all Shipping in this Province, will be taken off on Monday the 22d Instant.

Saturday last his Excellency our Governor Pro- rogued the General Assembly of this Province, to Monday the 26th of June.

The following LAWS were Passed this Session, viz.

An Act for Encouragement of a Party of Cherokee Indians, which have been some Time on the Frontiers of this Province, and for Payment of the reasonable Expences of their Interpreter and Conductor.

An aiding Supplementary Act to an Act, entitled, A Supplementary Act to an Act, entitled, An Act to enable the Justices of Baltimore County Court, to assess and levy on the taxable Inhabitants of St. George's Parish, in that County, a Sum of Money for the Uses therein mentioned.

An Act to make it penal to forge or counterfeit the Bills of Credit of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-York, East or West Jerseys, or the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, called New- Castle, Kent and Sussex, or to utter or tender the same in Payment within this Province, knowing them to be such.

An Act relating to Guardians and Orphans.

An Act to repeal Part of an Act entitled, An Act repealing Part of an Act laying an Imposi- tion on Negroes, and on several Sorts of Liquors imported; and also on Irish Servants, and to pre- vent the Importing too great a Number of Irish Papists into this Province; and to lay a Duty up- on Rum, Spirits, Wine and Brandy, imported into this Province from Pennsylvania, or the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, called New-Castle, Kent and Sussex.

A Supplementary Act to an Act, entitled, An Act for granting a Supply of Forty Thousand Pounds for his Majesty's Service, and striking Thirty-four Thousand and Fifteen Pounds Six Shillings thereof in Bills of Credit, and raising a Fund for sinking the same.

THERE is at the Plantation of Capt. Phi- lemon Dorsey, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, with a Star and a Snip, branded on the near Buttock thus M—, has three white Feet, and appears to be old.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of James Rigbie, on the North Side of Deer Creek, in Balti- more County, taken up as a Stray, a middle sized Grey Horse, with a Swallow Fork taken out of his Ear, and paces.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of James Grimes, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Shoulder with HP (in a Piece), and on the near Buttock with a Blotch.

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

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE, On WEDNESDAY the 24th of this Instant May, at the House of Mr. James Cary, in Bal- timore-Town, for Sterling Money or good Bills of Exchange,

SUNDRY SAILS, ANCHORS, GUNS, RUNNING RIGGING, and other MA- TERIALS, saved from the Wreck of the Ship Unity; and also the WRECK of the said SHIP, as it now lies in the North-West-Branch of Patuxet River; and the BOATS belonging to the said Ship. The Sale to begin at XII o'Clock in the Forenoon. The said Sails, &c. may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on Application to the Subscriber; or Mr. William Lux, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town. JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, the first of this Instant May, Two Servants, viz.

One named John Jackson, about 50 Years of Age, well-set, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and pitted with the Small-Pox. Had on and with him, a blue Cloth Coat, a brown Jacket, a Pair of lightish colour'd Breeches, lined with Shammy Leather, an under Country Kersey Jacket, without Sleeves, and a Pair of Country Kersey Breeches, two coarse Shirts, and one white Ditto, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, a Hat and Wig, and a Scotch Bonnet. He is a Bag Pipe Player, and has a Set of Pipes with him.

Mary Jackson, a lusty Woman, 40 Years of Age or thereabouts, born in England, but speaks much like a Scotch Woman, of a brown Complexion. She had on and with her, an old Top-sail Gown, a lightish colour'd Camblet Quilted Petticoat, a Check Apron, an old white Cloth Cloak, an Osnabrigs Shift, and two white ones, and a Pair of Country Shoes and Stockings, with sundry other Things too tedious to mention.

The above Servants are Man and Wife, and are supposed to have some Money with them.

Whoever apprehends them, and secures them so as their Master may get them again, shall receive a Reward of Ten Shillings for each, beside what the Law allows, if taken in the County; if out of the County, and in the Province, Twenty Shillings for each; if out of the Province, a Pistole for each or either, paid by

WILLIAM CLAYTON.

May 7, 1758.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber's Plantation, at the Garrison in Baltimore County, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man named James Griffiths, a West Country-man, speaks broad and hoarse, and has a down Look, of middling Stature, brown Complexion, is a Husbandman, and appears as if he had a Rupture. Had on a Country-Cloth Waistcoat, new Felt Hat, Country Breeches, new Shoes ironed round the Heels and Soles, old Stockings, and two Osnabrigs Shirts.

It is likely he may travel by an Indenture of one Holford Burch, which it's thought he has got.

Whoever secures the said Servant, or brings him to his Master at the Baltimore Iron-Works, shall have Twenty Shillings, if taken Fifteen Miles from home; Forty Shillings, if Thirty Miles; and Three Pounds, if Forty Miles, and reasonable Charges.

R. CROXALL.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, And to be Sold by the Subscriber, at Mr. PATRICK CREACH'S Store in ANNAPOLIS, at very reasonable Rates, for Cash or short Credit,

DRY White Lead, and Whiting, Seines from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Fathoms long, brown Osnabrigs, Irish Hollands, white and brown Irish Sheeting, Tandems, Garlix, Linen and Cotton Checks, striped Hollands and Cottons, brown Hollands, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bed-Ticks, &c. coarse and fine Threads, white and printed Callicoes, Broad-Cloths, Kerseys, Fearnoughts, Flannels, and Welch Cotton, Castor and Felt Hats, Fishing Lines and Hooks, Copper and Brass Ware, Cutlery of all Sorts, Stone and Earthen Ware, Saddlery, Tin Ware, &c. &c.

RICHARD MACKUBIN.

STRAYED from the Subscriber the Third of April last, a Roan Horse, between 14 and 15 Hands high, about 8 Years old, paces pretty well, has a short Switch Tail, is shod before, and branded on one of his Buttocks I S H.

Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Church, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by

WILLIAM COALE.

AMOS FOGG,

Is removed from the Red House, to the Sign of the WHITE HORSE, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, the new Brick House belonging to Mr. Thomas Sligh.

WHERE all Gentlemen and Ladies will find good ENTERTAINMENT as usual, from Their humble Servant, AMOS FOGG.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE, for Current Money, or good Bills of Exchange, on MONDAY the 12th of JUNE, and Week following, at ONION'S IRON-WORKS, on Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County,

HORSES, Cows, Sheep and Hogs; a valuable Number of choice NEGROES, a Parcel of choice Salt, and Sundries, too tedious to mention here.

Also to be Let, the Term of Three Years, to enter upon and commence from the First Day of November next, and then ensuing, the said IRON-WORKS; in which are Furnace, Forges, a Grift-mill, and Saw-mill, all situated within the Bounds of 350 Yards, and sufficiently supplied with Water at all Times. In the Forges are Three Fineries, and one Chafery, and a Store for Bar-Iron. The Tide in the River Gunpowder makes to the Furnace Door; all which, with the Dwelling-Houses, Out-Houses, Lands, Pasture-Grounds, Meadows, Orchards, Mine-Banks, and all Appurtenances belonging, will be Let on reasonable Terms; for which apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

All Persons indebted to me, whether by Bond, Bill, simple Contract, or Specialty, of whatsoever Kind, are hereby desired to make immediate Payment.

5

JOSEPH SMITH.

Queen's-Town, April 11, 1758.

WHEREAS the Subscriber intends for Great-Britain this ensuing Summer; he hereby desires all Persons who have any just Demands against him (or Capt. David Alexander) to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted: And all those who are indebted to him, are likewise desired to come and settle their respective Accounts, and make speedy Payment, in order to prevent Trouble.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain David Alexander, late of Talbot County, deceased, are also desired to make immediate Payment, as no further Indulgence can or will be given by

6 ANTHONY M'CULLOCH, Administrator.

IF Mary Clark, alias Sunderland, who was born in Stepney Parish, at London, and came over to Maryland Eight or Ten Years since, be yet Living; and will apply to Capt. Thomas Beare, of the Ship Tryton, now lying at Nottingham in Patuxent River, she will have a satisfactory Account from her Friends.

X 6

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of this Province, directing the Administratrix of Talbot Ristean, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS of GROUND, in the Town of Joppa, on which is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the Town of Joppa, in Baltimore County, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of August next, at the Court-House in the said Town of Joppa, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned.

SUSANNA RISTEAU.

N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being adjoining on the River Gunpowder, and have a Wharf, at which small Vessels may Load or Unload.

10

To be Sold together or separately,

THE Two following Tracts of LAND, lying in Calvert County: The one called Hard Travail, at the Head of Battle-Creek, near the Church, containing about Four Hundred Acres, extremely well wooded and timbered: The other called Harwood, lying at the Head of Battle-Creek, containing Five Hundred Acres.

Time will be allowed for Payment, upon giving Bond.

12

B. TASKER.

SOME Time in December last, a BARREL of PEPPER, without any Mark or Direction, was sent by the Stages from Philadelphia to Annapolis, and returned from thence to Sassafras, as no Owner could be found for it. The Owner is hereby requested to apply to the Master of the Sassafras Stage Boat for the said Barrel, and pay him the Charges thereon, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

10

TO BE SOLD, THE Three following TRACTS of LAND (formerly mortgaged to Mr. Robert Swan by Aaron Lynn, late of Somerset County) lying on Broad-Creek at the Head of Nanticoke River, viz.

Walbrook, containing 260 Acres.

Carter's Lott, — — — 100 Acres.

Aaron's Folly, — — — 150 Acres.

Any Person inclinable to purchase all or either of said Tracts, may apply for Terms to JAMES JOHNSON in Annapolis, or

ROBERT COUDEN, Attorney.

in Fact for Robert Swan.

A S C H E M E

OF A

LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said City; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15/6 each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.	Value.	is	Amount.
1 of 100 £.	are	100 £.	
2 of 75	are	150	
4 of 50	are	200	
8 of 25	are	200	
12 of 15	are	180	
20 of 10	are	200	
30 of 5	are	150	
125 of 2	are	250	
1000 of 1/2	are	500	
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize		6	
1 last Drawn, Ditto,		4	

1204 Prizes, Amounting to 2365  
2796 Blanks, Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.

4000 Tickets at 15/6 each, make 3000 £.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 per Cent.) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in Annapolis, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Messieurs John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, John Raitt, William Roberts, Lancaster Jacques, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham, and Bennett Chew, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the Maryland GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in England. Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

Charles County, New-Port, Feb. 14, 1758.

THE Subscriber once more gives this public Notice, that those who are indebted to him on Account of the Store he lately kept here, at the House of Mr. John Winter, and do not immediately pay off their respective Ballances, or secure them by Bond or otherwise, to the Satisfaction of Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who now keeps Store at the same Place, and has full Power to collect and receive those Debts, may depend on being sued, without Loss of Time or Respect of Persons.

Those who have any Demands against the said Concern, are likewise desired to bring in their Accounts directly, and apply to the said Mr. Buchanan for Payment.

ALEXANDER LOTHIAN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-MASTER, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 25, 1758.

His Excellency Governor SHARPE's MESSAGE, in Answer to the ADDRESS and REMONSTRANCE Printed in last GAZETTE.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

**A**LTHO' I am not satisfied of the Propriety of your Address of the 17th of April, or that you keep yourselves within the Bounds of your Duty, when you undertake to direct the Executive Power in it's Administration, and endeavour to influence or anticipate the Determinations of the Ordinary Jurisdictions; yet as such Pains have been taken to infuse Suspicions and Jealousies into the Minds of the People, I shall Answer that Address, and explain the Reasons which induced me, with Advice of the Council, to Order several Companies of Militia to the Western Frontier of this Province since the last Session, not doubting but they will convince every impartial Person, that what you would represent as the Result of an Arbitrary and Oppressive Design, was in fact both a Legal and Necessary Measure.

Since no Person, however fond he may be of censuring my Conduct, will blame or make me accountable for the violent Storm, or the severe Weather that happened after Captain Browne, and Captain Casson, received my Orders to march, I pass over what you relate concerning these Accidents; neither do I think it necessary to make any Apology for proroguing the Assembly on the 8th of March last, after your House (as appears by your Journal) dropt all Thoughts of doing the Business for which alone you were called together; but shall proceed at once to examine the most material Parts of your Address, and endeavour to shew that I have not issued any Orders which can be called illegal or unnecessary, and that none of the Inconveniencies or Hardships which any Companies of Militia are said to have suffered, can, with the least Appearance of Justice, be imputed to me.

Were I not desirous of avoiding all unnecessary Disputes with you, I might enumerate many Instances of Governors exercising far greater Authority over the Militia of this Province; before they received any additional Power from an Act of Assembly, than has ever been exercised since I came to this Government; but as you tell me that you have, in your Address, proceeded on a Presumption, that the Orders which were sent to the above-mentioned Captains of Militia, were given by Virtue of the Law, for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof, I shall endeavour to shew, that on that Presumption, those Orders were in no Respect unlawful.

That your Constituents may be the better enabled to judge of the Merits of your Address, and the Sufficiency of my Answer, I have ordered Mr. Green to republish in his Gazette, the several Militia Laws that have been made here since the Year 1714, the Titles of which are as follows:

1st. An Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof; which was made at a Session of Assembly, begun and held in this City, the 26th Day of April 1715, to continue for Three Years, and to the End of the next Sessions of Assembly after the End of the said Three Years.

2d. An Act reviving an Act of Assembly of this Province, entitled, An Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof; which was made at a Session, begun and held the 14th Day of May 1719, and the Act of Assembly above-mentioned was thereby Revived and Continued in full Force, from the then present Session, for and during the Term of Three Years, and to the End of the next Session of Assembly after the End of the said Three Years, and no longer.

3d. An Act directing how Fines shall be adjudged against such as neglect to appear at Musters; which is a perpetual or indefinite Act, having no Time of Duration mentioned; it was made at a Session, begun and held the 10th of October 1722, and the first of the above-mentioned Acts, viz. that entitled, An Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof, is hereby revived and continued in full Force.

4th. A Supplementary Act to the Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof; which likewise is a perpetual or indefinite Act, having no Term of Duration mentioned.

If, Gentlemen, you are really of Opinion, that the Act of 1715 does not at this Time exist, you might, one would think, have offered at least one Argument in support of such Opinion, which would certainly have afforded your Constituents much greater Satisfaction than any general and ambiguous Suggestions; but since you have declined that Method and rest all on your own Opinion, I must take the Liberty to inform you, that the Gentlemen of the Council, and Myself, are, on the contrary, thoroughly satisfied, that the said Act is in Force, and that it will remain so, until another shall be made to repeal it.

The original Militia Law of 1715 was, as I apprehend, a Temporary One, because the Legislature declared their Intention, that it should have the Force of a Law for a Term only, viz. for Three Years, and to the End of the next Session; and the reviving Act of 1719, sets it up again as a Temporary Law only, by the same Method, that is, by declaring their Intention, that it should have the Force of a Law, from that Session for Three Years, and to the End of the next Session that should happen after the End of the said Three Years, and no longer; for had not these Limitations of Duration been added as a Bar to it's Perpetuity, it would, I conceive, either upon it's being first Enacted, or on it's first Revival, have continued on in a perpetual Operation; and therefore, when the Act of 1722 revives and continues it in full Force, without any Declaration of an Intention that it should operate only for a Term, it immediately, for Want of that Limitation of Time, became perpetual or indefinite, as is the Act of 1722, by which it was revived and continued. Thus an Act was made by the Legislature of New-York, in September 1708, for the Encouragement of Whaling, which was to continue, and be of Force, for and during the Space and Term of Seven Years, from the Publication thereof: You may learn from the New-York Body of Laws, which was published in the Year 1752, according to an Act of the General Assembly of that Province, that the aforesaid Act was revived and continued by several Temporary Acts, which were made for that Purpose, in the Years 1716, 1720, 1726, 1733, and 1739; but in November 1750, it was, as is observed by the Revisers and Publishers of those Laws, made perpetual by the following Clause of an Act that was passed at that Time, viz. "Be it Enacted, &c. That the aforesaid Act, entitled, An Act for the Encouragement of Whaling, shall be and hereby is continued, and every Article, Matter, Clause, and Thing therein contained, enacted to be, remain, and continue in full Force and Virtue, after the said first Day of December next, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever."

The above-mentioned Act of Assembly, made by the Legislature of this Province in 1722, does not only revive and continue that of 1715, but likewise aids and assists it, by directing, that in Case any Persons summoned to appear before the Field-Officers (holding a Court-Martial) shall not appear, or otherwise excuse themselves, it shall be lawful for such Officers to judge their Case as on Default. The subsequent Law, made in 1734-5,

was certainly enacted upon a Supposition, that the Act of 1715 was then existing, and several Acts have been made since that Time, upon the same Supposition, particularly a Temporary One, in 1748, To exempt Persons appearing at Musters from Arrests in Civil Cases; which has been revived and continued by an Act that you have yourselves framed within these Eight Months. By the Supply Bill, that was passed in May 1756, Draughts were directed to be made out of the Militia of this Province; and so lately as in the Month of March last, you inserted in a Bill which was then offered to the Upper House, a Clause to exempt certain Persons from serving in the Militia.

The Militia of this Province have been Mustered and Trained under the Act of 1715, ever since it was made, to this Time; Courts-Martial have been held by the Officers agreeable to the Directions of this Act; Defaulters have been fined and compelled to pay; the Justices of the several County Courts have continued to nominate and appoint Prefs-Masters annually in their respective Counties; and the Prefs-Masters, when called upon, have regularly performed their Duty, as indeed they were obliged, under Pain of being prosecuted: Wherefore, then, would you endeavour to bring your Constituents into Trouble, by encouraging them to disobey the legal Orders of those who have a Right to command them; or why will you, contrary to the Practice of your Predecessors, appear so anxious to render this Province Naked and Defenceless, at a Time when every Body, besides yourselves, will acknowledge, we are in imminent Danger; and when our most gracious Sovereign, out of his paternal Care for us, has enjoined me to have the Militia of the Province carefully Trained and Disciplined, that they may be able and ready to defend themselves, and to annoy his Majesty's Enemies?

Supposing then that this Act of Assembly, which was made in 1715, for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province, for the better Defence and Security thereof, is in full Force and Virtue, (and if any Thing could have been said to invalidate it, I am, as I have already hinted, apt to think you would not so studiously have avoided entering into a Dispute with me about it's Existence): It not only seems to give, but expressly does give Power to every Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major or Captain, to enlist the Inhabitants of this Province to be of the Militia, and to muster, exercise and train them, and it likewise subjects such Inhabitants to a Fine for Non-Appearance, or Refusal to be enlisted in the Militia, or Train-Bands; but whence you would deduce, that the Inhabitants of this Province are to be only mustered in, and not liable to be marched out of the Counties where they respectively reside, I cannot conceive, since the Act plainly and expressly declares, that the Officers shall muster, exercise, and train the Persons so enlisted, "in and at such Places, and at such certain Times as to them shall seem meet, and as the Service, Safety, or Defence of this Province shall require, or as his Excellency the Governor of this Province, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, shall see Cause to Order."

After this Act has settled or regulated the Pay of the Officers and Soldiers of Militia, while in actual Service, it proceeds by another Clause, beginning with the Words, "and to the Intent that whensoever, &c." and by the following enacting Clause, to vest, or it supposes the Governor and his Council already vested, with the sole Power of determining when it is necessary to raise Men for suppressing any foreign Invasion, domestic Insurrection or Rebellion, or War with any Indians; it consequently makes, or supposes, them the only Judges of what is to be deemed a foreign Invasion, domestic Insurrection, &c. and does not leave that to the Determination of every Individual, or any

Number

Number of Individuals of the Militia whatever. The Law then declares, that the Pay of such Officers and Men, as may be so raised and employed, and all the necessary Charges of such War shall be discharged and defrayed by an equal Assessment upon the Taxables of this Province, or out of the Public Treasury of this Province, and no otherwise whatsoever.

By a subsequent Clause of this Act, beginning with the Words, "and be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that if upon any foreign Invasion, any Person or Persons, or a Mode is prescribed, (as the Gentlemen of the Lower House observed to Governor Ogle, in an Address they presented to him the 4th of June 1740) "for the Punishment of any Men that shall not, after being duly warned, appear and serve in Arms, for the necessary Defence of this Province on such an Occasion;" to wit, they are first to be carried before a Justice of the Peace, and if the Justice shall think their Excuses insufficient, he is to commit them, and they are to remain in the Sheriff's Custody, until they find Surety to appear at the next Provincial Court, there to be proceeded against according to the due Course of Law, and if thereupon they shall be convicted of such obstinate Refusal, or Disobedience as aforesaid, they are to be fined and imprisoned according to the Directions of the Justices of the Provincial Court.

It was undoubtedly the Intention of the Legislature, by which the Act of 1715 was made, that every Part of the Militia, should be a Militia for the Defence of any and every Part of the Province, when called upon for that Purpose; there are several Expressions in the Law that imply as much; such are, "in and at such Places, &c. as the Service, Safety, or Defence of this Province shall require, or as his Excellency, &c. shall see Cause to order. Such Soldiers as shall, in the Time of War, adventure in the Service of the Country. For the Encouragement of such Soldiers as shall, in the Time of War, adventure in the Service of this Country. For the Encouragement of such Soldiers as shall adventure their Lives in the Service and Defence of this Province. Every Person that shall adventure as a Soldier in any War, or Defence of this Province, and shall therein happen to be maimed, &c. shall, according to his Disability, receive a yearly Pension, to be raised out of the public Levy of this Province. And every Person slain in the Service of this Province, leaving behind him a Wife, &c. the Party petitioning for such Pensions and Allowances, procuring a Certificate from the County Court where he, she, or they live. All Soldiers hereafter to be employed in any public Service within this Province, be paid in the respective Counties where the said Soldiers live." Had these Soldiers, or Militia, been to serve only in Defence of the County where they lived, and not in Defence of any other Part of the Country, the Legislature would probably have left it to the County to pay them, and not have laid that Burthen on all the Taxables of this Province.

But tho' there was no Expression in the Act to give Countenance to such Construction, yet surely if there be no Expression limiting or restraining Parts of the Militia to the Defence of certain Parts of the Province, from the very Nature of the Thing it would not be otherwise; for the Strength and Defence of every Country consists in the united Force of the Individuals of that Country or State; and as every Member of a State is originally bound in Duty to aid and assist in the Defence thereof, he is undoubtedly obliged to aid and assist in the Defence of every Part of it; for otherwise the Whole must be easily destroyed by a gradual Destruction of each and every Part.

There was indeed an Act made here in the Year 1649 or 1650, and which is mentioned in one that was made in 1676 as being then in force, whereby it is Declared, that if the Lord Proprietary, his Heirs, &c. "shall at any Time hereafter make any War out of the Limits or Precincts of this Province without the Consent and Approbation of the General Assembly of this Province first had and declared, the Freeman of this Province shall be no ways obliged or compelled against their Consents to aid or assist with their Persons or Estates in the Prosecution or Maintenance of such War, but are and shall be discharged of all Attendance or Supply concerning or in relation to such War, any Law Usage or Custom to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding." It is afterwards enacted by the same Law, "that no Martial Law shall at any Time hereafter be exercised within this Province but only in time of Camp or Garrison, and that within such Camp or Garrison,"

but not a Syllable is to be found in this or any other Act which has ever been made in this Province, whereby the Service of the Militia, or any of them, is restrained to any particular County or Place within the Limits of this Province, or whereby they are exempted from Marching to any Part of it, that the Governor, with Advice of his Council, may think proper to order them; and in a Word, neither the Practice of this or any other Colony on the Continent (not to mention the Law or Custom of our Mother Country) will give the least Countenance to the Construction you contend for.

Left my Answer to your Address should be protracted to too great a length, I admit all you say relative to the Marching and Service of the Militia that were ordered to the Frontiers in September and October 1756, tho' I am of Opinion, that such of them as were Drafted and went against their Inclination (and many such there were) could not properly be called Volunteers: But as the next part of your Address, and indeed the whole of it, seems calculated to make your Constituents believe, that in September 1756, when the late Lower House approved of my having Ordered out Two Companies of Militia to the Frontiers, and moreover Addressed me to Order out Others to relieve them, there were not a sufficient Number of Troops there, to protect the Inhabitants, but that at the Time the Companies were lately ordered to march from Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Calvert Counties, there was an armed Force in the Pay of this Province on the Frontiers, more than sufficient, had they been compelled to do their Duty, not only to protect the Inhabitants, but to make them easy and quiet: I must, in order to prevent your Constituents being imposed on and disquieted by such a Representation, observe to you, that the Two Companies of Soldiers which were Stationed at Fort Frederick in September 1756 and were commanded by Capt. Dagworthy and Capt. Beall, amounted to upwards of 190, including Officers, and there was also at that Time a strong Garrison of Virginia Forces in Fort Cumberland.

Now it will appear by the Muster-Rolls, that the whole Number of Private Soldiers in the Service of this Province the 9th Day of December last, did not amount to 360, about 100 of these, with a proportionable Number of Officers, were at Fort Frederick, and the Rest, or most of them, were, by the especial Order of his Majesty's General, in Garrison at Fort-Cumberland, or otherwise employed, in that distant Part of the Province, in such Manner as Captain Dagworthy thought best for the Security of the Inhabitants, and to annoy the Enemy.

You have not, I presume, forgot, that on the 7th of last December, I informed you, that many Difficulties had been purposely thrown in the Way of Mr. Ross, the Agent Victualler, by a Member of your House, to prevent the Garrison of Fort-Cumberland being supplied with Provisions; it happened, that that Member's Endeavours did not succeed so far as to force the Troops to abandon that Place for Want of Food, but they laid the Commanding Officer at Fort-Frederick under the Necessity of sending several Parties to Fort-Cumberland, the latter End of December, and in the Month of January, to convey up Provisions for the Use of that Garrison during the Winter.

Such, Gentlemen, was the State and Number of our Forces the 9th of December last, and such the Service, that, almost naked as they were, those of them that Capt. Beall had the immediate Command of, were obliged to perform in the Middle of Winter; let us next examine what Encouragement they had to perform it, and how far they could be considered at that Time in the Pay of this Province.

On the 15th of October last, Mr. Murdock and Mr. Dick, two of the Agents that were appointed to cloath, pay, and victual them, informed me by a Letter, that they had examined their Books, and found that the Money which had been appropriated for the Support of the Troops, which were then employed in the Service of this Province, was entirely expended; and I since find, that it had been expended a Week before the Gentlemen gave me that Notice, or at least, that no Pay has been issued to any of the abovementioned Troops, for their Service, since the 8th Day of October. You did indeed frame a Bill, after that Time, for keeping up 300 of the Men for the immediate Defence of the Frontier Inhabitants, but it was such a One as the Earl of Loudoun thought the Gentlemen of the Upper House did very wisely in rejecting, though there had been nothing else exceptionable in it, than what related to the Disposition or Distribution of the Men, for whose Support it was intended to provide. The Bill was, I think,

returned to your House with a Negative, the First of December, and although the Assembly sat till the Sixteenth of that Month, nothing farther was done for the Support of our Troops, or that could afford them any Prospect of being paid; neither did you do any Thing which could justify me, in giving the Party of Cherokees, that had just before offered us their Service, the least Encouragement to continue on our Frontiers; on the contrary, when I intreated you to appropriate to their Use, Part of the Money which was then in the Hands of the Agents, or in the Loan Office, and which had in Fact been reserved for them, you were pleased to refer me to the Bill that had been rejected, in which, had it passed into a Law, you said such Provision was made as you judged most expedient for cultivating their Friendship; how regular or decent it was to give me such an Answer, or to refer me on that Occasion to a Bill which did not then exist, and which had never been offered to me, or how much this evinced an earnest Desire on your Part to contribute, by the Presence of your good Brothers, as you call them, to the Security of the Frontier Inhabitants, I submit to the Judgment of others.

A few Days after the End of that Session, I was informed by a Letter from the Officer commanding at Fort-Frederick, that a Member of your House had, on his Return from the Assembly, endeavoured to stir up Sedition among the Soldiers, that among other Things he had told them, their Officers had no Right to punish any Soldier for getting drunk, that the Money which had been raised for their Support was all expended, that their Officers could have no Authority over them after the 25th of December, that they might then go whither they pleased, and that no Person had a Right to apprehend them; should the Gentleman deny that he industriously propagated such a Doctrine among the Troops, there are many Persons ready to prove it, particularly Captain Ware, Sergeant Love, and a Soldier called Charles Clapnet.

Had any indifferent Person received such Information as I did at this Time from the Commanding Officer at Fort-Frederick, could he have imagined that any of the Soldiers would have continued there more than Six Months without Pay, or any Promise of being paid? especially if such Person had given the least Credit to what several Persons were encouraged, or forced, to come from Frederick County, in October and November last, to swear, namely, That the Men had been ill fed and used barbarously by their respective Officers; and if the Soldiers had been persuaded to disband themselves, before any of the Militia that were ordered out could reach the Frontiers, there is the greatest Reason to conclude, from what has heretofore happened, that not only the Settlement of Conococheague would have been broke up, but that very few of the People who lived beyond Frederick-Town, would have ventured to remain on their respective Plantations; in which Case they would, it is apprehended, have been taught even by some of yourselves to lay the Blame entirely upon me, for not having ordered a sufficient Number of the Militia to their Assistance, as I had done on former Occasions. I flatter myself, that enough has been already said to justify the Orders that I sent to Captain Browne of Kent County the 21st of December, and to Captain Casson soon afterwards, but as you insist that these Orders were issued at a Time when not so much as a Report of an Incurion was stirring, I cannot help observing to you, that two Days before my Instructions were sent to the former, I received Advice, by a Person who came hither Express, that a large Party of French and Indians had been discovered near Fort-Cumberland within this Province; there is a Gentleman in your House who must acknowledge, that, in a Letter which he was pleased to write from the Mouth of Conococheague the 15th of December, and which I received the 19th of that Month, he referred me to the Bearer, and told me, that he could inform me of the French that appeared the Saturday before at Fort-Cumberland. Some Letters from another of your Members (which, agreeable to his own Desire, I laid before you in a former Session), convinced you, I believe, that Alarms have been frequently given, and that Parties of the Enemy have been said to be committing Murders, almost in the Heart of Frederick County, when in all Probability there were none within the Distance of a Hundred Miles of the Province; but the Action or Skirmish that happened in December last, between a Detachment of our Forces and the French, abovementioned, leaves us no Room to doubt, but a considerable Party of the Enemy was in this Province at that Time; one of them who was taken Prisoner in that Skirmish, and brought immediately

to Annapolis, on his Examination John St. Clair and two of Two Officers, and Eight Indians, they came from Frederick, was to make the Liberty to make Address, and it is to make your Constituents not being the Inhabitants a quiet and easy, a Person could be was apprehensive founded my Power Militia of Kent, to the Frontiers, to me the 30th of Lower House of A Step, upon a Supp drefs vailed with wanted, your Int affording Preceden we ought to guard which may possibl beyond its due Bo more aptly introd present; but I assu it will always gi that the Members doct, yet, I shall or more than Unani in approving, or d wrong that is in or an Act Lawful Illegal and Oppre men were of Opi you answered my in Error, and had higher of my Pow than I ought, the in acknowledging undecieve me at I can hardly thin "would be wro Company of Mil that, in their Opin for me to order ac cially, when I you gave for not pany at that Tin Soldiers enough Inhabitants; wh though the Sold protect them, ye find, to make th What Reason presume, that if lending out any I should not have Kent, or Calvert positively say tha if you had desire that Captains made, in Behal Company would these Counties, which Compani former Occasion compelling the properly be d none of you a siding on the I excuse him from those who live Had the Pres Party of Cheroke received Orders perhaps, have imagine Indians of Soldiers, but that your fram on the 30th of to have taken, particular Step was the Day t issued. In my Mem you, that as that the Soldi more immedi bitants, woul found that th making any thought it m Companies of

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ately to Annapolis, by Lieutenant Riley, declared, on his Examination before Col. Haldiman, Sir John St. Clair and myself, that the Party consisted of Two Officers, Six Cadets, Twenty Soldiers, and Eight Indians, and that their Intention, when they came from Fort du Quesne the 27th of November, was to make a Descent on this Province.

There is one Remark more that I shall take the Liberty to make before I quit this Part of your Address, and it is this, that while you would persuade your Constituents, that by the Troops on our Frontiers not being compelled to do their Duty, the Inhabitants are neither protected nor made quiet and easy, you endeavour to shew that those Inhabitants were entirely satisfied, and that scarce a Person could be found, who could truly say, he was apprehensive of any Danger at all. Had I founded my Power, or Right, to order any of the Militia of Kent, Queen-Anne's, or Calvert Counties to the Frontiers, on the Address that was presented to me the 30th of September 1756, by the late Lower House of Assembly, or if I had taken any Step, upon a Supposition that I was by that Address vested with any Authority which I before wanted, your Intimations about the Danger of affording Precedents, and your Observation, that we ought to guard against every bad Consequence which may possibly flow from a Stretch of Power beyond its due Bounds, might perhaps have been more aptly introduced than they seem to be at present; but I assure you, Gentlemen, that although it will always give me great Pleasure to know that the Members you allude to, approve my Conduct, yet, I shall not think that the Unanimity, or more than Unanimity, of any Part of your House, in approving or disapproving, will make a Step wrong that is in its Nature justifiable and Right, or an Act Lawful or Commendable, that is in itself Illegal and Oppressive; however, if those Gentlemen were of Opinion the 11th of October, when you answered my Message, that they had been in an Error, and had by their Address led me to think higher of my Power and Authority over the Militia than I ought, they would have dealt ingenuously in acknowledging their Error, and endeavouring to undeceive me at that Time, but as they did neither, I can hardly think that by saying they thought it "would be wrong for the present" to order a Company of Militia to the Frontiers, they meant, that, in their Opinion, it would be wrong or illegal for me to order any to march for the future, especially, when I remember the particular Reason you gave for not advising me to order out a Company at that Time, to wit, that there were then Soldiers enough on the Frontiers to protect the Inhabitants; which indeed was the Case, but though the Soldiers could, and did, effectually protect them, yet it was not in their Power, we find, to make them quiet and easy.

What Reason you have, or think you have, to presume, that if your House had approved of my sending out any of the Militia on that Occasion, I should not have ordered them from Queen-Anne's, Kent, or Calvert Counties, I know not; I cannot positively say that I should, but, in all probability, if you had desired me to comply with the Request that Captains Delafosse and Chapline had then made, in Behalf of the Frontier Inhabitants, a Company would have been ordered from one of those Counties, lest the Inhabitants of those, from which Companies had been ordered to march on former Occasions, should have complained of my compelling them to do more Duty than might properly be deemed their Share; and I hope none of you are of Opinion, that a Person's residing on the Eastern Side of the Bay, ought to excuse him from contributing to the Security of those who live on this Side of it.

Had the Present you speak of been given to the Party of Cherokees, even before Captain Browne received Orders to march, that Circumstance might, perhaps, have had some Weight with such as imagine Indians will be restrained, or do the Duty of Soldiers, but surely you will not pretend to say, that your framing a Bill for their Encouragement, on the 30th of March, was a Reason why I ought to have taken, or to have declined taking, any particular Step on the 9th of that Month, which was the Day the Orders to Captain Browne were issued.

In my Message of the 23d of February, I told you, that as I had good Reason to apprehend, that the Soldiers which had been raised for the more immediate Defence of our Frontier Inhabitants, would disband themselves when they found that the Assembly had broke up, without making any further Provision for their Support, I thought it my indispensable Duty, to order two Companies of Militia to the Frontiers, lest the

People that were settled there, being left without any Hopes of Assistance or Protection, should desert their Habitations or fall an easy Prey to the Enemy; to this you Answer, that as a Bill was sent up from your House last Session, making Provision for supporting Three Companies of the Soldiers, which had been raised for his Majesty's Service, and the more immediate Defence of our Frontier Inhabitants, it would seem that these Soldiers thought they had sufficient Reason to depend, that the several Branches of the Legislature would soon agree upon some Bill for that Purpose, though they had broke up without doing any Thing at that Time, and that you presume it is this reasonable Dependence which has prevented the Soldiers disbanding themselves, even to this Time: That the Soldiers on our Frontiers, or their Officers at least, hope they shall ere long receive their Arrears of Pay, is very probable; how reasonable such their Dependence is, the Event of this Session will determine. The Declarations you have now made, give me Room to hope, that neither they, nor the Person that hath Victualled them since the Money granted for their Support has been expended, will be disappointed in their Expectations; but it surely must be acknowledged, that Men in this State of Dependence and Uncertainty are in a very different Situation from that of Troops which are actually in Pay, and I doubt not but your Constituents, notwithstanding your Endeavours to represent them as one and the same, will readily perceive the Difference.

The Power of the Governor, and of such Officers as might be Commissioned by the Commander in Chief of this Province, to compel the Militia of one County to march into another, and the Obligation the Militia are under to obey the Commands of such Governor, or their respective Officers, having been already stated, I pass on to your Dissertation on the Word *Invasion*, which it seems by your Account is something different from an *Incur-sion*: I could wish you had before you proceeded to argue so much about this Word, thought proper to define it, and to tell us what, in your Opinion, an *Invasion* is as well as what it is not.

According to Bailey, an *Invasion* is an Inroad or Descent upon a Country; he does not say by what Number of the Enemy, how long they must Stay, whether they may be all Light Armed, or whether it is absolutely necessary that they should bring with them any Artillery or heavy Baggage. If you recur to the Laws that were made here at different Times before the Militia Act at present in Question, you will find that they often speak of the Danger the Inhabitants of this Province were exposed to by the frequent *Inursions* and *Invasions* of their common Enemy the Indians; and the Records will shew you, that your Ancestors thought themselves invaded when any Party of Indians came into or even approached the Province with a hostile Intent: In this Sense, the Party of the Enemy that did the Mischief on Canococheague in August 1756, about six Weeks before the late Lower House of Assembly addressed me to order out the Militia that marched from Prince-George's and Charles Counties to the Frontiers, might be said to have made an *Incur-sion*; but when the Detachment from Fort du Quesne appeared near Fort Cumberland in December last, the Province was under an *actual Invasion*, altho' no Report of an Enemy's being near it had reached the Ears of any Person that resided in Kent, or Queen-Anne's, County. Whether the Gentlemen who penned those Laws, and talked of an *Invasion* by Indians, knew the Meaning and Force of that Word, so well as some of their Descendants pretend to do, I shall not take upon me to determine; nor should I perhaps, if you had thought proper to give a Definition of it, have taken the Liberty to tell you what your Ancestors thought an *Invasion*; but since I have mentioned them, give me leave to add, that if They had thought it was too soon to march before their Enemies were in the Heart of the Country, and that it was too late to stir after their Enemies had retired again beyond the Inhabitants, the Number of his Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects in Maryland, would in all probability have been now far less considerable than it is at present.

I am glad to find, you are at length persuaded, that our Frontier Inhabitants might be in some degree protected by Parties making Excursions from Fort-Cumberland into the Country that our Enemies are at present in Possession of; tho' it is still a Question with me, whether the People who live about Canococheague thought, that this Excursion of the Cherokees (who, by the bye, are in another Part of your Address supposed to be at this very Time on our Frontiers) contributed at all to their Security, for they have been made to think, that no Men who are employed in any manner whatever beyond the North Mountain can be of any real Service; and it was I presume from the same Opinion, that you proposed by the Bill which was rejected by the Upper House in De-

cember last, to make it Criminal for any of our Officers or Men to go beyond that Mountain, even in pursuit of any of the Enemy tho' they should have been sure of overtaking them.

It does not I presume necessarily follow, that because I am of Opinion I had a Power to march, by Advice of the Council, the Companies of Militia abovementioned, that therefore I must suppose I had an Authority to march the Militia of this Province whenever and whereforever I should please, even without their Advice, and that some future Governor, might by virtue of the same Authority, whenever he shall find himself opposed in any unjust Views or Designs, compel the whole Militia of the Province to march to any distant Part of it, and keep them there until their Representatives shall have complied with all his extravagant Demands: I can Answer for myself, that a due Sense of my Duty to the Lord Proprietary, and a sincere Regard for the People committed to my Care, will always make me extremely cautious, and avoid every Step that might give them just Cause of Discontent or Uneasiness, or tend to alienate their Affections from his Lordship's Government; and I cannot believe that any Governor in his Senses, would ever think of harassing the Militia of this Province in such a Manner or with such a View, tho' he was intirely Independent and not answerable to any Superiors for his Conduct.

If the March of those Militia was lawful and necessary, and I hope you are by this Time clearly of Opinion it was both, the Impressing Provisions for them in the Counties whence they marched, was a Measure that could not be well avoided, notwithstanding the Country was thereby put to some extraordinary Expence on Account of the Carriage. That Provisions may be bought for ready Money at a cheaper Rate in Frederick County than on the Eastern Side of the Bay, is perhaps true; but what was that to me who had not ready Money to purchase with. Suppose I should find myself obliged to defend or protect this Country with Militia as long as it shall continue in the Circumstances described in our Law, Ought the People of Frederick County alone to supply them gratis with Provisions? Or, in other Words, Should the Principal, or almost the Whole Burthen of such a Defensive War, fall upon those that are supposed to be the least able to bear it? This, I am satisfied, was far from being the Desire of the late Lower House of Assembly, when they told me in their Address, that they were sensible the Impressing Provisions for the Militia from the Frontier Inhabitants, might greatly distress them, and when they made Provision for the immediate Payment of any Persons that would engage to victual such Militia; if you consider likewise the Difficulty a Pre-Master must meet with, as well as the Time that must be spent in collecting any considerable Quantity of Provisions, and the Loss any Officers of Militia would be at in a County where they should neither be acquainted with the Pre-Masters, nor any other Person; you will, I flatter myself, be reconciled to all the Steps that have been taken, especially when the Gentlemen of Calvert County have told you, that the principal, if not the only Reason, why the Company of Militia, commanded by Captain Browne, delayed to march so long after he received my Orders, was, that a sufficient Quantity of Provisions could not be collected for them so soon as was expected, and that they were afraid of suffering through Want of Food, after they should arrive at their Place of Destination.

I am obliged to you for believing, that I did not order the Militia from Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Calvert Counties now, or from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, Charles, Frederick, and Prince-George's Counties heretofore, with an Intention to disquiet and distress the good People of any particular Parts of the Province. In this you do me great Justice, as my sole Design in giving those Orders, and the Design of the Gentlemen that advised me, was to prevent the good People in one particular Part of the Province being disquieted or distressed; and I cannot conceive that any future Governor of this Province, however unworthy he may be of the Appellation of humane and benevolent, will ever think of making the March of these Companies a Precedent for ordering others hereafter to the Frontiers, and stationing them there, not for the Space of a Month or Six Weeks only, and not in order to repel a foreign Invasion, or to protect the Inhabitants from the most imminent Danger, but to gratify his private Resentment, and with a View of disgusting the People against their Representatives. Should the Government of Maryland be in the Hands of a Person of such a Turn, the People would, no Doubt, be unhappy; but it is to be hoped, that his Council will think themselves and their Families too much interested in the Happiness and Welfare of their Country, to countenance or connive at such an Attempt; and he will most undoubtedly find by Experience, that instead of disgusting the People against their Representatives, by such arbitrary Proceedings, he will inevitably bring their Resentment and Execrations on himself.

It gives me great Pleasure to find, that you now see the Behaviour of the Militia, that ran to their Arms on the Alarm that happened in November 1755, in its proper Light; the Willingness they shewed to march to the Assistance of their Fellow-Subjects in another Province, was truly laudable: I return you Thanks for your Eulogium on them, and am thereby encouraged to remind you of a Message that I sent to the Lower House of Assembly the next Session afterwards, wherein were the following Words: "I must also recommend it to you, to repay the Officers of the Militia of Cecil, Kent, and Frederick Counties, what they expended on the Alarm in November last, when it was believed in those Counties that a large Body of Indians were advancing toward the Center of the Province." It appears by their Journal, that the House, about a Month afterwards, referred the Officers Accounts for Consideration of the next Session; the Consequence of which has been, that none of them have been yet paid, tho' an Act has been passed since I laid them before the House, For Payment of the Public Charge of this Province, by virtue of which, many Members of that House, as several Gentlemen among you can testify, have received, or may in a few Weeks receive, to the Value of some Hundred Pounds a-piece, for serving their Country as Representatives in Assembly.

The Number of Gentlemen that accompanied me on my Journey to the Frontiers in the Year 1755, after the Defeat of General Braddock, was not, I believe, so large as you imagine; the Company consisted of Lieutenant Gold and Ensign Russell of his Majesty's Forces, Mr. Ridout my Secretary, the Deputy-Sheriff of Frederick County, and Mr. Isaac Baker,

*Baker*, besides Five or Six young Men that served food of going with us from *Frederick-Town*, and whose Expences I bore; not that I suppose it would have been difficult for me to get a greater Number, but I thought these were enough; besides I was unwilling to take the People from their Harvest, or to put the Country to any Expence that could possibly be avoided.

With Regard to the Behaviour of the Militia that were ordered out on the present Occasion from *Kent* and *Queen-Anne's* Counties, I can only repeat what I have been told by their Officers, that no sooner had they received my Orders to march, than some who have the Honour to sit in your House, exerted their utmost Endeavours to dissuade and discourage them from Marching; the Officers were first practised with, and afterwards the Men. All the Reasons contained in the Address, which you have now presented to me, were urged to them, together with some which you have not in the Address taken Notice of, particularly, that altho' I had a Right or Power to oblige the whole Militia of a County to march, yet I had no Authority to order the Officers of a Regiment to determine among themselves by drawing Lots, which of them should take the Command of, and March with, a Company or Detachment. I have been told likewise, that many Artifices were used to hinder the Pref-Masters from executing my Warrants; however, both they, and the Officers to whom my Orders were sent, knew their Duty, and performed it. And the Men, after the Impression that these fallacious Arguments had at first made on them was effaced, obeyed their Officers Commands, excepting a few, whose Names I understand were returned by their Captain to a Justice of the Peace, according to the Directions of the Act of Assembly: Whether they have been all as yet carried before him, and whether he admitted the Excuses of such as were, or to what it is owing that none of them were bound over to the last Provincial Court, I have not been able to learn; but as the Clerk of the Council was ordered several Days ago to write to Mr. Ringgold the Justice, I expect that that Gentleman will soon send us a particular Account of the Steps he has taken with respect to this Affair; and if it shall appear, that he hath been deficient in Point of Duty, as it is supposed by some that he has, you may depend that proper Notice shall be taken of his Offence or Neglect.

After what you have often said concerning the Ravages that have been Committed since the French and their Indian Allies first made a Descent on this and the two Neighbouring Provinces, I am surprized, Gentlemen, to hear you speak of them as trifling Incurfions, and that you should take Occasion from a Message which Governor *Denny* sent in March last to the Assembly of *Pennsylvania*, to propagate an Opinion that we have nothing more to fear from the Indians to the Westward, when we have received Accounts of their having since that Time attacked the Frontier Inhabitants of *Pennsylvania* in three different Places, and cut off or carried into Captivity a very considerable Number of those unhappy People.

Should the Issue of this Session be such as I most earnestly hope it will, I shall immediately Countermand the Orders that have been sent to Capt. *Brune* and to the Captain of a Company of Militia in *Cecil* County; but if you should unhappily break up again, without making Provision for the Support of any Troops, either to act under the Command of Brigadier *Forbes*, or to be left on our Frontiers, I apprehend the Gentlemen of the Council will think it absolutely necessary that Two or Three Companies of Militia should immediately March, left upon our Troops Disbanding themselves (as they then undoubtedly will, tho' no Member of your House shall advise them to do so) the Frontier Inhabitants should in Dispair abandon their Plantations, or fall an easy Prey to their Savage and Cruel Enemies. I assure you, Gentlemen, that nothing could give me greater Uneasiness than to find myself obliged to take a Step which must necessarily put many of the People of this Province to Inconveniences, and that it will not be because I have less Compassion for those whose Lot it may be to march, than yourselves, if I should issue fresh Orders, but because I think myself answerable for the Lives of the People committed to my Care, and that it is my indispensable Duty to use every legal Means in my Power for their Defence. I flatter myself that when the People consider this, they will cheerfully submit to the unavoidable Inconveniences they may be put to, which however it shall be my study to render as light as possible: And as there will not be any Necessity for my Meeting you again before Winter, unless some very unlucky or extraordinary Accident should happen, I shall, in case Nothing be done, immediately after the conclusion of the Session, repair to the Frontiers in order to take Command of the Militia that may be Ordered thither; if there are any Gentlemen among you, especially of *Cecil*, *Kent*, or *Calvert* Counties, whose private Affairs or Interest will receive no great Detriment from their being absent a Month or two from Home, I shall be extremely glad of their Company, because I am persuaded, their Presence on the Frontiers will have a good Effect on the Militia that might be Ordered from their respective Counties; but if this is a Favour that I must not expect, I hope they will at least not discourage nor dissuade any from going, that may be inclined to accompany me, or, that I may, by Advice of the Council, require to march and serve in Arms for the necessary and immediate Defence of their Country.

May 5. 1758. HORO. SHARPE.

L O N D O N, March 2.  
WE hear that the King of Prussia asks 20,000 British Troops, and 20 Men of War (some say, either the one, or the other, and others both).

March 4. Our Land Forces consist of 5141 Horse in Great-Britain, and 2134 in Ireland. We have of Foot Soldiers in Great-Britain 21,980; in Ireland 24,400; at Gibraltar 7910; and in America 15,710: In all 7275 Horse, and 60,000 Foot, exclusive of the 13,000 Marines.

March 9. The French having resolved to assemble an Army, consisting of above 20,000 Men, near Dunkirk, as we learn by the last Mails from Flanders, it has been thought expedient to keep all our Forces at home for our own Defence; but a powerful Fleet is to be sent up the Baltic, to prevent the Russians and Swedes from sending any Supplies to their Armies by Sea.

It is said, some considerable Alterations will soon be made amongst some Governors of the West-India Islands, it being found, by Experience, that a Man cannot serve two Masters. The Empress of Russia is so dangerously ill, that the News of her Death is daily expected.

Yesterday, about Two in the Afternoon, an Express arrived from Germany, who, we hear, has brought a farther Account of the Progress of the Prussian and Hanoverian Troops. The French continue flying before them, and have lost Abundance of Men, Baggage, &c. in their Retreat, besides what has been already mentioned.

We hear that a Scheme is drawing up to be presented to the Government, for the speedy discharging the Debt of the Navy.

From the Deposition of a Gentleman, who is now on board Admiral Boscawen's Fleet, we are assured, that in December last the Inhabitants of Quebec were reduced to Half a Pound of Bread a Day; and that Horse-Flesh was served up at the Intendant's Table: And that nearly the like Scarcity prevailed at the same Time at Louisbourg.

March 11. Yesterday the Honourable General Yorke set out on a Commission of Importance to the King of Prussia.

The French Squadron, under the Command of M. de la Clue, which sailed the 5th ult. is put back again; and Admiral Osborne's Squadron, which was forced out of the Gutt of Gibraltar, is returned again, and watching the French Fleet.

His Majesty's Sloop the *Lizard* is arrived at Plymouth from off of Brest, and brings Advice, that eight Ships of the Line are in Brest Water, ready for Sea.

B O S T O N, May 8.

All our Regiments design'd for the present Expedition are now complete, and at a moderate Computation near one Third of the effective Men in this Province, are now engaged in his Majesty's Service by Sea and Land.—The Transport Vessels which carried the Troops from hence to Halifax, were fitted out, mann'd and ready for Sailing, in about 15 Days after they were engag'd for the Government—and by a Vessel which arrived last Friday, we hear they were met going in to that Harbour.—Every Thing has been done on the Part of this Government with Zeal and Dispatch.—We have not ponder'd on our many late Disappointments and the extraordinary Proportion of Burdens we have taken upon ourselves, during this as well as former Wars—that our Taxes the last Year, in this Metropolis, was 13s. 2d. on the Incomes of our Estates; and that we have not now the partial Relief which some other Governments have of a Paper Currency, but on the contrary, have imagin'd that our All is at Stake, and that the extraordinary Exertions of our Mother Country this Year, for her American Colonies, ought to be seconded by them, in order to give a rational Prospect of Success.—Stimul'd with these Considerations, this Government has made another Effort for the Common Cause, a greater than which could not have been made.

Several Fishermen are arrived at Marblehead from the Banks, who all agree, that last Tuesday was se'night about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Weather clear, being upon the N N W Part of Bank Quero, at about 40 Leagues distance from Louisbourg, they heard the Report of a great Number of Guns, fired very quick and irregular, which was so violent as to cause their Vessels to tremble, and lasted about an Hour; so that 'tis thought there has been an Engagement with some Ship or Ships of the Enemy. By the Report of the Guns, they suppos'd them to be at some distance from Louisbourg, and nearer to their Vessels.

N E W - Y O R K. (April Magazine.)

It is with the greatest concern, we are obliged to mention, that the unhappy Disputes and Differences between the Governor of *Pennsylvania*, and the Assembly, still subsist. The well-thinking part of Mankind, and all good Men, cannot help lamenting, to find discord triumphant in one of the most flourishing Colonies upon this Continent, especially at this critical juncture, which so loudly calls for unity, peace and concord, not only in all his Majesty's Colonies, but in every individual State. It must betray a weakness, to contend for *Prerogative* or *Privilege*, at a Time when such Contentions are the most potent Weapon we can put into the Hands of an enterprising watchful Enemy, for Ever to deprive us of both *Prerogative* and *Privilege*.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 18.

On Friday last arrived here Capt. Boyd from Liverpool, who that Day Three Weeks saw Admiral Boscawen's Fleet off of Bermuda, all well, consisting of Ten Ships of the Line, Two Frigates, and two Fireships.

From New-York we have Advice, that on Sunday last arrived there a Ship in six Week's Passage from Waterford, the Captain of which says, he read a Paragraph of a Letter from an eminent Merchant in Dublin to another in Waterford, mentioning, That a French Fleet, consisting of nine Sail of the Line, and Frigates, from Brest, endeavour'd to pass the Straights of Gibraltar; but that Admiral Osborne fell in with them, and took three Ships of the Line, and a Frigate, and carried them into Gibraltar. What became of the rest of the Fleet he does not know.

A N N A P O L I S, May 25.

We hear that every Government, both to the Northward and Southward of this, have Raised their respective Quota's of Men, for this Summer's most important Enterprize: Those of *Virginia*, we are told, were Compleat and on their March towards *Winchester* on the 12th Instant.

We are obliged this Week to omit some Advertisements, and Paragraphs of foreign News, to make Room for what relates immediately to this Province; which, it is not to be doubted, must be more acceptable to most if not all our Readers.

STRAY'D, or Stolen away from a Plantation on *Westwood Manner* near *Newport* in *Charles* County, about the 22d of April, a light Bay Horse, between 14 and 15 Hands high, with a dark bob Tail and Mane, a Star in his Forehead, his near hind Foot white, and shod behind; he Trots light, and Gallops, but is somewhat Lame in his Off Fore-foot, occasioned by Graveling, &c.

ALSO, A small black Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, one hind white Foot, sway Back, and several Saddle spots. She is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with TS

Whoever takes up those Strays, and brings them to the Subscriber in *Piccasawon Neck*, or to his said Plantation near *Newport*, shall have Twenty Shillings Currency for the Horse, and Ten Shillings for the Mare, with reasonable Charges if found at a distance, paid by JOHN MACPHERSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Mebew*, near the *Wood-Yard*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare, about 12 or 13 Hands high, branded on both Buttocks thus W

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

May 7, 1758.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber's Plantation, at the *Garrison* in *Baltimore* County, *Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man named *James Griffiths*, a West Country-man, speaks broad and hoarse, and has a down Look, of middling Stature, brown Complexion, is a Husbandman, and appears as if he had a Rupture. Had on a Country-Cloth Waistcoat, new Felt Hat, Country Breeches, new Shoes ironed round the Heels and Soles, old Stockings, and two Osnabrigs Shirts.

It is likely he may travel by an Indenture of one *Holford Burch*, which it's thought he has got.

Whoever secures the said Servant, or brings him to his Master at the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, shall have Twenty Shillings, if taken Fifteen Miles from home; Forty Shillings, if Thirty Miles; and Three Pounds, if Forty Miles, and reasonable Charges.

R. CROXALL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE, for Current Money, or good Bills of Exchange, on MONDAY the 12th of JUNE, and Week following, at ONION'S IRON-WORKS, on Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County,

HORSES, Cows, Sheep and Hogs; a valuable Number of choice NEGROES, a Parcel of choice Salt, and Sundries, too tedious to mention here.

Also to be Let, the Term of Three Years, to enter upon and commence from the First Day of November next, and then ensuing, the said IRON-WORKS; in which are Furnace, Forges, a Grift-mill, and Saw-mill, all situated within the Bounds of 350 Yards, and sufficiently supplied with Water at all Times. In the Forges are Three Fineries, and one Chafery, and a Store for Bar-Iron. The Tide in the River Gunpowder makes to the Furnace Door; all which, with the Dwelling-Houses, Out-Houses, Lands, Pasture-Grounds, Meadows, Orchards, Mine-Banks, and all Appurtenances belonging, will be Let on reasonable Terms; for which apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

All Persons indebted to me, whether by Bond, Bill, simple Contract, or Specialty, of whatsoever Kind, are hereby desired to make immediate Payment.

JOSEPH SMITH.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of this Province, directing the Administratrix of *Talbot Ristean*, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS of GROUND, in the Town of *Joppa*, on which is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the Town of *Joppa*, in *Baltimore* County, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of August next, at the Court-House in the said Town of *Joppa*, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned.

SUSANNA RISTEAU.

N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being adjoining on the River Gunpowder, and have a Wharf, at which small Vessels may Load or Unload.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.