

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 2, 1756.

L O N D O N, June 1.

Copy of a Letter from an Officer on board the Lynce Man of War, dated May 23, 1756.

WE are arrived at Plymouth Sound, from the longest Cruise we have yet had, and the greatest Variety; we were with Admiral Hawke's Squadron, till Mr. Boscawen came out, who sent the Colchester, of 50 Guns, and us on a separate Cruise, along the French Coast in the Bay of Biscay, where we took several small Vessels not worth sending in, which we burnt and sunk; and on the 11th Instant, at Day-light in the Morning, we saw two French Frigates coming along Shore with a Convoy; as we were the best Sailer we chased, and engaged the largest Ship for about two Hours, till they got so close in with the Land, that our Pilot would not take Charge of the Ship any farther: The Colchester did not come up till the Action was over; we had two Men killed, two dangerously wounded, and five more received slight Wounds; of the latter I was one; as I was pointing a Gun, a Shot came and took the upper Part of the Port away about six Inches from my Head, the Splinters of which struck my Temple, Cheek, Nose and Jaw, besides a Blow on the right Shoulder; however I did not leave the Deck. We soon after took two of their Convoy, who informed us of their Names and Force; one was of 36 Guns, 350 Men, called l'Aire Mignone, the other 28 Guns, 250 Men, called la Frippone; the latter could not come up, or they might have taken us. We cruized about the Coast till the 17th, when off Rochefort, about Six in the Morning, we saw two Sail; at Seven discovered them to be French Ships of War. We continued the Chase till Six in the Afternoon, when the Colchester ran up close along Side of the largest, which was of 60 Guns, and we along Side of the other of 36 Guns, and began to engage very warmly on both Sides, and so close, that her Wads set our Fore-sail on Fire; we soon extinguished that, and continued the Engagement till Half an Hour past Eleven, when she began to slacken her Fire, and we were obliged to bear away, to stop the Shot Holes we received between Wind and Water. We had three Foot and a Half Water in our Hold. In about twenty Minutes we stopped them in some Measure, and got the Ship pumped out, and returned to our Charge again, kept Sight of her all the while, till about a Quarter past Twelve at Midnight she disappeared of a sudden. She was in such a shattered Condition that she could not go away, and the last Gun she fired we could perceive her Powder to be wet; and when we wore she made the Signal of Distress, and believe struck, but we could not assist her without the Hazard of sinking; all our running Rigging was shot away, Main, Fore and Mizzen Stay, all our Main Shrouds except two of a Side, and every Mast and Yard in the Ship wounded and rendered unserviceable; and had it not been smooth Water, it was impossible for a Mast to stand; 86 Shot went thro' our Main-top-sail, 54 thro' our Main-sail, and in short every Sail we had looked like a Sieve, and Numbers of Shot went thro' our Hull, and we saw she was in the same Way, except double the Number thro' her Hull that we had, which was the Occasion of her sinking. The Action lasted five Hours and a Half without Intermission: I fought quite resigned to God, the Battle was so desperate, for we did not know who would sink first, tho' I pointed the Guns as I could, as if there was no firing at us, and thank God received not the least Wound. We had but 145 Men, and she 340, which God was pleased to take out of our Way. The Colchester fought the other till past Twelve, till by some Accident the Colchester took Fire and bore away; the French Ship fired one Broadside into

her after, and then left her, and came towards us, and we made what little Sail we could and got clear. He took us for his Consort, and made a Signal, which as we could not answer it, she went in Search of her, and we were glad she did so. We did not join the Colchester after, but they had put out the Fire before we lost Sight of her, and poor Jack Groube was killed. I cannot help relating to you a strange Phenomenon that appeared; the Air serene, the Sun shining very bright, about One o'Clock, we all on board saw a Star very bright right over our Main-top-mast-head, as bright as at Midnight, and often in the Action encouraged the People to fight undaunted, and remember the Star as a good Omen, and Token of Victory; which had so great an Effect, that no People could fight with more Resolution. I could say much about this Action, if I had not commanded in it, but in brief I will say with Justice to every One who was in it, that there was none such all the last War, except the Lyon's Engagement with the Elizabeth, and that did not come up to it, as her Adversary's Ship got off, and we sunk ours. Giving you an Account of the Wounded and Killed is of no Consequence; let it suffice you that I have wrote all this, for I have not a Minute left to save Post.

B O S T O N, August 9.

Wednesday last his Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King was published here from the Balcony of the Court-house. And We hear that the said Declaration of War has been published in the Province of New-Hampshire, and the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

By Letters from Annapolis-Royal, of the 28th of July, we learn, that the French People of that River, who fled to the Woods when the rest of the Inhabitants were shipped off, are daily skulking about in small Parties, and are more barbarous than the Indians, having shot and scalped several of our Men. A Party from the Garrison was lately sent out to lie in Ambush for them; and the Lieutenant of the Man of War, with a Number of Sailors, and some of the Inhabitants, went up to Pre-Ronde, where they killed two Men, and took one Prisoner, who conducted them to his Cabin, where they found his Wife and three Daughters, whom they sent to the Garrison. Our Men (taking the above-mentioned Prisoner for their Guide) travelled over the Mountains to the Sea Shore, opposite to Bolue Johnson's, where they destroyed several Canoes which the French had drawn over the Mountains. They also took about 20 Bags of Bread, a great Quantity of Clothes, and some Powder and Shot; and on their Return were attacked by a great Number of the French, but luckily possessing themselves of a Point of Wood, they sent two of their Men to swim across the River to give Major Handfield, the commanding Officer of the Garrison, an Account of their Situation; who immediately sent Boats with Ammunition to them, and brought them all off, without having one Man wounded, except the French Guide.

Extract of a Letter, dated Fort-Edward, July 26.

"Yesterday Morning three Carters belonging to Rhode-Island, went a little Distance from Fort William-Henry to look up their Oxen, without a Guard, contrary to Order, and two of them, if not a third, were killed and scalped; a small Party went out and drove them, took three Guns, thirty Packs, and it is thought they wounded several, without any further Loss except a broken Leg. The Cannon are got up safe to Fort William-Henry. Three are come in from the French, and say sixteen more are determined to do the same; they have been examined, and are properly taken Care of."

Last Saturday Evening his Excellency our Governor arrived at the Seat of Henry Vassall, Esq; in Cambridge, and about Eleven o'Clock this Day his Excellency is expected in Town.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Edward, July 23.

"We have News from Fort William-Henry, that a Party of 100 Men of ours, went out with some Carpenters to cut Wood, when 30 of the Men laid their Arms down to carry the Timber to the Water-side, when about fifteen French and Indians came upon them, and took 15 of their Arms, killed 4 Men, and took two Prisoners; the Centry who was upon Duty perceiving the Enemy under the Side of a Bank, immediately left his Post, and ran directly to the Captain of the Party, who was at some Distance, and told him he had discovered the Enemy: The Capt. thought proper to know the Truth of it himself before he alarmed his Men, and running down the Bank, immediately perceived them, and clapped up his Gun to fire, but before he could fire, he received a Shot from them, which took off the Hammer of his Gun, carried his Thumb away, and a Charge of Swan Shot entered his Side; upon which he immediately ran to gather his Men, when he found them all flying for the Fort as fast as they could run: He had but six Men with him, four of them killed upon the Spot, and two taken. After finding his Men had fled, he himself proceeded to the Fort, where he found his cowardly Men in the utmost Confusion and Shame at their shocking Behaviour. Five Officers who were with them, and fled likewise, are under Guard for their shameful Action, and will be tried when the General and Army arrive at the Lake. The Captain who behaved well in the Action (except in not acquainting his Men of the Discovery before he saw them himself) is named Waterbury. And he, as soon as he arrived at the Fort, put the above Officers under Guard as aforesaid, for their cowardly Behaviour."

August 12. The Beginning of this Week a fishing Vessel arrived at Ipswich, from the Banks.—Newman, Master, who informs, That last Tuesday was Fortnight, being then on Bank Quero, he heard the Report of a great Number of Cannon, which continued from 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon till after dark; and that on Thursday following, two Ships appeared in Sight, which he endeavoured to escape; but one of them came up with him, and ordered him on board.—She was a French Frigate of 36 Guns, and full of Men, and had on board some Live-Stock, as Fowls, Sheep, Hogs, &c. and said they were bound from Canada to Louisburg; but that there had been an Engagement off that Place between the English and French Fleets, in which (as they said) the latter had six of their Ships taken; but their Ship escaped in a Fog, and designed for Martinico.—After they had interrogated the Skipper, and plundered his Vessel of Fish, and some small Stores, they dismissed him.—How far the above Account may be true, we cannot tell; but it seems pretty certain there must have been some smart Engagement, as divers other Fishing Vessels have arrived at Cape-Anne, and other Places, which bring an Account of the hearing their Cannon at the same time, and seeing the two Ships mentioned above.

The following Extract of a Letter from Fort William Henry, at Lake George, dated August 3, 1756, came by the Express from that Place, last Monday Evening.

"Just before Day we were alarmed by one of our Soldiers coming from Colonel White, and Colonel Angel, who were on their Way for this Place from Fort Edward with Sheep and Cattle; the Man reports, that he was sent with four others to inform the General, that Colonel White and Angel were half-way between Fort Edward and here; that Colonels White, &c. had sent out a Scout of twelve Men from thence, which Scout came upon some Tracks of the Enemy, and pursued the Tracks, and came up with a Body of 2 or 300 of the Enemy, near where the Fight began last Year, and were discovered by them and fired upon; our Men returned the Fire and dispersed, eight out of the twelve are missing yet; the four that were sent Express to us, have got in pretty much frightened, thinking they saw Indians. May the Time come that we shall chastise them well!"

Colonel

Colonel Thwing commanded the Party of 300 Men, which marched just after Day-light to go and join Colonel White and Colonel Angel on the Road."

August 16.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated the 3d Instant.

"A French 84 Gun Ship, a 64, a 44, and a 36, came to Louiburg a few Days ago, and the next Morning came out and attacked the Grafton of 74, the Nottingham of 60, and the Jamaica Sloop of War of 14 Guns. They were engaged seven Hours, and the French Ships tacked about, and ran into the Harbour. Away went the Grafton and the two others after them, and lay to for two Hours at the Mouth of it, to see if they would come out a second Time, to get a second Part of the same Tune, as Commodore Holmes files it. A 42 Pounder went through his Main-mast; he had 5 Men killed, and 40 wounded. He staid there three Days, to see if they would chuse to repeat the Dose; but finding they did not, he failed away, and is now in here to refit; and the Fogueux, Centurion, Litchfield, and Norwich, are going out to take the Station. This Affair will gain Commodore Holmes great Honour and Applause. The 84 Gun Ship and the 44 attacked him; the 64 Captain Marshall; and the 36 Captain Hood. This, I think, is as I heard Captain Holmes tell the Story himself, therefore it is to be depended on."

Beside the above we learn, That the first Broad-side Commodore Holmes carried away the French 84 Gun Ship's Rudder, which disabled her; and also that he killed them a great Number of Men.

Another Letter, after mentioning the above, says,

That Commodore Holmes followed the French Ships as near the Harbour of Louiburg as he thought prudent, and then lined his Masts and Shrouds, and gave them three Cheers.

The 31st of last Month a Brig and Sloop, and two Schooners, French Prizes, taken by Commodore Holmes's Squadron, arrived at Halifax.

We hear from the above Place, That Captain Knox went out in a Privateer against the French, and in three Weeks Time returned with a Prize of considerable Value.

They tell us from Halifax, that a Privateer had been fitted out there by some Gentlemen, which had been on a Cruise, and taken two French Prizes, one a Vessel loaded with Cocoa. And further, that the French Man of War lately taken and brought in there, had 70 Men killed and wounded in the Engagement with the Litchfield, out of 600 she had on board, without the Loss of one of the Litchfield's Men. That the Cargo found on board the Store-ship, taken by Capt. Rous, consists of 800 Barrels of Powder, upwards of 20 Cannon, 30 Pounders, and two Brass 13 Inch Mortars, besides Ball, Shells, and other warlike Stores, a Quantity of Brandy, Wine, &c.

Yesterday a Ship arrived here in eight Weeks from the North of Scotland, with 170 German Soldiers on board, for the Royal American Regiment, now raising in Pennsylvania, &c. She was bound to New-York, but meeting with contrary Winds, and being short of Provisions, they put in here for a Supply. 'Tis said she came out with two other Ships.

A L B A N Y, August 12.

"Rogers and his Party in their late Excursion, in which they took the 8 Prisoners mentioned in my last, carried their Boats over a Mountain which took up six or eight Days to cross, which proves him indefatigable for his Country. They passed by the Fort at the Narrows so near, that they heard the Centry call out, All is well. They afterwards went and laid within three Miles of Crown Point, on the Bank of the Lake. While they lay there they saw a great Number of Bar- toes pass and repass, and a Schooner of about 40 Tons Burthen in particular. One Company of Battoes came on shore near where they were, but Rogers thought it not safe to attack them, being too near Crown Point. After this Party of the Enemy was pleased to take themselves off, Rogers and his Men removed lower down the Lake, and sent two Men out to see if they could observe any Thing thereon: They had not been gone long before they returned, and said they had seen a Schooner at Anchor about three Miles off. Upon this Intelligence Rogers set about to get his Whale Boats ready to board her, but while they were busy, they observed two Battoes coming towards them, upon which they retired, and when the Enemy came pretty near the Shore, half of Rogers's Party fired upon them, and call'd to them to come on Shore, but they refused, thinking Rogers had no Boats, and directly push'd for the opposite Shore, which Rogers observing push'd as quick

after them, and coming up obliged them to surrender; and in the Boats found three killed, and one wounded, who they dispatched and scalpt, and brought the rest off Prisoners."

"The Deferters that are come here say, That the French at Crown Point were greatly surprized and confounded to think how a Party of our Men could get so unobserv'd by them into Lake Champlain, and to commit such Outrages, as they term'd it."

"This Day Major General Webb, Col. Gage, and sundry other Officers, set off from Saratoga to go to Oswego, from which Post we have nothing of Importance at present to communicate, save the Vessels being out on a Cruise."

"At Montreal there certainly is, we learn by our last Intelligence, one thousand Canadians and four hundred Regulars, ready to march either towards Oswego, or to reinforce the Narrows, their Commandants not having determined whither to incline."

August 10. About Three o'Clock this Morning came to Town Sir William Johnson, Baronet, with two Indians, by whom we have Advice, that a large Army of French and Indians were arrived at Oswego, in order to lay Siege to that Garrison.

We are in Hopes that General Abercrombie's Regiment, and the Battoemen in Company, will arrive at Oswego time enough to frustrate any Attempts the French can make on that Garrison, as we this Day hear they are all at the Great-Carrying Place. [The French News-Writers say, that the Conquest of Oswego would secure to them the quiet Possession of Pennsylvania, and give them a free Entrance into the Province of New-York.]

N E W - Y O R K, August 16.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 14.

"Since writing to you the Account of an Engagement in the Mediterranean, between Byng and Galissoniere, the Mails from Holland and Flanders are arrived, and affirm a second Battle between the two Admirals, soon after the first happened, in which the French were greatly worsted, and obliged to run, the French Admiral having seven Feet Water in his Hold.—Byng retreated from the first Engagement, having too many Men on board; and after landing them put out again. My Correspondent in Holland, gives the following as a Reason why he thinks this last Action may be depended on for Truth, viz. That the French at Amsterdam, and elsewhere, that he heard of, were latterly extremely silent about the Affairs of Richelieu at Minorca, and Galissoniere with his Fleet in those Seas.—On the Fate of this Island, we think, depends, in a great Measure, some other very important Operations, which will shortly be disclosed."

August 23. Monday and Tuesday last the following Transport Ships came up here from Sandy Hook, where they arrived the Saturday Night before, from Plymouth, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Stirling Castle, Captain Cornish, of 70 Guns, viz. The Neptune, Cooper; True Friend ship, Richardson; Betty and Sally, Sneed; Isabella and Maria, Cuzins; Integrity, Thompson; Mary, Gray; Sarah, White; Stafford, Darling; Earl of Halifax, Terry; Pennsylvania, Lion; and the—Kepple. Capt. Smith, in a Brig belonging to Boston, with Pease for the Army, and Goods for this Place; took the Benefit of the above Convoy, and came up at the same Time. In the above Transports, are arrived 900 Men, including a Number of Officers, and some private Men for the Royal American Regiment, a very complete Train of Artillery, besides the Tents and Arms belonging to Lord John Murray's Highland Regiment, and a vast Quantity of all Kinds of warlike Stores.

The Money brought by the Stirling Castle, amounting to £. 115000 Sterling, in Silver and Gold, for reimbursing the Provinces Part of the Charge of last Year's Campaign, was landed here on Wednesday last, and filled 24 Carts.

Thursday Morning Captain Galbraith arrived here from Glasgow, with about 100 Highlanders, for Lord John Murray's Regiment: He failed from thence the 12th of June, in Company with six others, bound here with Highlanders also, but parted with them about 6 Weeks ago. It was intended they should have joined the Fleet that came under Convoy of the Stirling Castle, but being too late, they were conveyed Part of the Way by a Bomb Ketch.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 19.

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona to some Gentlemen in Lisbon, dated June 5, 1756.

"The first Instant arrived here a Tender from

Admiral Byng, who sent one of his Lieutenants in her with Dispatches for England. The Officer relates in Substance as follows, viz. That on the 20th ult. Admiral Byng, with twelve Ships of the Line, and five Frigates, brought an equal Number of French Ships and Frigates to an Engagement with him, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at about five Leagues Distance from Mahon Harbour: That the Action was general for a little While, till four Ships of the French Van gave way, and bore round off, setting their Top-gallant Sails, one of which was obliged to go on the Carcen: That Admiral Byng could not get along Side the French Admiral, so was obliged to attack his Second stern, a large 74 Gun Ship, which only stood three Broadfides, and then shamefully bore away round out of the Line, which so enraged the French Admiral, that he poured his opposite Broadside into him, as he was running away. The other French Ships behaved very well, as did their Admiral, tho' they were soon forced to follow the rest, crowding away Sail, and going at the Rate of seven Knots: That the French Ships sailed much better than the English, and the Pursuit ceased at Half an Hour after Seven: That the English Fleet continued within three Leagues of the Place of Action till the Twenty-fifth, when the Lieutenant came away, still expecting the French would rally: That Lord Bertie's Regiment and several Land Officers, were still on board Admiral Byng's Squadron, and he did not know what Resolution was taken concerning their Landing: And that by the French Account from Minorca, of the Twenty-fifth ult. the Siege of St. Philip's Castle was carried on with great Difficulties, and the Governor and Garrison continued to make a brave Defence."

Extract of a Letter from Cadix, to the same Gentlemen in Lisbon, dated June 20.

"You will have received, by way of Madrid, the agreeable Advices of the Advantage gained by Admiral Byng over the French Squadron the Twentieth ult. which enabled him to keep his Station, and land his Reinforcement, tho' this was not expected when the Officer was dispatched the Twenty-fifth, on Account of a great Surf that ran on the Shore. Capt. Noel lost a Leg, two Officers were wounded, and about 120 private Men killed or wounded on our Side. The Loss of the French is judged to be considerable. By a Tender that arrived here Yesterday from Gibraltar, we have Advice that five British Men of War of the Line, with 2000 Land Forces, were arrived there, in their Way to Minorca; and that they were to be followed by 2 other Men of War, and a like Number of Troops. As the Wind continues westerly, we doubt not but the former have before this joined the Admiral, which will make him not only Master of the Sea, but in all Probability dis- appoint the Marshal Duke of the Laurels he expected; especially as the Progress they have made before the Place is so little, that not any of the Outworks were taken, or like to be soon; but a Battery which they had erected near St. Philip's, to batter it with 24 Pieces of Cannon, was demolished by the Fire of the Besieged, with great Slaughter of the Enemy, who found it not convenient to erect another in that Place. This last Article wants Confirmation; but certain it is, that the French Affairs are in a bad Way there; and we hope quickly to congratulate you on some more satisfactory News."

Thursday last War was declared here against the French.

August 26. On Thursday last a Number of Gentlemen set out from this City, in order to meet the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq. our new Governor, on his Journey here from New-York. They met him at Trenton, and were received by him in a very genteel Manner. The next Morning he set off for Bristol, where Mr. Morris, our late Governor, the Council, and other Gentlemen, were waiting for him. After a short Stay there, his Honour and the Company proceeded on their Way to Town, and was received near the Line of this County by Colonel Duche, of the Philadelphia County Regiment, with his Officers, and a Company of Grenadiers, who escorted him from thence to the City. When they came near Frankford, they were joined by Part of the Troop of Horse, and Company of Independents, and a great Number of the principal Inhabitants of the Place. Before the Governor enter'd the Town, as many of the City Regiment, as the Shortness of the Notice would admit of, were got together, and drawn up in Second-street, near

near the Church, where they rested Firelocks, and proper Salutes. He staid there some Time, and was drawn up on the Court-House street; the Artillery Water-works; the County Regiment in Court-House and the Independents about our late Governor, and many other Gentlemen; after which Battery, of the Artillery Denny; and of off; the City Regiment; the Vessel Colours; the Bells were lighted; and Countenances of the principal Inhabitants, the Corporation of And on Monday by the Assembly at present his Honour vil and Military in dry Gentlemen Street.

Extract of a Letter

"By a Gentleman we have the following on the 28th of May the Command of consisting of 12 Sa met with and eng Force amounted to Frigates, from 36 gagement was blo The Buckingham, board of which w other English Ship ally in their Mast French had three I three taken; their escaped were most culty got into differ Byng still keeps the Land in Minorca Condition, having Blakeney disconcer ing before hand wi He blew up all the Grats and Pasturage count arrived here is no Question mad had several Dutch Action, all agreeing vantage; but we c Accounts before thi with several of the Express sent to Gil

We hear from of the Stirling-Ca the following Adv June; being off the rible, a 70 Gun S cawen's Squadron formed, that said consisted of 15 S Ships included; t that Commodore Guns, was hourl Capt. Dennis, of Admiral; and th of 80, and the likewise join him Ships of the Line of Men of War that it was said That no French the Channel, they all Hands being On the 23d of J miral Boicawen,

On Monday 1 Steel, fell down a Cruise against

A N N A Early last Sunday received, by Express Lord LOUDON, That a large Body on Oswego, and atta Next Morning, h pleased to issue h Assembly to meet h A certain John R ght taken Prisoner made an Incursion

near the Church, where they received him with
rested Firelocks, and the Officers gave him the
proper Salutes. He then went to his House, and
staid there some Time; during which the Regi-
ment was drawn up on both Sides of Market-street,
from the Court-House to the Corner of Front-
street; the Artillery Company betwixt Market and
Water-streets; the Grenadiers of the Philadelphia
County Regiment in Second-street, betwixt the
Court-House and the Church; and the Horse and
Independents about the Court-House. His Ho-
nour then came to the Court-House, accompanied
by our late Governor, the Members of Council,
and many other Gentlemen, when his Commission
was read; after which the Guns of the Association
Battery, of the Artillery Company, of the Private-
er Denny, and of some other Vessels, were fired
off; the City Regiment made three general Dis-
charges; the Vessels in the Harbour shewed their
Colours; the Bells were set a Ringing; Bonfires
were lighted; and a general Joy appeared in the
Countenances of People of all Denominations.
The next Day his Honour, and many of the prin-
cipal Inhabitants, were genteelly entertained by
the Corporation of this City at the Lodge-Room.
And on Monday a handsome Dinner was provided
by the Assembly at the State-House, at which were
present his Honour the Governor, the Officers Ci-
vil and Military in the City, the Clergy, and sun-
dry Gentlemen Strangers.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, July 23, 1756.

"By a Gentleman just arrived from Gibraltar,
we have the following pleasing Account, viz: That
on the 28th of May last, the English Fleet, under
the Command of the Admirals Byng and West,
consisting of 12 Sail of the Line, and 5 Frigates,
met with and engaged the French Fleet, whose
Force amounted to 17 Ships of the Line, and 7
Frigates, from 36 to 40 Guns each. The En-
gagement was bloody and desperate for 8 Hours.
The Buckingham, a 60 Gun Ship, was sunk, on
board of which was Admiral West; and several
other English Ships have suffered greatly, especi-
ally in their Masts, Yards and Rigging. The
French had three Line of Battle Ships sunk, and
three taken; their whole Fleet dispersed, and what
escaped were mostly ruined, and with great Diffi-
culty got into different Ports in the Mediterranean.
Byng still keeps the Sea. The French Affairs by
Land in Minorca seem to be also in a very bad
Condition, having lost near 10,000 Men, General
Blakeney disconcerting all their Measures, and be-
ing before hand with them in almost every Thing.
He blew up all the Roads, and even burnt up the
Grafts and Pasturage all over the Island. This Ac-
count arrived here about an Hour ago, and there
is no Question made of the Truth of it. We have
had several Dutch and French Accounts of this
Action, all agreeing that the English had the Ad-
vantage; but we could not depend on any of their
Accounts before this Gentleman arrived, who spoke
with several of the French Prisoners on board the
Express sent to Gibraltar."

We hear from New-York, that Capt. Cornish,
of the Stirling-Castle Man of War, has brought
the following Advices, viz. That on the 21st of
June, being off the Start, an Officer from the Ter-
rible, a 70 Gun Ship, belonging to Admiral Bos-
cawen's Squadron, came on board him, and in-
formed, that said Squadron, cruising off of Brest,
consisted of 15 Sail of the Line, two 50 Gun
Ships included; that they were all pretty healthy;
that Commodore Keppel, in the Torbay, of 70
Guns, was hourly expected; that the Medway,
Capt. Dennis, of 60 Guns, was ready to join the
Admiral; and that it was expected the Newark,
of 80, and the Edinburgh, of 70 Guns, would
likewise join him soon. That the French had 15
Ships of the Line at Brest, and at Rochefort 6 Sail
of Men of War, 3 of which of the Line; and
that it was said they had received sailing Orders.
That no French Privateers had been heard of in
the Channel, they not having Sailors to man them,
all Hands being wanted for their Ships of War.
On the 23d of June Capt. Cornish spoke with Ad-
miral Boscawen, but heard no News.

On Monday last the Privateer Denny, Captain
Steel, fell down the River, in order to proceed on
a Cruise against his Majesty's Enemies.

ANNAPOLIS, September 2.
Early last Sunday Morning his Excellency our Governor
received, by Express, Letters from the Right Honourable
Lord LOUDON, at Albany, dated August 20, informing,
That a large Body of French and Indians had made a Descent
on Oswego, and attacked it.

Next Morning, his Excellency called a Council, and was
pleased to issue his Proclamation, summoning the General
Assembly to meet here on Tuesday the 14th of this Instant.
A certain John Row who was on Friday the 20th of Au-
gust taken Prisoner by the Party of Indians that at that Time
made an Incurion into this Province, being examined by

Thomas Cates, a Virginia Magistrate, declares, That the Ev-
ening after he was made a Prisoner, the Party of Indians
by whom he was taken, being 39 in Number, carried him
to Little Concocheague, where they made Fires, and had a
War-Dance, but seemed to be very apprehensive of Danger.
The second Day they went Northward to a Place of Ren-
dezvous, as he conceives, for he saw them go to a hollow
Tree that was near, and take thence a Quantity of Ammu-
nition and some Provisions; but they did not stay long there,
being a good deal alarmed at the Tracks of a Party of Ran-
gers, which, it seems, had just before passed that Way.
Thence they removed to Tom's Run in the North-Mountain,
and spent their Evening in Dancing and shewing Scalps to
each other, and triumphing over their Prisoners, of which
they had taken ten beside himself. There were among them
an Englishman and a Frenchman, and many of the Indians
also spoke English pretty well: They would frequently ex-
press their Apprehensions of Danger from the Scouts that
they were told had been sent out from the Forts, and said,
they found the best Way to get Prisoners was to come below
the Forts, for there they should find People enough straggling
about carelessly and unarmed. At one Place they discovered
a Party of Men from one of the Forts, as he imagines, and
thereupon the Indians made them all run through the Woods,
and the Indians themselves carried some Children that they
had taken Prisoners. He says they regularly went to Prayers
every Night and Morning while he was with them, which
was two Days, and seemed very devout, crossing themselves
very frequently.

By Letters lately received from the Frontiers, we learn,
That on the 24th of August, Col. Cresap, Capt. Laymunt,
with a Party of Militia, and an Officer, with a Detachment
from Fort-Fredrick, in all about sixty, marched thence in
Pursuit of the Indians who lately made an Incurion into
Pennsylvania, and this Province, and who have almost
entirely broke up the Settlement of Conococheague: The Party
is returned without having seen an Enemy, but the follow-
ing is an Extract from their Journal: "The first Night we
"lay near Tenalloway, where Stoddor's Fort was, and the
"next Morning went to Cambs' Plantation, and thence
"through several deserted Plantations, to a Place where one
"Ryley had a Fort; here we discovered the Tracks of several
"Indians who had gone down Great-Tenalloway since
"the Rain fell on Sunday Night; these Tracks we followed
"about a Mile to a Place of one Elias Stillwell, where we
"found a very large Indian Camp, which seemed to have
"been a Place of general Rendezvous for a considerable Time
"past, for there had been six Fires, the Rails that inclos'd
"the Plantation were all burnt, and a Row of Beds, near
"30 Yards in Length, had been made with Flax on each
"Side of the Fires; the Place was commodiously situated near
"a Spring, and the Bones, Skins, &c. lying about shewed
"that several Bees and Hogs had been killed there: We
"found here a large Scalping-Knife, an Iron Ram-Rod, a
"small Bag of Powder, some Bullets, and some Thongs or
"Ropes that had been just cut out of a Horse's Hide; we
"saw Tracks leading in and out of this Plantation, but as
"the freest seemed to lead towards Ray's Town, we pur-
"sued them several Miles through the Woods, but without
"Success: We apprehend that that Party is gone quite off,
"as we discovered the Tracks of seven or eight Horses a-
"mong the Tracks of the Indians, and all tending Westward:
"While we were in Pursuit of the Indians, we found a Dutch
"Woman's blue Apron, and suppose the Owner of it is car-
"ried away Prisoner. In the Evening we came round to one
"Hick's and remained there all Night: On the 26th we
"left Hick's, crossed a Branch of Big-Tenalloway, and
"came down the Ridge, between that and Licking-Creek.
"On the Ridge we fell in with a Track of Indians, which
"was much larger and more beaten than that we made, it
"seemed to come from the Big-Cove or Sugar-Cobbins, and
"to go towards the Rendezvous at Stillwell's, above men-
"tioned; as this Track seemed to have been made before
"the Rain, we proceeded down Licking-Creek to Mills's,
"and thence returned the same Night to Fort-Fredrick."

Some Gentlemen at Chester, in Kent County, are sitting out,
with all Expedition, a fine new Ship, called the SHARPE,
to be commanded by Capt. EDWARD SCOTT, to carry 26
Carriage, and 20 Swivels, and to be manned with 200 Men,
to go on a Cruise against his Majesty's Enemies. [It is to
be hoped this good Example set by the Gentlemen of Kent, will
be followed by Gentlemen in the other Counties in Maryland.]
Last Monday arrived here, the Ship LYON, Capt. James
Dyer, after a long Passage from London, with 91 of his Ma-
jesty's Seven Year Passengers.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

SECTION II.

MUTINY.

WHATSOEVER Officer or Soldier shall presume
to use traitorous or disrespectful Words against the
Sacred Person of his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince
of Wales, or any of the Royal Family; if a Commission'd
Officer, he shall be cashier'd; if a Non-commission'd Officer
or Soldier, he shall suffer such Punishment as shall be inflict-
ed upon him by the Sentence of a Court-martial.

Any Officer or Soldier who shall behave himself with
Contempt or Disrespect towards the General, or other Com-
mander in Chief of Our Forces, or shall speak Words tend-
ing to his Hurt or Dishonour, shall be punish'd according to
the Nature of his Offence, by the Judgment of a Court-
martial.

Any Officer or Soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or
join, in any Mutiny or Sedition in the Troop, Company,
or Regiment, to which he belongs, or in any other Troop
or Company in Our Service, or on any Party, Post, De-
tachment, or Guard, on any Pretence whatsoever, shall suf-
fer Death, or such other Punishment as by a Court-martial
shall be inflicted.

Any Officer, Non-commission'd Officer, or Soldier, who
being present at any Mutiny or Sedition, does not use his
utmost Endeavours to suppress the same, or coming to the
Knowledge of any Mutiny, or intended Mutiny, does not,
without Delay, give Information thereof to his Commanding
Officer, shall be punish'd by a Court-martial with Death,
or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Offence.

Any Officer or Soldier who shall strike his superior Offi-
cer, or draw, or offer to draw, or shall lift up any Weapon,
or offer any Violence against him, being in the Execution of

his Office, on any Pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any
lawful Command of his superior Officer, shall suffer Death,
or such other Punishment as shall, according to the Nature
of his Offence, be inflicted upon him by the Sentence of a
Court-martial.

THE OATH OF FIDELITY.

I SWEAR to be true to our Sovereign Lord King
GEORGE, and to serve Him honestly and faithfully,
in Defence of his Person, Crown, and Dignity, against all his
Enemies or Opposers whatsoever: And to observe and obey his
Majesty's Orders, and the Orders of the General and Officers set
over me by his Majesty. The Justice or Magistrate is to
give to the Officer a Certificate, signifying that the Man en-
listed did take the said Oath; and that the Articles of War
were read to him according to Act of Parliament.

SECTION VI.

DESERTION.

ALL Officers and Soldiers, who having received Pay, or
having been duly enlisted in Our Service, shall be con-
victed of having deserted the same, shall suffer Death, or
such other Punishment as by a Court-martial shall be in-
flicted.

Any Non-commission'd Officer or Soldier, who shall,
without Leave from his Commanding Officer, absent himself
from his Troop or Company, or from any Detachment with
which he shall be commanded, shall, upon being convict-
ed thereof, be punish'd according to the Nature of his Of-
fence at the Discretion of a Court-martial.

No Non-commission'd Officer or Soldier shall enlist himself
in any other Regiment, Troop, or Company, without a regu-
lar Discharge from the Regiment, Troop, or Company,
in which he last served, on the Penalty of being reputed a
Deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any Officer
shall knowingly receive and entertain such Non-commission'd
Officer or Soldier, or shall not, after his being discover'd to
be a Deserter, immediately confine him, and give Notice
thereof to the Corps in which he last served, he shall be
punish'd as offending shall by a Court-martial be cashier'd.

Whatsoever Officer or Soldier shall be convicted of having
advised or persuaded any other Officer or Soldier to desert
Our Service, shall suffer such Punishment as shall be inflicted
upon him by the Sentence of a Court-martial.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Schooner Sophia and Anne, James Allein, from Jamaica;
Schooner Nancy, William Hynson, from New-Castle.

Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Unity, Richard Boone, for Halifax;
Snow Nancy, James Hanrick, for Barbados.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY the 23d of this Instant Sep-
tember, for Bills of Exchange, Paper or Sterling
Money,

THE Land and Plantation which was late-
ly the Property of Mr. Charles Scott, of Kent
County, situate on the North-West Branch of Lang-
ford's Bay, within a Mile of Shawban's Warehouse,
and half that Distance from a Grist-Mill and the
Parish Church of St. Paul's: It is allowed to be a
very convenient Place for trading for either To-
bacco or Grain, having good Navigation up the
said Branch, and is almost surrounded with salt
and fresh Water, besides being well supplied with
good Springs: The Land is in Quantity 455 A-
cres, is more than half clear'd, well fenced, fit for
Cultivation, and remarkably good for producing
Tobacco, Indian Corn, Wheat, or any other Grain.
The Houses are, a well-built double framed Barn,
a small Log-House, with a Brick Chimney, a
Log'd Quarter and Meat-House, with a good new
double Frame raised for a Dwelling-House, the
former being accidentally burnt. There will like-
wise be sold on the same Day, or the Sale conti-
nued, on the said Plantation, some choice young
SLAVES, both Men and Women; also the
Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Fur-
niture, belonging to the Estate of the said Scott.

N. B. The Land is encumbered with the
Dower of ANNE SCOTT, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD to the highest BIDDER, at
the Subscriber's Plantation, on Thursday the 7th
Day of October next, for Bills of Exchange, or
Sterling Cash,

A CHOICE Parcel of NEGROES, con-
sisting of Men, Women, and Children.

Also, a Tract of Land, lying in Frederick Coun-
ty, containing Eight Hundred Acres.

Likewise, a very great Stock of choice Cattle,
Sheep, and Horses. And Variety of Household
Furniture.

THOMAS PINDELL.

RAN away (on Sunday last) from the Subscri-
ber, living at the Head of South River, a Ser-
vant Lad named George Tingy, a piece of a Taylor,
about 18 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet high;
has Four Years to serve. He had on when he went
away, a grey Duroy Coat with metal Buttons, a
pair of short Breeches made of Full'd Country
Cloth, a pair of Shoes (but no Stockings) and a
new Felt Hat.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures
him so that his Master may have him again, shall
have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by
Sept. 2. 1756. JOHN DUCKER.

Annapolis, September 2, 1756.
WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly of this Province, made the last Session, entitled, *An Act for granting a Supply of Forty Thousand Pounds for his Majesty's Service, &c.* it is enacted, "That all and every Person or Persons, holding any Tract or Parcel of Land, within this Province, in an Estate of Freehold at the least, shall pay, by even and equal Portions, on or before the 25th Day of March, and the 29th of September, yearly, and every Year, during the Continuance of this Act (the first Payment to begin and be made on or before the 20th Instant), the Sum of One Shilling Current Money for every Hundred Acres, and so in Proportion for a greater or less Quantity; and on all Papists Lands Two Shillings Current Money for every Hundred Acres." And as I am commissioned by his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; to receive the Land-Tax in Anne-Arundel County, I give this public Notice to all Persons concerned, that if they do not make Payments, agreeable to the Directions of the aforesaid Act, that I must and will, as far as possible, comply with what is required of me, which is to distress every Person who shall not make Payment in Time; as I must also do with all Batchelors returned by the several Vestries, who are directed by this Act to pay by the tenth of August last, and have not yet complied.

I must once more remind all Persons who have not paid their Quit-Rents (which but a very few have yet done) that I will make Distraint on every Person as soon as the 29th of September is past, as I do not intend to put it in any one's Power to tell me next Year I shall only distress for one Year's Quit-Rents.

JOHN RAITT, Receiver of Anne-Arundel County.
N. B. All Retailers are to take Notice to pay for all Liquors that they have consumed, bartered, or sold, on or before the 20th Instant; all private Consumers on or before the 29th Instant, and also return an Account immediately of Liquors taken into their Possession since their first Entrance; and the Owners of Billiard-Tables are desired to take Notice, that their Time of Payment is come.

IMPORTED in the *Sovereign*, Capt. Rawlings, from London, a Box of CHEESE, mark'd R. G. N°. A. for which, as yet, no Owner can be found. The Person to whom it belongs, may have it, on telling the Quantity, proving his Property, and paying Charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I shall attend at Mr. Middleton's, in Annapolis, during the Term of the next Provincial Court, to receive his Lordship's Rents from those Gentlemen who hold Lands in Baltimore County, and reside in different Parts of the Province. As it would be attended with a good Deal of Trouble to wait on them at their respective Houses, I hope none will delay settling (for the Year's Rent) during the sitting of the said Court.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Dwelling-Plantation, and at his Pot-House, in St. Mary's County, and on the Head of St. Mary's River, by Wholesale or Retail.

EARTHEN-WARE, of the same Kind as imported from Liverpool, or made in Philadelphia, such as Milk-Pans, Butter-Pots, Jugs, Pitchers, Quart Mugs, Pint Mugs, Portingers, Churning-Pots, painted Dishes, Plates, &c. with sundry other Sorts of small Ware too tedious to mention. He is provided with good Workmen from Liverpool and Philadelphia, and proper Utensils, for carrying on the Business, so that all Persons who may have Occasion of any Sort of the said Ware may depend on being supplied with such as is good and very cheap. He will take in Pay, Pork, Tar, Wheat, Corn, or Tobacco, at a reasonable Rate, for any of the above Commodities.

THOMAS BAKER.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined in Anne-Arundel County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to pay his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next Session of Assembly for an Act for his Relief.

JACOB HOLLAND, senior.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined in Queen-Anne's County Goal, and not having wherewith to satisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for his Relief.

BENJAMIN BINNEY.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined in Anne-Arundel County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for his Relief.

THOMAS WEBB.

THE Subscribers having been a long Time confined in Anne-Arundel County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy their Creditors, hereby give Notice, That they intend to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for their Relief.

RICHARD BEARD,

JAMES WELSH,

JAMES CANN.

PHILEMON YOUNG,

At the SIGN of the



In LOWER-MARLBOROUGH,

KEEPS a House of good ENTERTAINMENT, where all Gentlemen may be well accommodated; and their Horses, &c. well taken Care of.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 12th Day of August last, a lusty well-set Negro Fellow, who goes by the Name of Hercules, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and a Pair of Osnabrigs Trowsers.

Whoever secures the said Negro, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, beside what the Law allows, paid by

SAMUEL WARD.

Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, August 15.

DESERTED from Lieutenant Brebm, of his Majesty's Royal American Regiment, recruiting in this Town, George Wattwood, born in Ireland, but has lived some Time past in and about New-Castle; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches and a Half high, of a dark Complexion, mark'd with the Small-Pox, stoops forward, has an odd Cast with his Eyes, and is remarkable for Dancing. Had on when he left this Town, a light Drab colour'd Cloth Coat, a Snuff-coloured Waistcoat, and red Breeches. He is strongly suspected of having counterfeited the Virginia Five Pound Bills.

Whoever shall apprehend and secure the said George Wattwood in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give Notice thereof to Lieutenant Brebm, at Frederick-Town, or to any of the Officers belonging to the said Regiment, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall be handsomely rewarded.

X2

August 10, 1756.

DESERTED from his Quarters, in the Town of Baltimore, the 3d Instant, Sabrit Sellers, junior, enlisted and attested a private Soldier in Major-General Lascelles's Regiment. It is suspected he is gone towards Patuxco Neck, where his Mother and some of his Relations dwell. He is about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, of a fallow Complexion, black Eyes, dark brown short Hair, a down Look, and hesitates a little in his Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse Felt Hat, a striped Silk Handkerchief about his Neck, a Check Shirt, long coarse Trowsers, and a Pair of Shoes almost new. Whoever takes up the said Defenter, and brings him to Capt. Gardner, at Mr. Cary's, Inn-holder, in Baltimore, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals on the Continent of North-America, on Notice given, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. All Persons are cautioned against harbouring or concealing the said Defenter, as they may expect to be prosecuted on the Act of Parliament with the utmost Severity.

S. GARDNER.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the *Osgood*, Capt. WELLS WARING, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in ANNAPOLIS, for Bills, Cash, Wheat, or Corn.

A CHOICE Parcel of Madeira WINES, likewise, Barbados RUM and SUGAR.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

TO BE SOLD.

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money.

ATRACT of Land, adjoining to George-Town, in Frederick County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in George-Town, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on Goose-Creek, in Prince-George's County, two Miles from George-Town, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which sit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of Potowmack.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the Wood-Yard, in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to George-Town, shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the *PROG*, Capt. BENJAMIN BELL, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Shop in BALTIMORE-TOWN, wholesale or retail, on very reasonable Terms.

A FRESH Assortment of MEDICINES AND PAINTS of all Kinds.

WILLIAM LYON.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the *BETSEY*, Capt. JOHN WHITE, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Stores in ANNAPOLIS and LONDON-TOWN, at reasonable Rates, for ready Money, or short Credit.

SCARLET, blue, black, and Cloth colour'd Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Druggets, Yorkshire Cloths, Half-Thicks, Bearskins, Fearnought, emboss'd and white Flannels and Serges, Welsh Cottons, Horsemen's Coats, Pea Jackets, and other Slop Wares; short Cloaks, Camblets, Shalloons of all Colours, Callimancoes, Serge de Nîmes, Devoys and Sagathies; Tammites, check'd Barley Corns, and other Stuffs, Norwich and Hat-band Crapes, Allopeens, Bombazeen, India Damasks, Taffeties, plain and strip'd Perfumery; Variety of India Chintz and printed Calicoes, Muslins, white Calicoes, white India Dimothies, Table-Cloths, and Napkining, Irish Linens, and Sheetings of all Kinds, Scots Hollands, Russia Diaper and Twilings, Check Linens and Chilloes, strip'd Cottons, fine Jeans and dyed Fastians, Petticoat Dimothies, Bed-Ticks, strip'd Duffels, Blankets and Rugs of all Sorts, Pipes, Corks, Sisters, Variety of China, Glass, Earthen, and Stone Ware, Brimstone, Rosin, and Allom, exceeding good Green and Bohem Tea, Loaf Sugar, Florence Oil, Nails, Axes, and other Iron Ware, Tin, Pewter, and Braziery Ware, Hats, Shoes, and Stockings, Pepper, and other Spices, Salt Petre, Fig-Blue, Starch, and Indico, light Carbines, fitted with Bayonets, Slings and Cartouch-Boxes, &c. Gunpowder, Lead, and all Sorts of Shot, Gun-Flints, Western's Snuff, Ship-Chandlery, Cables, and all other Sorts of Running and Standing Rigging, Anchors, Sail-Twine, deep Sea and other Lines, Barbados Rum, and Muscovado Sugar, with great Variety of Goods, not particularly mentioned.

JAMES DICK.

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. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the first.

M A

Camp near Fort-E

THE E... a Sol... rier in... says, condit...

Place, and has been further faith, that Tidouirogo, 400 of and about 200 up for a Look-out; ments of the Re Queen's, one of the Roussillions, and a many more are ex scarce, not more t and that very bad gave the following

Q. Who Comman

A. His Name h arrived this Year fr

Q. Is there any has there been this

A. There was 1 Indians about 6 W ward by them to from what Part th

Q. Had you any before you came arri in Lake Champlain

A. Yes, 11 or killed in a Battoe, taken Prisoners; a are generally surr English could get i

Q. In the 3500 that are at Carillon

A. All include

Q. Do the Freer Forces than what t

A. They daily more Regulars, Quibek.

Q. What Num at Carillon?

A. Eight 12 mounted, and be landed by a Bat

Q. What Store Fort?

A. He does ne

Q. Have they

A. No, neithe

Q. Did you be tion to march and

A. Yes, there marching with b not know wheth

Q. Was you George?

A. No, he v Crown-Point.

Q. Do you k by the French at

A. About 20 Indians.

Q. Have the Side the Fort at

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

[Numb. 592.]

THURSDAY, September 9, 1756.

Camp near Fort-Edward, July 25 & 26, 1756.

THE Examination of Thomas St. Leau, a Soldier in the Company of *de Vaurier* in the Canadian Colony Troops, says, That he has been a Year at *Ticonderogo*, and three Days from that Place, and has been two Years from France; and further saith, that there are 3500 at and about *Ticonderogo*, 400 of which at the advanced Guard, and about 200 up the Lake about a League further for a Look-out; and that there are three Regiments of the Regulars there, viz. one of the Queen's, one of the Languedoc, and one of the Roussillions, and at present 112 Indians, but that many more are expected, and that Provisions are scarce, not more than two Months at the Extent, and that very bad: After which being questioned, gave the following Answers, viz.

Q. Who Commands Carilong?

A. His Name he does not know; but that he arrived this Year from France.

Q. Is there any English Prisoners at Carilong; or has there been this Spring?

A. There was 12 or 13 bro't in together by the Indians about 6 Weeks ago, and were carried forward by them to *Montreal*; but does not know from what Part they were taken; and further he says, that about ten Hours before he left *Carilong*, a Party of about 60 Indians, brought in from Lake George, two Prisoners and one Scalp.

Q. Had you any Account at the Fort at Carilong, before you came away of any Frenchmen's being taken in Lake Champlain?

A. Yes, 11 or 12 are missing, one was found killed in a Battoe, the others they supposed to be taken Prisoners; and further says, that the French are generally surprized to think how a Party of English could get into that Lake.

Q. In the 3500 Men mentioned, are all included that are at Carilong and Places adjacent?

A. All included, but about 80 at *Crown-Point*.

Q. Do the French expect to be joined by any more Forces than what they have at present?

A. They daily expect to be joined by 1500 more Regulars, who he heard were arrived at *Quebeck*.

Q. What Number of Cannon is there at the Fort at Carilong?

A. Eight 12 Pounders, and four 6 Pounders mounted, and before he came away, there was landed by a Battoe, two 18 Pounders, two 4 Pounders, and two Swivels.

Q. What Store of Powder and Ball is there in the Fort?

A. He does not know.

Q. Have they any Mortars there?

A. No, neither Mortars nor Bombs.

Q. Did you hear any Thing of the French's Intention to march and attack the English?

A. Yes, there was a Talk of Capt. *Colembine's* marching with between 5 and 600 Men, but does not know whether on the East or West Side of the Lake; and that this had been discoursed of for some Time from Day to Day: And that this Captain *Colembine*, about six Weeks ago, was out with a Party, and brought in three Whites, and a Negro Prisoners; and that the French lost only one *Moses Burlong*, who was the Interpreter, and killed by Lieutenant *Brooks*, and the Party of French immediately fired on Lieutenant *Brooks*, and killed him.

Q. Was you last Year at the Battle at Lake George?

A. No, he was one of the 1500 left behind at *Crown-Point*.

Q. Do you know what Number of Men was left by the French at the Battle?

A. About 200 French killed, and a great many Indians.

Q. Have the French any Intrenchments on this Side the Fort at Carilong?

A. Yes, they have an Intrenchment and a Swivel mounted where the 400 Men are posted.

Q. How is the State of the French Army as to their Health?

A. Very sickly with the Scurvy, and die two or three every Day.

Q. Is the Small-Pox at Carilong, Crown-Point, or Quebeck?

A. At *Crown-Point* and *Carilong* they have the Scurvy only; but at *Quebeck* he hears that a Ship from France had brought the Small-Pox, and that it prevailed much at *Quebeck*, and had spread as far as *Montreal* and those Parts, and that many die.

Q. Had you any Accounts of the English Fleets in the Mouth of St. Lawrence?

A. Yes, I heard there was a Number of Ships in the Mouth of the River, and had blocked it up to prevent the French getting Supplies.

Q. How many Cannon is there at Crown-Point?

A. I know nothing of the State of that Place.

Q. What Sort of a Garrison is there at Carilong?

A. It is four Square, built with Timber, palli-faded on two Sides, and no Breast-Work.

Q. What Land is there cleared about the French Fort?

A. About a Quarter of a Mile.

Q. What Road is there from the advanced Post to Carilong?

A. Pretty good, and no Bridge.

After which, *Charles Amand* being called, says, He is a German, and confirmed what the other related as to the Substance, and instead of one Scalp mentioned to be brought in by the last Party, there were three; and that General *Mountcalm*, who is now at *Montreal*, commands the Forces, and in his Absence at *Carilong*, Monsieur Count *de Lavier*; and that they have a Sufficiency of Powder, &c. to hold out six Weeks; and that he supposes the Party marching, intends for Fort *William Henry*; and that he was last Year in the Engagement with General *Diefkau*, and that the French in that Action had Monsieur *Pier*, one Jesuit, two Chaplains, 200 Men killed, and as many wounded, and about ten Indians, as he was informed, and that one other Captain died of his Wounds after they had got to their Camp; that he was once at *Crown-Point*, and that the Wall towards the Water was about 6 Feet thick and 12 Feet high, that towards the Land he did not examine;—that the great Cannon (being six Pounders) were principally in the Tower, and Swivels on the Line; and that the Provisions issued to the Troops at *Carilong*, had been extremely bad, but somewhat better since the General came, and consisted of Bread, Bacon and Peas, no Liquor of any kind but Water; and that there is no Water in the Fort last mentioned, but what they bring 200 Yards; and that this Fort is built on an Eminence four Square;—and that at the Distance of 3-8ths of a Mile is an Eminence from which you may batter with Cannon.

And further he adds, That it was commonly talked there, that the English would attack *Frontinack* and *Niagara*; which if should be the Case, would draw off many of the Troops intended for *Carilong*, for the Defence of the Forts on the Lake *Ontario*; and as it is, Troops are now filing off that Way.

Andrew Willard, born in France, been 6 Years in Canada, 13 Months at *Crown-Point* and *Carilong*, confirms the above; and says, that Monsieur *Colembine's* Design in coming out, is to attack Fort *William-Henry* and Fort *Edward* both at one Time. [*Carilong* is the French Name for what we call *Ticonderogo*.]

L O N D O N, June 12.

BY Accounts from Deal we hear, that his Majesty's Ships the *Ambuscade* and Port-

mahon, Maryland-Planter and Brilliant armed Ships, have, in a Cruize of three Weeks, taken a French Ship from Domingo, reckoned worth 10000 l. and twenty-two Dutch Ships laden with Goods belonging to the French.

A Report prevails that the French have Intentions of attacking the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and that armed Transports are fitting out at St. Malo's and other Places for that Purpose. [How far this Account may be depended on, we cannot take upon ourselves to determine; but it certainly behoves us to be upon our Guard, and keep a good Look-out. These Islands have been more instrumental by their Privateers in ruining the French Trade, during a War, than all the Privateers fitted out from Great-Britain, tho' theirs are many of them open Boats, and the rest Vessels of no great Force: They lay so near the French Coast that it is common for a Privateer to go out in the Morning, and return the same Night with a Prize: They are, in a great Measure, protected by their Situation from any Attempts by a large Naval Force, and their Militia, which is excellently disciplined, has hitherto protected them from any Army, and made it supposed that regular Troops were unnecessary there, there being only a Company of Invalids to make the Appearance of a Garrison. In the Wars during the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne, 1500 Vessels were condemned which were taken by the Privateers belonging to those Islands.]

On Thursday Morning several of the French Prizes came up the River to Horslydown-Chain, and those lying opposite the Red-House at Deptford came up Yesterday, by particular Order.

The Fox-Hunter is fitting up at Cork in Ireland with the greatest Expedition for a Privateer. She is 150 Tons Burthen, mounts 16 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, is a prime Sailer, and commanded by Capt. Townshend. She is to go a four Months Cruize against the French.

A Letter from on Board the Monarque, Admiral Boscawen, dated the first Instant, brings Advice, that a Fishing-Vessel had come into the Fleet, laden with Wine and Brandy, to sell to the Ships Companies; the Master of which Vessel pretended to be an Irishman, but on strict Examination proved to be a Frenchman that could speak broken English, and came only as a Spy to observe the Strength of our Squadron: Whereupon he was detained as a good Prize, and he has given Admiral Boscawen Information that there were fifteen capital Ships in the Road of Brest, and a few Frigates, under the Command of the Marquis de Conflans and Mons. Macnemara; that they were to be speedily join'd by five Ships of the Line from Rochefort, and one or two Frigates; and that the Brest Fleet might have been out before the End of May, but that it was waiting for Provisions, and seemed to be destined for a long Voyage. This Letter adds, that among other neutral Ships stopped by our Squadron, there was a Dutchman, just come from the Streights.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Monmouth, in the Bay of Biscay, June 1.

"Since my last I have undergone great Fatigue. On the 26th of last Month fifteen Sail appearing in S. E. it was concluded that the French had at last ventured out of Brest, and our whole Squadron gave Chace, but they proved, to our great Disappointment, a Dutch Man of War of fifty Guns, with their Trade to Cadiz. We were eighteen Hours under Arms, all our Cabbins entirely demolished, and the greatest Part of them thrown over-board. A few Hours after we parted with the Dutchmen, we took two homeward bound Martinico Ships. There are fifteen Sail of the Line in Brest Water ready for Service: We shall watch their Motions, and if we meet with them, I hope, with God's Assistance, we shall be able to give a good Account of them.

Extra

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, June 9.

"Since my last the Master of a Vessel from Guernsey reports, that the French are collecting in Normandy Troops to invade that Island. The Dover fails the first fair Wind to cruise off Cherburgh and reconnoitre them.

"Admiral Smyth is expected here to prepare a Fleet to relieve Admiral Boscawen.

"Since my last arrived the Essex, Capt. Harland, from Admiral Boscawen.

"The following Gentlemen are made Admirals, viz. Capt. John Brett, Frankland, Coats, Broderick, and Sauntlers.

"Yesterday arrived at Spithead the Somerset Man of War from a Cruise. The same Day was sent in the Thilbe, a French Ship, laden with Sugar and Coffee, bound from St. Domingo, taken by the Romney Man of War.

Translation of Marshal Noailles's Letter to the French King, desiring Permission to withdraw from the Council of State.

S I R E,

"After having spent so many Years in the Service of your Majesty, and in that of the late King, your august Great-Grandfather, I am apprehensive of sinking very soon under the Weight of Age and Infirmities. In a little Time I may not only want Vigour to support my Station, but Courage enough to make so mortifying a Confession, and to take the Course becoming me. For a considerable Time past I have been fluctuating between two opposite Sentiments.

"Were I to consult nothing but the Impulses of my Heart, and the Zeal and Attachment I have vowed to your Majesty, they would all determine me never to withdraw from your Person; but Reason, and the most serious Reflections, make me sensible that the Hour of my Retreat is at last come. My Strength, Sir, no longer keeps pace with my Zeal. Your Majesty is Witness yourself to a Deafness which increases upon me daily; and my Sight decays; 'tis with great Difficulty I can either write or read; my Legs bend under me, being scarce able to bear the Weight of my Body: And, which is still more essential, the Faculties of my Mind decay with those of the Body: My Memory forsakes me: I am often at a Loss to recollect the proper Names of Things. Presence of Mind is much impaired in me; Thought is slow, and I find it yet more difficult to digest and combine Ideas. In a Word, Sir, I feel all the Fore-runners of Decrepitness, which tell me that I have now nothing left to do, but to think of another Life, and prepare for it.

"This, Sir, in strictest Truth, is my present Condition. I shudder at the Thoughts of vegetating in the midst of your Court, of acting an indecent Part, and becoming more troublesome; nor do I see any Thing more mortifying than to outlive one's self, and thus to tarnish the End of a long Career.

"All these Motives, Sir, engage me, and even lay me under a Necessity to beseech your Majesty to permit me to spend in Retirement and Tranquility the Remains of a Life solely devoted to your Service and that of the State.

"Nevertheless, Sir, I dare request of your Majesty the Favour to let me preserve my Apartment, that I may have the Consolation of being able, several Times in the Year, to pay my Homage to you; and that you will vouchsafe to let the oldest of your Servants approach your Person, and to reckon in the Number of his happiest Days, those in which he shall have Satisfaction to behold a Master whom he has ever equally loved and respected.

"While retired from the World, I shall never cease, Sir, to pray for the Glory, the Happiness, and Tranquility of your Majesty.

"Let me still live, Sir, in your gracious Remembrance. Never doubt of my perfect Gratitude for all the Kindness you have shewn me, and all the Favours I have received from your Majesty. I conjure you to do Justice to the sincere Attachment and the fervent Zeal I have always had for your Service, which old Age cannot extinguish nor impair, and which I shall preserve full and entire to my last Breath."

B O S T O N, August 16.

His Majesty's Ship the Woolwich, of 40 Guns, Parker, in his Passage hence for Antigua, took two French Prizes, one a Ship of 170 Tons, the other a Snow of 150, both laden with Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, &c. and carried them both safe into Port.

N E W - Y O R K, August 16.

They write from Halifax, That his Majesty's Ships the Mermaid and Garland were arrived

there, having on or about the 18th Day of July, run ashore a little to the Eastward of that Port, a French 36 Gun Frigate: That the Frenchmen having landed some of their Cannon, had erected a small Battery, and had therewith kept off the English Boats from boarding the Frigate:—And that Capt. Rous, in a Man of War, had sailed from Halifax, with a Body of Marines on board, and small Craft, with an Intent to get the Frigate off if possible.

These Letters further add, That on board the French 50 Gun Ship lately sent in there, there were some Thousands of Scalping-knives, of curious Workmanship, designed as Presents to the Canadians and Indians.

August 23. On Friday last Capt. Hunter arrived here in 28 Days from Spanish-Town, and says, that Advice was received there, from St. Eustatia, that War was declared at Martinico the 16th of July, and that they had then 16 Privateers ready to put to Sea.

The Stirling-Castle, we hear, is bound to the West-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated August 2.

"We have had nothing new here since the Arrival of Lord Loudon, that I can think of. By the Intelligence from the Enemy, brought by three Deserters, they are 3500 strong at Crown-Point, Carilors (or the Narrows, as we call it) and the several Posts this Side the Point, and that they expect to be joined by 1500 Regulars every Day, lately come from France. The Scurvy they say, prevails, and is mortal to Numbers of their Troops.—It may perhaps gratify some of your Readers to hear, that seven or eight likely Youths of the best Families in Town, set out last Week with a View to take some of our Mohawks (whose Language these Men understand well) and fetch Prisoners or Scalps from Canada.—As they set out on their own Expence, 'tis to be hoped they will be generously considered and rewarded for their Readiness to serve their King and Country. Pray God give them Success; tho' we fear they may be discovered, as Prisoners were taken since they set out, not far from Schenectady, who may give Notice of their Designs to the Enemy."

P E R T H - A M B O Y, August 19.
We have a certain Account from the Northern Frontiers of this Province, That on Thursday last Abraham Vanaken, Esq; a Justice of the Peace in the County of Suffolk, was shot through the left Arm, and had one of the Fingers of his Hand shot off by an Indian, who had concealed himself in the Cellar of an old House in one of Vanaken's Fields; and as he was driving his Team loaded with Grain, his Daughter who had been helping him being upon the Top of the Load, the Indian fired upon him; upon which Vanaken called to his Daughter to jump off the Load and run for her Life: The Girl in leaping down, happened to fall, and the Indian was going to dispatch her with his Tomahawk, which the Father perceiving, wounded as he was, made toward the Indian with his Pitch-Fork, and saved his Daughter from the Stroke: And Vanaken's Son coming up with his Gun at the same Time, the Indian fled, and when he was got to the End of the Field, they saw two other Indians join him, but they all run away. This was done within a Mile of Cole's Fort, upon Mahakamack River, near Delaware. Justice Vanaken lay so ill of his Wounds, that his Life was in great Danger.

We have a further Account from the same Place, That on Friday last, three Men, to wit, Gerardus Swartwout, eldest Son of Major Swartwout, Samuel Finch, and Peter Westphalen, were found Murdered and stript quite Naked, and Swartwout and Finch scalped by the Indians, some Miles higher up the River Mahakamack, and within the Province of New-York.

We hear that the Company that went out with Capt. Gardner, one of the Captains of the New-Jersey Forces now stationed upon the Frontiers of Delaware, into the Province of Pennsylvania, in order to discover the lurking Places, and destroy the Settlements of the Enemy Indians, traversed the East Branch of Susquehanna, 15 Miles above Wioming, an Indian Town upon the said Branch; but could not discover any Indians, who had all abandoned their usual Places of Abode: However, they set Fire to Wioming, and destroyed all the Houses there, some of which were very good ones.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, August 20.

By an Express just arrived from the Cherokee Country, we are informed, that Major Lewis and all his Party are extremely well; that they were kindly received by the Cherokees, and that the

Fort building there is in great Forwardness: That 100 Cherokees marched to join our Forces, and may be daily expected.

Capt. Brown arrived in Potowmack River last Monday in a short Passage from Port-Mahon, and informs us, that the Engagement between Admiral Byng and the French Fleet, happened off Port-Mahon, while he lay there, which ended in the total Destruction of the French Fleet, 11 Sail of whom were taken and sunk; and that Admiral Byng lost only one Ship, viz. Commodore Edgecombe, which blew up in the Time of the Engagement, and every Soul perished. He likewise confirms the springing of a Mine, by which 5000 of the French Forces were destroyed.

On Saturday the 7th Instant, his Majesty's Declaration of War against the French King was proclaimed in this City with the following Solemnities. His Honour the Governor, attended by such Gentlemen of the Council as were in Town, the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the City with the Mace, the Officers and Militia under Arms, attended the Procession from the Capitol (where it was first proclaimed) to the Market-place (where Proclamation was made a second Time) from thence to the College, where it was again proclaimed. From thence the Gentlemen repaired to the Governor's House, where they drank the several loyal Healths, distributed Punch, &c. to the Populace, and concluded the whole with the greatest Demonstrations of Pleasure and Loyalty.

August 27. On the 11th Instant, as two Men were going up to their Farms on Cacapehon, they were fired upon about Sun-set by an Indian lying in Ambush, and the foremost of them shot through the Thigh, but they happily escaped, and about eight o'Clock next Day brought an Account of it to Winchester; upon which Col. Washington immediately ordered out a Party of brisk active Men under Captain Lieutenant M'Neil, to the Road contiguous to that Place, with Orders to divide his Party, and to lie in Secret upon the most suspected Paths for three or four Days, which he accordingly did, but returned without making any further Discovery than two Hogs being shot and ripped open, but otherwise untouched, supposed to be done about two Days before he got there, and by some other trifling Circumstances, he imagined the Party had made towards the Alligany: No Mischief has been done since.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 19.

We hear from Cumberland County, that on the Fifth Instant two Soldiers were killed, and another wounded, within two Miles of M'Dowell's Fort: That on the Seventh one Dinwiddie was killed, and another Man taken Prisoner, but made his Escape: That on the Eighth one Caspar Wal-tar was killed, but not scalped, and four of his Children, and a young Girl the Daughter of John M'Keen, carried off: That four Indians only were seen: And that the Inhabitants in general were in the utmost Consternation and Confusion, and that Juniata and Shearman's Valley, in particular, are entirely deserted.

By Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong's Returns, it appears that there was on the 11th of last Month 57 effective Arms, 50 Pound of Powder, and 100 Weight of Lead, in Fort Granville. Three Hundred Weight of Powder, and 700 Weight of Lead, were sent up by the Commissioners to Carlisle on the 24th of June to be distributed by Col. Armstrong, among the Forts on the West Side of Susquehanna, as he should judge necessary, and we are informed that he had accordingly supply'd them all with an additional Quantity, before the taking of Fort Granville. At the same time 100 of the new Muskets, and 200 of the Fuses, imported from England for the Use of the Province Forces, were likewise sent up to supply such Arms as were defective. And on the 10th of July four Casks of Lead, three Barrels of Powder, and 1200 Flints, were also sent up for the Use of the Forces in Cumberland County.

A N N A P O L I S, September 9.

Next Tuesday the General Assembly of this Province is to meet here.

By Capt. Noel, who left New-York the 4th Instant, we learn, that the Master of a Sloop, who arrived there the Day before from Halifax, brought an Account, That Commodore Holmes has had a second Engagement with the French Fleet off Louisburg, and that he had taken 4 of their Men of War, one of which was actually carried into Halifax.

By a Ship arrived at Philadelphia, from London, we hear, a Confirmation is brought of Admiral Byng's having soundly drubb'd the French in the Mediter-

Mediterranean; a list of the Particulars of the Sunday Evening married to Miss E Daughter of JOHN plish'd young Gent tune.

Monday last arrived in a Passage On the 19th of August and 22, he was charged with Men of War six He cannot tell; but with him, they gave to the Northward. Packet from Falmouth taken) arrived there was declared the 30th War, of 20 Guns, 9th of August, having PINFOLD, Esq; on board; who was received by the Gentlemen modore Frankland his Majesty's Com-miral.

The same Day a Passage of ten W George Davis, who gers, sent in for the count of their IN

To be SOLD by for

CHOICE M CRUM, by Likewise, a fine Negro Wench, fit

T O

ONE Quarter at the Head one Side by North Part of the Lot ad said Town; on w HOUSE, built Feet and a half b 16 Cedar Cistern Cistern, all tight, ets, &c. and a ti of the largest in Pump in the Still-er. The largest S 1500 Gallons, and Also a new framee by 13 Feet 4 Inch lar under it, 26 F wife a small Piece aforesaid Quarter, aforesaid, whereon HOUSE, 29 Feet within eight or ten having likewise a For Terms of Bigger, Executis Bigger, deceased, Merchant, in Phi

TO BE SOI

For Current Mon Lambden's Co- vember next, in Worcester C

A TRACT County, is taining 250 Acre One other Tr lying in Somerset 100 Acres.

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EPH

N. B. Ther some Household

Mediterranean; a little more Time will bring us the Particulars of the Engagement.

Sunday Evening last, Dr. UPTON SCOTT, was married to Miss ELIZABETH ROSS, (youngest Daughter of JOHN ROSS, Esq.) a well-accomplish'd young Gentlewoman, with a pretty Fortune.

Monday last arrived here the *Nancy*, Capt. Bryce, in a Passage of 23 Days, from Barbados. On the 19th of August, between the Latitudes 21 and 22, he was chased by a Fleet of ten Sail of Men of War six Hours (whether English or French he cannot tell); but not being able to come up with him, they gave over the Chase, and stood to the Northward. He informs us, That the Packet from Falmouth (which was supposed to be taken) arrived there the 28th of July; and War was declared the 30th; That the *Surprise* Man of War, of 20 Guns, Capt. Knight, arrived there the 9th of August, having his Excellency CHARLES PINFOLD, Esq; Governor of that Island, on board; who was received in a very polite Manner by the Gentlemen of the Island: And, that Commodore Frankland had received, by Capt. Knight, his Majesty's Commission, appointing him an Admiral.

The same Day arrived here from Bristol, after a Passage of ten Weeks, the Ship *Frisby*, Capt. George Davie, who has brought in Eighty Passengers, sent in for the Term of Seven Years on Account of their INGENUITY.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, for ready Money only.

CHOICE Madeira WINE, and Barbados CRUM, by the Gallon.

Likewise, a fine, likely, young, American born Negro Wench, fit for Town or Country Business. JOHN CLAPHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Quarter of a LOT in *Charles-Town*, at the Head of *Chesapeake Bay*, bounded on one Side by North-East River, and is the nearest Part of the Lot adjoining the public Wharf in the said Town, on which Quarter stands a STILL-HOUSE, built of Cedar, three Years old, 59 Feet and a half by 26 and a half clear, having 16 Cedar Cisterns, 2 Return, and 1 Low Wine Cistern, all tight, besides 2 Stills, Pumps, Buckets, &c. and a tight Cedar Cooler, supposed one of the largest in America, with a good Well and Pump in the Still-House, convenient to said Cooler. The largest Still will contain between 14 and 1500 Gallons, and the other about 200 Gallons. Also a new framed HOUSE, 27 Feet and a half by 13 Feet 4 Inches clear, with a good Stone Cellar under it, 26 Feet by 12 Feet 3 Inches. Likewise a small Piece of public Ground joining to the aforesaid Quarter, and between it and the Wharf aforesaid, whereon stands a convenient STORE-HOUSE, 29 Feet and a half by 19 and a half, within eight or ten Yards of the Houses aforesaid, having likewise a good Stone Cellar under it.

For Terms of Sale, apply to Mrs. Margaret Bigger, Executrix to the Estate of Mr. Peacock Bigger, deceased, or to Mr. Redmond Conyngham, Merchant, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

For Current Money, for the Use of Mr. Thomas Lambden's Creditors, on the 11th Day of November next, at the House of the said Lambden, in Worcester County.

TRACT of LAND, lying in *Calvert County*, in Maryland, called *Poorland*, containing 250 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, or Cypress Swamp, lying in *Somerset County*, called *Chance*, containing 100 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in *Worcester County*, containing 100 Acres, called *Timber Grove*.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the said County, called *Long Acre*, containing 59 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the same County, called *Eden-Town*, containing 130 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the same County, called *Fletcher's Addition*, containing 106 Acres.

EPHRAIM WAGGAMAN, late Sheriff of Worcester County.

N. B. There will be Sold at the same Time some Household Goods.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON, in the Ship *LYON*, Captain DYER, and from GLASGOW in the Brigantine *ACHSAH*, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS, at reasonable Rates, the sundry GOODS undermentioned, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

SUPER-FINE blue, black, cinnamon, mix'd grey and claret colour'd, with Variety of other low priced Broad-Cloths, German Serge, blue, red, green and colour'd Half-Thicks, Bear-skins, 2 and 3 wide Frizes, Rugs, Blankets, Kendal Cottons, blue, green and pink colour'd Callimancoes, Tam-mies, strip'd Sattins, check'd Barley Corns, Damasks, Yard and Half-yard wide Cords, blue and green Camblets, Men's Stocking Breeches, Bombazeens, single Allopeens, Norwich and Hat-band Crapes, Calicoes, and Variety of Chintz, fine Irish Tobins, Tartans, broad and narrow striped Hollands, check'd and striped Cottons, Silk and Cotton Gowns, Counterpanes, white Jeans, dyed Fustians, Grand Durels, Everlastings, scarlet and black Hair-Shags, Genoa Velvets, blue, black, and cream colour'd Silk Sattins, Silk Allamode, blue and black Serge Duffoy, Men's black and white Silk Stockings, Scotch Hollands, Irish Linens, Cambricks, clear Lawns, black and white Lace, Bandannoes, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen Ditto, Cotton Romals, Womens' Scarlet Cloaks, Ribbons, Ferrets, Galloons, Mens Silk Caps, sewing Silk, Needles, Pins, Playing Cards, Horn, Bone and Ivory Combs, Womens Kid, white Lamb, and colour'd Gloves and Mittens, Mens best Buck, tann'd Leather, white, glaz'd and colour'd Gloves, Mens and Womens' Mourning Ditto, Crewels, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, Nonparelles, Quality Binding, Filleting, Holland and Twill'd Tapes, Gartering, silveriz'd and gilt Buttons, Corks, Cotton-Wick, Pipes, Fig-Blue, Lampblack, Brimstone, Rosin, Glue, Allom, single and double refined Sugars, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, best Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas, Mens and Womens Shoes, Hats, Mens and Womens Worsted, Yarn and Thread Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Offshirts, Hempen-Rolls, Bed-Ticking, Check Linens, and Buckrams, Hair-Cloths, Wadding, black, blue and white, with Variety of colour'd Shalloons, Offshirts colour'd and white Threads, Variety of Buttons and Hair, Writing Paper, large and small blank Ledgers and Journals, Bibles and Testaments, Primmers, Pfalters, Spelling and Prayer Books, Table Knives and Forks, Clasp Ditto, Razors, Scissars, Shoe-Buckles, Sleeve-Buttons, Coat and best Metal Ditto, with Variety of other Cutlery, Braffery, Tin and Pewter Ware, Mens and Womens Saddles, Bridles, Cruppers, Girths, Horse-Whips, Stone Bottle Jugs from 1 to 5 Gallons, Variety of China, 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. 24d. and 30d. Nails, 3d. 4d. and 6d. Brads, small Tacks, Pump, Scupper and Hob Nails, 1/2, 1, and 1 1/2 Inch Augurs, Cut-Whip- & Hand-Saw Files, Two Foot Rules, Stilliards, Hand Saws, Box Irons, Plane Irons, Locks and Brasses for Desks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Iron rim'd Ditto, H, HL and X Garnet Hinges, Fryng Pans, Hoes, Axes, Adzes, Copper Stew Pans and Coffee-Pots, Claret Wine, Jamaica Spirit, Barbados Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, barrel'd Pork, Soal and Upper Leather, and great Variety of other Goods not particularly mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN.

P. S. Whereas I intend to depart this Province, as early next Summer as my Business will permit, think proper to give this Notice, That all Persons indebted to me preceding this Date (many of whom are in old Arrears) make speedy Payments, or settle the same by Bond, or Notes of Hand, otherwise I am determined to take every Method the Law permits, to bring them to that Period. And whereas many People have formerly put Hides, and Skins, into my Tan-Yard and never call'd for the Leather, notwithstanding large Quantities is finished, and some Part hath laid by me for Years past; I hereby give Notice, that all Hides and Skins brought into the said Yard preceding the first of March last, are or will be finish'd some Time in November next, and if not taken away by the Owner, by the first of December, I then intend to make public Sale of them, to pay for the Tanning: I also continue to take in Hides, and Skins, to be tann'd for others, until March next.

R. S.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday the 29th of this Instant September (on the Premises) at XII o'Clock at Noon, for Sterling or Currency,

TRACT of LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent, near the lower End, whereon the Subscriber now lives, containing 100 Acres, great Part of which is good Meadow Land, whereon is a pretty good Dwelling-House, Tobacco-House, and other convenient Buildings, a good Orchard of upwards of 200 good bearing Apple-Trees, and a good Grift-Mill, which never wants Water, being supplied by Patuxent River.

JOHN FOWLER.

Chester-Town, September 7, 1756.

RAN away this Morning, from the Mouth of Chester-River, the two following Sailors, belonging to the Ship *Frisby*, Capt. George Davie, just arrived from Bristol, viz.

Matthew Brown, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a well-set luffy Fellow, of a swarthy Complexion, and wears his own Hair, which is black. He had on a white Jacket, trimm'd with black, a blue Great-Coat, a Pair of Boots, a Pair of thick Duck Trowsers, and a Dutch mill'd Cap instead of a Hat.

William Sweatman, a tall slender Fellow, an Englishman, of a brown Complexion, and has a small Impediment in his Speech. Had on a blue Jacket, lined with white, and has white Bone Buttons, a red Great-Coat, and Sailor's Trowsers.

They stole the Ship's Yawl; she is a neat six-oar'd rowing Boat, Turpentine Sides, painted black and yellow, her Outside Moulding Streak and Back-Board; her Thoughts and Inside Work, the fore Part red; fixed with 4 Oars, 2 Sprit-sails, and a Jib: Had in her also, a Ship's Draw-Bucket, a Scitt to throw Water out with, and a two Gallon Keg. They went off with a strong Southerly Wind, and it is suppos'd either stood a-crofs to Baltimore, or made up the Bay; 'tis probable they will go up some where to the Head of the Bay, and make a-crofs towards Philadelphia.

Whoever apprehends the said Villains, and secures them in some Goal, so that they may be brought to Justice, shall have Two Pistoles Reward for each; and whoever takes up and secures the Boat, and gives Notice, shall have One Pistole, paid by

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I shall attend at Mr. Middleton's, in Annapolis, during the Term of the next Provincial Court, to receive his Lordship's Rents from those Gentlemen who hold Lands in Baltimore County, and reside in different Parts of the Province. As it would be attended with a good Deal of Trouble to wait on them at their respective Houses, I hope none will delay settling (for the Year's Rent) during the sitting of the said Court.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY the 23d of this Instant September, for Bills of Exchange, Paper or Sterling Money,

THE Land and Plantation which was lately the Property of Mr. Charles Scott, of Kent County, situate on the North-West Branch of Langford's Bay, within a Mile of Shawban's Warehouse, and half that Distance from a Grift-Mill and the Parish Church of St. Paul's: It is allowed to be a very convenient Place for trading for either Tobacco or Grain, having good Navigation up the said Branch, and is almost surrounded with salt and fresh Water, besides being well supplied with good Springs: The Land is in Quantity 455 Acres, is more than half clear'd, well fenced, fit for Cultivation, and remarkably good for producing Tobacco, Indian Corn, Wheat, or any other Grain. The Houses are, a well-built double framed Barn, a small Log-House, with a Brick Chimney, a Log'd Quarter and Meat-House, with a good new double Frame raised for a Dwelling-House, the former being accidentally burnt. There will likewise be Sold on the same Day, or the Sale continued, on the said Plantation, some choice young SLAVES, both Men and Women; also the Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Furniture, belonging to the Estate of the said Scott.

N. B. The Land is encumbered with the Dower of ANNE SCOTT, Executrix.

Annapolis, September 2, 1756.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly of this Province, made the last Session, entitled, *An Act for granting a Supply of Forty Thousand Pounds for his Majesty's Service, &c.* it is Enacted, "That all and every Person or Persons, holding any Tract or Parcel of Land, within this Province, in an Estate of Freehold at the least, shall pay, by even and equal Portions, on or before the 25th Day of March, and the 29th of September, yearly, and every Year, during the Continuance of this Act (the first Payment to begin and be made on or before the 29th Instant) the Sum of One Shilling Current Money for every Hundred Acres, and so in Proportion for a greater or less Quantity; and on all Papists Lands Two Shillings Current Money for every Hundred Acres." And as I am commissioned by his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; to receive the Land-Tax in Anne-Arundel County, I give this public Notice to all Persons concerned, that if they do not make Payments, agreeable to the Directions of the aforesaid Act, that I must and will, as far as possible, comply with what is required of me, which is to distress every Person who shall not make Payment in Time; as I must also do with all Batchelors returned by the several Vestries, who are directed by this Act to pay by the tenth of August last, and have not yet complied.

I must once more remind all Persons who have not paid their Quit-Rents (which but a very few have yet done) that I will make Distraint on every Person as soon as the 29th of September is past, as I do not intend to put it in any one's Power to tell me next Year I shall only distress for one Year's Quit-Rents.

JOHN RAITT, Receiver of Anne-Arundel County.

N. B. All Retailers are to take Notice to pay for all Liquors that they have consumed, bartered, or sold, on or before the 20th Instant; all private Consumers on or before the 29th Instant, and also return an Account immediately of Liquors taken into their Possession since their first Entrance; and the Owners of Billiard-Tables are desired to take Notice, that their Time of Payment is come.

TO BE SOLD to the highest BIDDER, at the Subscriber's Plantation, on Thursday the 7th Day of October next, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling Cash,

2 **A** CHOICE Parcel of NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children. Also, a Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, containing Eight Hundred Acres.

Likewise, a very great Stock of choice Cattle, Sheep, and Horses. And Variety of Household Furniture.

THOMAS PINDELL.

2 **I**MPORTED in the *Sewern*, Capt. Rawlings, from London, a Box of CHEESE, mark'd R. G. N°. A. for which, as yet, no Owner can be found. The Person to whom it belongs, may have it, on telling the Quantity, proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Dwelling-Plantation, and at his Pot-House, in St. Mary's County, and on the Head of St. Mary's River, by Wholesale or Retail,

2 **E**ARTHEN-WARE, of the same Kind as imported from Liverpool, or made in Philadelphia, such as Milk-Pans, Butter-Pots, Jugs, Pitchers, Quart-Mugs, Pint-Mugs, Porringers, Churning-Pots, painted Dishes, Plates, &c. with sundry other Sorts of small Ware too tedious to mention. He is provided with good Workmen from Liverpool and Philadelphia, and proper Utensils, for carrying on the Business, so that all Persons who may have Occasion of any Sort of the said Ware may depend on being supplied with such as is good and very cheap. He will take in Pay, Pork, Tar, Wheat, Corn, or Tobacco, at a reasonable Rate, for any of the above Commodities.

THOMAS BAKER.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined in *Queen-Anne's* County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for his Relief.

BENJAMIN BINNEY.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined in *Anne-Arundel* County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to pay his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next Session of Assembly for an Act for his Relief.

JACOB HOLLAND, senior.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined in *Anne-Arundel* County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for his Relief.

THOMAS WEBB.

THE Subscribers having been a long Time confined in *Anne-Arundel* County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy their Creditors, hereby give Notice, That they intend to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for their Relief.

RICHARD BEARD,

JAMES WELSH,

JAMES CANN.

PHILEMON YOUNG,

At the SIGN of the



3

In LOWER-MARLBOROUGH,

KEEPS a House of good ENTERTAINMENT, where all Gentlemen may be well accommodated; and their Horses, &c. well taken Care of.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 12th Day of August last, a lusty well-set Negro Fellow, who goes by the Name of *Hercules*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and a Pair of Osnabrigs Trowsers.

Whoever secures the said Negro, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, beside what the Law allows, paid by

SAMUEL WARD.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Frederick Clabough*, living on his Lordship's Manor, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized Sorrel Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, several Saddle Spots on her Back, and some white Spots about her Withers, as if she had been hurt with Hames, one old Shoe on her fore Foot, and mark'd on the right Ear with a Slit, and the End of one Half of said Ear is cut off.

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

JUST IMPORTED,
In the *OSGOOD*, Capt. WELLS WARING,
and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in ANNA-POLIS, for Bills, Cash, Wheat, or Corn,

A CHOICE Parcel of Madeira WINES; likewise, Barbados RUM and SUGAR.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

DESERTED from his Quarters, in the Town of *Baltimore*, the 3d Instant, *Sabrit Sollers*, junior, enlisted and attested a private Soldier in *Major-General Lascelles's* Regiment. It is suspected he is gone towards *Patapsco* Neck, where his Mother and some of his Relations dwell. He is about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, of a fallow Complexion, black Eyes, dark brown short Hair, a down Look, and hesitates a little in his Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse Felt Hat, a striped Silk Handkerchief about his Neck, a Check Shirt, long coarse Trowsers, and a Pair of Shoes almost new. Whoever takes up the said Deserter, and brings him to Capt. Gardner, at Mr. Cary's, Inn-holder, in *Baltimore*, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals on the Continent of *North-America*, on Notice given, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. All Persons are cautioned against harbouring or concealing the said Deserter, as they may expect to be prosecuted on the Act of Parliament with the utmost Severity.

S. GARDNER.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

ATRACT of Land, adjoining to *George-Town*, in *Frederick* County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in *George-Town*, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on *Goose-Creek*, in *Prince-George's* County, two Miles from *George-Town*, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of *Potomack*.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the *Wood-Yard*, in *Prince-George's* County, *Maryland*: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to *George-Town*, shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Calvert* County, on the 26th of July last, a Negro Fellow, named *Sambo*, he has a down Look, and is above 5 Feet high. Had on when he went away, a blue figur'd Jacket, and an Osnabrigs Shirt. Whoever will bring the said Negro to the Subscriber, shall have a PISTOLE Reward, paid by

THOMAS MORGAIN.

JOHNN BENNETT, in ANNA-POLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

Rover's Content,	466	} Acres.
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife,	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in *Prince-George's* County, within five Miles of *Bladenburg*, ten of *Upper-Marlbrough*, and six of the *Eastern Branch* Ferry.

Coupper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumdry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in *Beall's Neck*, in *Frederick* County, not above twelve Miles from *Bladenburg*, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Allison's Park*, lying likewise in *Frederick* County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of *Captain John's Branch*.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in *Prince-George's* County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in *Frederick* County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to *Josias Beall*, junior, living on *Ackokick*, near *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's* County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

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.

M A

B R U S

T H E P

cluded and V as fol In undivided Trinity, Amen. Be it know in any wise concer jesty and her Maje gary and Bohemia or Act of Neutra signed by their resp with a View to hin be kindled by the England about th sessions in America the Harmony and happily subsists bet His most Christi Empress Queen p and desiring to it perpetuate the Ban and perfect Union add to the above N and Union, purely ing to the Prejud the sole View of e Foundation in the states, and of con Power, to the m quility. To this has named and Lords Anthony L The first Artiel sincere and consta his most Christian of Hungary and cessors, Kingdom Subjects and Vass By the second 1648, and all the aforesaid Co Treaty are renew By the third, t the French King all Powers what the present War l excepted. By the fourth, the Queen's Do according to the By the fifth A to employ in Co vent a threaten either. By the sixth, to furnish a Suc the present Wa only excepted. According to is to consist of are to march made by the P an Invasion. Party that furni them Winter Q make the Req Money as an f shall be paid M rins of the E 24000 for eac By the eight themselves a P Powers to tak is purely defen According Ratifications of in six Weeks This Treaty

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 16, 1756.

BRUSSELS, June 10.

THE Preamble of the Treaty concluded between the Courts of Vienna and Versailles on the 11th of May is as follows.

In the Name of the most holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Amen. Be it known to all whom it doth or may in any wise concern, That his most Christian Majesty and her Majesty the Empress Queen of Hungary and Bohemia having concluded a Convention or Act of Neutrality, which has this Day been signed by their respective Ministers Plenipotentiary, with a View to hinder the Flames of War that may be kindled by the Differences between France and England about the Limits of their respective Possessions in America from spreading, and disturbing the Harmony and good Understanding which now happily subsists between their Majesties.

His most Christian Majesty and her Majesty the Empress Queen persisting in so salutary Views, and desiring to strengthen more and more, and perpetuate the Bands of the most sincere Friendship and perfect Union, have thought it necessary to add to the above Neutrality a Treaty of Friendship and Union, purely defensive, and no Ways tending to the Prejudice of any other Power; with the sole View of establishing Peace on a more solid Foundation in their respective Kingdoms and Estates, and of contributing as much as lies in their Power, to the maintaining of the general Tranquillity. To this End his most Christian Majesty has named and authorized the most illustrious Lords Anthony Lewis Rouille, &c.

The first Article imports, that there shall be a sincere and constant Friendship and Union between his most Christian Majesty and the Empress Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, their Heirs and Successors, Kingdoms, Estates, Provinces, Countries, Subjects and Vassals, without Exception.

By the second, the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, and all subsequent Treaties, particularly the aforesaid Convention of Neutrality with this Treaty are renewed and confirmed.

By the third, the Empress Queen guarantees all the French King's Dominions in Europe against all Powers whatsoever, and for ever, the Case of the present War between France and England only excepted.

By the fourth, the French King guarantees all the Queen's Dominions without any Exception, according to the Order of the Pragmatic Sanction.

By the fifth Article, the contracting Powers are to employ in Concert their good Offices to prevent a threatened Invasion of the Dominions of either.

By the sixth, if either be attacked the other is to furnish a Succour of 24000 Men, the Case of the present War between France and England only excepted.

According to the seventh Article, this Succour is to consist of 18000 Foot and 6000 Horse, which are to march in six Weeks after Requisition is made by the Party attacked, or threatened with an Invasion. These Forces are to be paid by the Party that furnishes them, and the other is to give them Winter Quarters. But the Party entitled to make the Requisition may make a Demand of Money as an Equivalent for the Troops; which shall be paid Monthly after the Rate of 8000 Florins of the Empire for each 1000 Foot, and 24000 for each 1000 of Cavalry.

By the eighth Article, their Majesties reserve to themselves a Power of inviting in Concert other Powers to take Part in the present Treaty, which is purely defensive.

According to the ninth and last Article, the Ratifications of this Treaty are to be exchanged in six Weeks from the Time of its being signed.

This Treaty was preceded by the following

Convention of Neutrality, which was signed the same Day.

The Differences between his most Christian Majesty and the King of Great-Britain, concerning the Limits of their respective Possessions in America, seeming more and more to threaten the public Tranquillity, his most Christian Majesty and the Empress Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who equally desired the unalterable Duration of the Friendship and good Understanding that now happily subsists between them, have thought it necessary to take proper Measures for that Purpose.

To this End the Empress Queen declares and promises in the most solemn and binding Manner, that she will not, either directly or indirectly, take any Part in the above Differences, in which she is no Way concerned, but on the contrary she will observe an exact and perfect Neutrality during the whole Time of the War that may be occasioned by the said Differences between France and England.

His most Christian Majesty on his Part, far from desiring to engage any other Power in his private Quarrel with England, reciprocally declares and promises, in the most solemn and binding Manner, that he will on no Pretext or Reason whatsoever attack or invade the Low Countries, or other Kingdoms, States, or Provinces under the Dominion of her Majesty the Empress Queen; as likewise neither directly nor indirectly injure her Possession or Rights; which her Majesty the Empress Queen doth in the same Manner promise with respect to the Kingdoms, States, and Provinces of his most Christian Majesty. This Convention or Act of Neutrality shall be ratified by the Empress Queen within the Space of six Months, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof, &c.

L O N D O N, June 16.

Since the Arrival of the Express from Sir Benjamin Keene it is confidently reported, that Spain will join France with Forty Sail. If this should prove true, nothing but the immediate Establishing of a Militia can save our Name as a Nation from being blotted out from the Face of the Earth.

The Wimbleton, Myler, from Cork for Campvere, is put into Helvoetsluys. The Captain spoke with a Vessel from Newcastle, for Bilbao, who informed him of a French Privateer that had taken two Ships belonging to Newcastle, and that he saw two more Privateers off the Coast of Flanders.

We hear that Advice has been received that M. de la Galissoniere's Squadron had been reinforced with five Ships since his Engagement with Admiral Byng.

June 17. Yesterday some Officers belonging to the Train of Artillery went from Woolwich to Brumpton Heath, in order to mark the Ground for a Camp that is to be formed there; and they have Orders to be encamped Saturday Se'night at farthest.

The Hanoverians have received the same Orders, and are to be encamped on Cock Heath, near Maidstone, in Kent, much about the same Time.

General Bockland's Regiment was to sail Yesterday for the Island of Jersey.

General Huske, Governor of Jersey, embarks at Southampton next Week on board the Dunkirk, Commodore Howe, for his Government there.

The James and Rachel, belonging to Dunbar, was taken by two French Privateers off Minorca.

Some People of Penetration at Brussels have observ'd, that there is an Inconsistency in Mr. Galissoniere's Account of the late Action in the Mediterranean, from which they think it evident that he acted only on the Defensive, and with a View to prevent the British Fleet from throwing Succours into Fort St. Philip, since, if it had been otherwise, they would have been hard upon his

Front, and not upon his Rear, which could only be exposed by his Retreat.

It is said that 12 or 14 Men of War will speedily be commission'd, to command which Fleet a certain experienced Officer will be appointed.

It is thought, by some Gentlemen of good Understanding, that our Enemies at Mahon have met with much greater Opposition than has hitherto been given out by them; they are not wont to be backward in publishing their Success, and the Restraint laid by the Duke de Richelieu, that on pain of Death no Person presume to send any Letter from Minorca without his Seal affix'd, or any Master of a Vessel to sail without his Licence, makes it highly probable that Things are not in the Situation that their News-Papers, from Time to Time, have represented them; Blakeney is an Heart of Oak, and as King William said when Holland was almost overcome by Lewis the Fourteenth, he would die in the last Dyke, rather than become a Province of France, so this brave and veteran Soldier will keep his Post as long as there remains the least Hope of Relief.

June 19. Letters from Gibraltar, dated the 2d Instant, advise, that Admiral Byng had landed the Forces destined to reinforce the Garrison of Fort St. Philip, and had obliged the French Squadron, off Port-Mahon, to retire in a shattered Condition. *Extract of a Letter from Barcelona to a Merchant of this City, May 26, 1756.*

"The Master of a Bark arrived here reports, That five French Men of War were off St. Rofa, in a shattered Condition on the 24th. Two of them were so damaged, that they could not keep the Sea; the other three bore away for Toulon."

June 19. The Journal of the Siege of the Castle of St. Philip's in Minorca, transmitted to Marseilles, goes no lower than the 24th of the last Month; at which Time it is confessed, that the Besiegers had suffered much, and that but for the Ruins and Houses of the Town of St. Philip's it had been almost impossible to make their Approaches. On the Appearance of Admiral Byng's Fleet, M. Galissoniere desired to have six Companies of Foot sent on board his Squadron; upon which the Duke de Richelieu sent him thirteen Companies, composed entirely of Volunteers, who were not returned to the Camp when the Journal came away.

We learn from Vienna, that on the 2d there arriv'd Couriers from Petersburg and Dresden, upon which a Report prevailed, that these two Powers had acceded to the defensive Alliance, concluded a Month before between her Imperial and his Most Christian Majesty, which from the Course of Events must be premature, and from the Nature of Things may probably prove groundless.

It is reported that ten Dutch Ships are taken by our Fleet, laden with Ammunition and Stores.

We hear that Lord Harry Paulett is lately made Rear Admiral of the Red.

We hear there are Letters from Sir Benjamin Keene, Minister from this Court at Madrid, which say, that General Blakeney dismounts their Battery in about twelve Hours, which they are some Days in building; and that they have not as yet made any great Progress in the taking Minorca.

By the Holland Mail there are private Letters from Marseilles, dated the 14th of June, which give an Account that Admiral Byng, during the Engagement of the 20th, sent several Shallops with Soldiers, Ammunition, and Engineers, to Fort St. Philip, where they were landed.

B O S T O N, August 23.

By last Saturday's Post we have the following Extract from the Antigua Gazette, transmitted to a Gentleman in this Town, by his Friend in Newport, on Rhode-Island, viz.

Antigua, July 24, 1756. On Thursday Night arrived

arrived here the Sloop Boscawen, Capt. Macnamara, from Madeira, on board of which came Passenger a Gentleman who left Gibraltar the 26th of May; the following Particulars we received from his own Mouth, which he assures us are indisputably true.

The Governor of Gibraltar had received an Express, informing him, that there had been a very obstinate and bloody Engagement between the English and French Fleets off Port-Mahon, the former consisting only of fifteen Line of Battle Ships, and two Frigates, the latter of seventeen Ships of the Line, and six Frigates, in which the English were greatly superior, having taken three Ships of the Line, and sunk three more. The Loss of Men was great on both Sides: The Buckingham [70 Guns] Admiral West, was sunk, and several of our Ships dismasted. There were two Engagements, each of which lasted Twenty-four Hours: The Remainder of the French Fleet returned to Toulon. The same Express brought the agreeable News of General Blakeney's having at different Times blown up 5000 of the French Troops, and also that he made several Sallies, in which he had killed 5000 more.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

Thursday last Capt. Spelling arrived here from Halifax: He informs us, That six Days after Capt. Knox sailed out of the Harbour of Halifax, in a Privateer Sloop, he sent in a French Brig, loaded with Rum, Sugar and Melasses, that was bound into Louisburg, from the West-Indies.

Friday last Capt. Smith arrived here from Hambourg, with 170 Recruits for the Royal American Regiment: He failed in Company with three others, bound here also, with Recruits for the same Regiment. This is the Ship that put into Boston.

The same Day his Majesty's Ship the Rye, Capt. Forrest, of 20 Guns, arrived here from Jamaica.

Saturday last the Privateer Brig Johnson, fell down to the Watering-Place. This is the eighth Privateer sent out since War was declared against France.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

In our last Monday's Gazette, we avoided inserting any Thing about poor Oswego, our Accounts at that Time in Town being too imperfect, coming in a very confused and unintelligible Manner. We are now sorry to say, that we are obliged to mention it's unhappy Reduction by the French and Indians on or about the Fifteenth Day of August last, 1756, the Circumstances with which we first received the shocking Intelligence, coming every Hour more and more confirmed. Saturday came to Town some Sailors from Oswego, who it is said made their Escape when the Place surrendered. And one in particular, who was sent with four or five others by Col. Webb from the Wood-Creek, to observe, and know the Certainty of it, who said they saw French Colours flying. And the Arrival of the Albany Post Yesterday put the Whole out of Doubt, that the Garrison, consisting of 1500 Men, surrendered after a short Siege, Col. Mercer it is said being first killed by the Enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated August 31.

"After an anxious Suspense for several Days, 'tis now past all Doubt that we have lost Oswego. The Manner how, is not certain. Two Sailors who escaped from thence tell this Story:—On the 9th or 10th of August Instant, one of the Schooners came in, and gave an Account to the Garrison, that a large Army was encamped about 4 Miles to the Eastward, on the Bank of the Lake. Two Sloops were immediately ordered out, if possible to annoy them; and when they were approaching to the Shore, they received a Fire of Cannon from the Enemy, and several of the Shot struck one of the Sloops. Finding then that the Enemy had heavier Metal, the Sloops returned to Oswego, and the third Day after, the French Army consisting of 3000 French, and many Indians, approached Fort Ontario on the East Side of the River, then commanded by Capt. Paget. The Enemy attacked it with Musquetry, and the Fort returned their Fire, till the French were preparing to play their Cannon against it, and then Capt. Paget sunk his Powder in the Well, spiked up his Cannon, and retired to the old Fort on the West Side of the River. The Enemy soon after began to play their Cannon upon the old Fort. Our whole Numbers there were about 15 or 1600 Men. The Engagement continued from Thursday to Saturday Noon, being the 14th of the Month; when Col. Mercer being killed, the Garrison beat a Parley. Lieutenant Middlemore went over to the French Camp, to treat about a Surrender, and returned with an Officer, who was blindfold. Just before the Parley,

a considerable Party of the French had forded the River above at the Riffs, and were preparing to attack the Lines about the old Fort, where Col. Schuyler was posted. The Sailors are ignorant of the Terms of Surrender, but understood that they were honourable; and remember that both English and French Colours were flying the greatest Part of the Afternoon.

"We are also informed, that when this Intelligence was brought to General Webb at the Carrying-Place, Trees were fallen to stop up the Wood-Creek, and that the Enemy began where we left off, and continued the Obstruction down to the Oneida Lake. Thus we have lost one of the most important Garrisons upon this Continent. Oswego enabled us to command the Lakes. It secured us a Share in the Fur Trade. It cut off the Communication between Canada and Louisiana, and thus prevented our being restricted to scant Limits along the Sea Shore. It embarrassed the French in their Access to the Ohio. It obstructed their Irruptions into the Southern Colonies. It covered the Western Frontier of the Province of New-York, and secured the Friendship or rather the Neutrality of the Six Nations. General Shirley was always sensible of its vast Importance. All wise and disinterested Men in these Colonies knew it; and many miserable Wretches on the Frontiers, will probably feel it before the next Campaign. How it came to be lost is a Question, which no Man in this Colony will take upon him to determine. New-Jersey has lost a Regiment. She has lost more. She has lost Col. Schuyler, a brave and loyal Subject, who despised his own Ease, and all the Delights of an affluent Fortune, for the Service of his Country. Who had greater Inducements to content himself at Home? None. Who has followed his disinterested Example? But one. And yet few have been less noticed."

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated August 23.

"By the Papers herewith sent, you'll see Capt. Knox is returned from a second Cruise, and has brought in with him a French Dogger, of about 200 Tons, loaded with Wine, Brandy, Oil, and Dry Goods, reckoned to be worth about £. 6000 Sterling. The Success Capt. Knox has already met with, has induced us to fit out one Snow, two Schooners, and one Sloop, all on the privateering Account, and will sail in a short Time.

Saturday last, a Fishing Schooner arrived here, the Master whereof reports, and has offered to make Affidavit of the same, That he saw Commodore Holmes, with 7 Ships, take four French Men of War off Louisburg. 'Tis supposed these are the four Ships that Commodore Holmes engaged last Month, so briskly, as we have had Advice of their sailing from Louisburg; and as the Wind has not been favourable, so as to permit Mr. Holmes's Arrival here, the Report gains Ground."

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated last Monday.

"Just now arrived Capt. Trefrey from Halifax, who says, as he was coming out, he met two Fishing Schooners bound in, the Masters whereof told him, That Commodore Holmes had in tow, four of the five French Men of War, that he engaged some Time ago off Louisburg. 'Tis also just reported, by a Vessel from Barcelona, that either Byng or West is sent home, for some Misconduct, and that the English are not so well off, as we are too apt to think."

Since our last four of the Scotch Transports arrived here from Glasgow; the Snow Duke of Argyle, Capt. King, being the seventh and last Transport, with the Highland Troops, run ashore last Wednesday Evening near the Cove at Sandy Hook; and 'tis feared cannot be got off again; but the People are all come up to Town.

Notwithstanding eight Privateers have already failed from this Port, there are now in our Harbour five others, viz. Two Snows, two Brigs, and one Schooner, that are to sail in a Week or two on the same Account.

A Snow from New-London, and a Brig from Rhode-Island, arrived here last Week for Stores, &c. to go on a Cruise against the Enemy.

Two large Privateers are sailed from Rhode-Island, the one a large Ship, of 20 Carriage Guns, under Dennis, and the other a Brig, under Fownes.

ALBANY, August 25.

Yesterday our young Men, who went out with some Mohawk Indians, arrived here: They took two Scalps within forty Yards of the French Camp, the one a French Officer, and the other a Soldier. They say the French have two Forts at the Narrows, and are building a third at the upper End of Lake George, where our Army must land.

Abercrombie's Regiment, Sir William Johnson,

with the Militia, and Bradstreet, with the Battoemen, I am told, are yet at the Carrying-Place.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Albany, dated September 2, 1756.

"The Fate of Oswego is confirmed by the Indians, with this additional shocking Circumstance, that the French have massacred every Soul except 150. We had before confirmed Accounts of the Place surrendering upon Capitulation; and if it were any other Enemy in the World than the French, I could not devise how to reconcile so different Accounts; but I can easily believe that the French would, on any Pretence, or none, if they saw any Advantage in it, break any Capitulation, and commit any Murders. An Attempt to strike somewhere must be hourly expected of the French. If the Country knew, I should rather say, were sensible of, their Danger, for they have been told of it, they would be more alert, nay, more in earnest, in their Defence, and we should have less to fear from the Enemy."

In a Letter from the Great Carrying-Place, dated August 22, it is said, that in the Defence of Oswego we had only one Officer killed, one wounded, and lost eight or nine private Men; and that there was in the Garrison above a Year's Provision and Ammunition for 2000 Men.

ANNAPOLIS, September 16.

Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; our Governor, opened the Session with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

I HAVE been obliged to call you together, before the Time to which you were Prorogued at the Conclusion of the last Session, by some Letters that I have lately received from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and the Earl of Loudoun: By the first I am required to recommend it to you in a particular Manner to make Provision, out of the Fund that is already raised in this Province, for repaying the Masters of such Indented Servants as have been entertained or may enlist in his Majesty's Forces, the Money paid by the said Masters upon the original Contract, in Proportion to the Time such Indented Servant had or may have to serve at the Time of their engaging in his Majesty's Service: That these are his Majesty's Instructions and Expectations, you will see by one of the Letters that will be laid before you; and as nothing but the Interest of your Constituents seems to be consulted thereby, I doubt not but you will, out of Regard to them, as well as in Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, readily appropriate to this Use part of the Sum which was lately granted for his Majesty's Service, and is yet unexpended. By the Earl of Loudoun's Letter you will find, that the present Situation of Affairs on this Continent lays his Lordship under a Necessity of conjuring and requiring you, in the most earnest and importunate Manner, to levy a Number of Men in this Colony, with the utmost Expedition, for the Regiment which his Majesty has graciously ordered to be raised in America, for the Defence of these Colonies. What makes his Lordship so urgent, and induces him to press you for a Number of Recruits at this Juncture, rather than Aid in any other Shape, you will learn from his Letter: And as his Majesty has signified his Pleasure, and expects you will apply the Money that you have raised or may grant for the Public Service, as the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces on the Continent shall direct, I persuade myself you will not hesitate to appropriate Part of the Money already Granted, in the Manner that his Lordship requires, especially as you must all be convinced, that by these Means you can most effectually promote his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare and Safety of this and the neighbouring Colonies. On the receipt of his Lordship's Letter, I sent Instructions to the Commanding Officers of the Militia to enlist Men in their respective Counties for the Royal American Regiment; a Copy of the Instructions I shall lay before you, hoping you will make Provision for repaying the Money that might be expended on that Service, and that my ready Compliance with his Lordship's Requisition, will meet with your Approbation.

You will observe, Gentlemen, that we are called on to lay an Embargo on Outward Bound Vessels laden with Provisions, and (as the Northern Governments have already done) to Prohibit, for a Time, the Exportation of any out of this Province: I hope you will immediately proceed to

Frame

Frame a Bill for the also very speedily answers to the Let

Gentlemen of the I have several oth you, but shall posty I understand that y mination on those and recommended

To his Excellency H Governor and Co the Province of M The humble ADI of A

May it please y

WE look upon fore the T rogued, as a Matter but return you our the same Time we Zeal for his Majesty Pains you have ta against the Attempt terate Enemies, and you have shown o deserves our utmost

We think that wces we have so oft Power shall be wi the carrying into which our most gra to direct, for the P this Continent, and Province.

September 15,

The Gove

Gentlemen of the

I HAVE long b anxious than yo Service, or the Saf And it gives me th your obliging Addr charge my Duty to b bitants of this Provi

To his Excellency H Governor and Co the Province of M The humble AD DE

May it please

WE, his Majest the Maryland, in Aff Excellency our Th the Opening of th assure your Excell this Season of th greatest Inconvenie as it gives us an Zeal for his Maj the Safety and W at this critical Jun ly sensible of our ger, you may dep with that Unanimi portance of the se mended by your E

When your Ex before us your I Officers of the M quence of the L not but we shall ready Compliance We shall alway ation whatever th cency, and fla enough in all ou probation.

September 15

The Go

Gentlemen of

I gives me P drest, that y Service, makes y nience of leaving glad it is in your nience in some do so, by coming Matters that ha dication.

Frame a Bill for this Purpose; and that you will also very speedily enable me to send acceptable answers to the Letters which you shall have to write.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

I have several other Matters to communicate to you, but shall postpone the Mention of them 'till I understand that you have come to some Determination on those which I have now submitted and recommended to your Consideration.

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

The humble ADDRESS of the Upper House of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE look upon your calling us together, before the Time to which we were prorogued, as a Matter so necessary, that we cannot but return you our sincere Thanks for it; and at the same Time we must acknowledge, that your Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and the Care and Pains you have taken to protect and secure us against the Attempts of our barbarous and inveterate Enemies, and the Vigour and Activity which you have shewn on all Occasions to that End, deserves our utmost Gratitude.

We think that we need not repeat the Assurances we have so often given, that nothing in our Power shall be wanting, to contribute towards the carrying into Execution the just Measures which our most gracious Sovereign has thought fit to direct, for the Preservation of his Dominions on this Continent, and the Safety and Welfare of this Province.

B. TASKER, President.

September 15, 1756.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

IHAVE long been convinced that none are more anxious than yourselves to promote his Majesty's Service, or the Safety and Welfare of Maryland: And it gives me the greatest Satisfaction to find by your obliging Address, that my Endeavours to discharge my Duty to his Sacred Majesty, and the Inhabitants of this Province, meet with your Approbation.

HOR^o. SHARPE

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

The humble ADDRESS of the House of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland, in Assembly convened, return your Excellency our Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening of this Session: And beg Leave to assure your Excellency, that tho' the Meeting at this Season of the Year is attended with the greatest Inconvenience, yet it affords us Pleasure, as it gives us an Opportunity of manifesting our Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and Concern for the Safety and Welfare of our Fellow-Subjects, at this critical Juncture. And as we are thoroughly sensible of our common and immediate Danger, you may depend upon our exerting ourselves with that Unanimity and Dispatch, which the Importance of the several interesting Matters recommended by your Excellency requires.

When your Excellency shall be pleased to lay before us your Instructions to the Commanding Officers of the Militia to enlist Men, in Consequence of the Lord Loudoun's Letter, we doubt not but we shall have Reason to approve your ready Compliance with his Lordship's Requisition. We shall always cheerfully take under Consideration whatever shall be communicated by your Excellency; and flatter ourselves we shall be happy enough in all our Returns to meet a general Approbation.

H. HOOPER, Speaker.

September 15, 1756.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

IT gives me Pleasure to find by your obliging Address, that your Zeal to promote his Majesty's Service, makes you cheerfully submit to the Inconvenience of leaving your Families at this Season: I am glad it is in your own Power to lessen that Inconvenience in some Measure; and doubt not but you will do so, by coming to a speedy Determination on the Matters that have been recommended to your Consideration.

HOR^o. SHARPE

Tuesday last, the Honourable Lower House of Assembly, ordered Writs of Election, for a Delegate to represent Somerset County, in the Room of the Hon. Robert Jenkins Henry, Esq; now one of his Lordship's Council; and, for a Delegate to represent this City, in the Room of Stephen Bordley, Esq; who, since his Election, has accepted the Offices of Attorney-General, and Naval-Officer of the Port of Annapolis.

The Election of this City, will be on Monday next.

Yesterday Morning died, in the Prime of Life, at Charles-Town, in Cecil County, Mr. MATTHIAS BORDLEY (formerly of this Town) Clerk of that County: A Gentleman much esteemed and beloved while Living, and whose Death is greatly regretted by all his Acquaintance.

Some few Days ago, two Men, in Calvert County, one of them Son-in-Law to the other, had two Battles at Fist-a-Cuff, and had parted and set down, and the Company thought all was over, when the Son-in-Law suddenly catch'd his Father's Head between his Legs, and gave him two or three hard Strokes on the back of his Neck, which kill'd him. The Coroner's Inquest brought in their Verdict *Wilful Murder*, and he will be tried at their Assizes next Week.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd,
Brig Achfah, John Hayward, from Glasgow;
Ship Frisby, John Cawsey, from Bristol;
Brig Nancy, Robert Bryce, from Barbados;
Schooner Elizabeth, William Perry, from Virginia.

Cleared for Departure,

Schooner Good Intent, James French, for Halifax;
Ship Sally-Brown, John Johnson, for London;
Sloop Sally, Sweatnam Burn, for Boston;
Schooner Nancy, William Hynson, for Boston;
Ship Greyhound, Alexander Scott, for London.

WHEREAS some evil and ill-disposed Person, void of all Humanity, barbarous and cruel, worse than the savage Indians massacring Christians, who may make some Defence, or if they should by Chance happen to escape, make some Complaint; but this extraordinary inhuman Cruelty was acted on dumb Creatures, either from the ill Disposition of Slaves or Servants, or by Order of their Master, done and executed in the following Manner, viz. On the 13th of this Instant September, four of the Subscriber's Cart Horses after being turn'd out at Night, one of which was found next Morning not far distant from Mr. Bordley's Quarter, which was ham-string'd, his Ears cut off, &c. My People being in Quest of the others all that Day could not find them, but next Morning went out again, and found the other three in like Manner, and not much distant from where the first was found, all cut and mangled to such a Degree that has rendered them quite useless; it may be reasonable to think that the said three Horses were concealed the Day before: In order to discover such barbarous Villains, any Person discovering the cruel Actor of the above abominable Action, so as the Offender may be had to Justice, shall have **TEN POUNDS** Reward, paid by **WILLIAM ROBERTS.**

THOSE Customers to this GAZETTE, who are long in Arrears, are requested to make Payment, to enable the Publisher to continue his Business, which, they must be sensible, is attended with great Expence; and those who are long indebted, and do not contrive to send their Money at the ensuing Provincial Court, (which they may easily do by their honest Neighbours) must not expect to receive any more Gazettes: At the same Time, those of his GOOD CUSTOMERS who pay annually, or as often as Convenience suits, are desired to accept of his hearty Thanks.

Frederick County, September 13, 1756.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on Tuesday the second Day of November next, at the late Dwelling-House of William Beall, deceased, for good Bills of Exchange, Sterling Cash, or Crop Tobacco,

A CHOICE Parcel of Land, containing about Three Hundred and Sixty-six Acres, well timber'd, whereon is a Plantation in good Repair, a good Dwelling-House, a Kitchen, and a good Cellar walled with Stone, with sundry other convenient Houses; also four good Tobacco-Houses, and two good Apple-Orchards; likewise some Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and some Household Furniture.

ELIZABETH BEALL, } Executors.
ALEXANDER BEALL, }

N. B. The Land lies within six Miles of Bladenburg, and is free from any Incumbrance.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 29th of this Instant September, for Bills of Exchange, or Currency,



A STRONG SCHOONER, Square-Stern'd, Maryland, built, about 18 Months old, carries about 2500 or 3000 Bushels of Grain: An Inventory of her Tackle may be seen at any Time before the Sale, and the Schooner view'd, on

THOMAS NORRIS.

applying to
The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock, at the Dock, in Annapolis.

N. B. Any Person inclinable to purchase before the Day of Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber: Time will be given for Payment, on Security, if required.

BROKE away on Saturday Night last, from the Ship Sally-Brown, then at the Mouth of Patapsco, with a Southerly Wind, the Ship's Long-Boat, being 21 Feet Keel, about 5 Feet Beam, Rigg'd Schooner Fashion, and had on board two full Water Casks, Rudder, Tiller, and some Stone Ballast. She is painted black and yellow, and her Sides are tarr'd.

Whoever takes her up and gives Notice to Capt. John Brown at Bohemia, or Mr. James Dick, Merchant, at Annapolis, shall have a Pistole Reward.

August 12, 1756.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Tuckahoe-Bridge, in Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named Anthony Tucker, was born in the West of England, and speaks that Dialect broad, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, had short, strait, dark Hair, he is a Weaver by Trade, but can Plough and do other Plantation work, and walks wide occasioned by a Rupture: Had on when he went away, an old rusty Hat, a dark colour'd Cloth Coat, a blue Grogram Jacket, with a Piece of blue Serge in the Middle of the Back to make it wide enough for him, mix'd Camblet Breeches, much worn on the Knees, brown Off-nabrigs Shirt, (and two others besides what he had on), and indifferent Stockings and Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to me, shall be reasonably rewarded, besides what the Law allows.

JOHN MAYNE.

Mr. Prace

ROBERT ROWAND, COPPER-SMITH,

At Mr. Creagh's Shop in ANNAPOLIS,

IN TENDS to carry on that Business, and hopes the Public will favour him with their Commands, as they may depend on being as well used; and their Work as neatly finished off, as in London, by *Their humble Servant,*

ROBERT ROWAND.

N. B. He tins and braisers all Sorts of Brasses and Copper Work; and makes Worms for Stills.

THERE is at the Plantation of Robert Teves, in Baltimore County, in the Fork of the Falls of Patapsco, taken up as a Stray, a dark brown Mare, about 13 Hands high, and 4 Years old, neither docked nor branded, paces naturally, and can trot, has a few grey Hairs in her Forehead.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Charles Clements, in Charles County, (having used thereabouts near two Years), taken up as a Stray, a grey Mare, branded on the Table of her Buttock I P.

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

THERE are at the Plantation of Lotman Elbert, in Queen-Anne's County, taken up as Strays, two Colts, viz.

A small Sorrel Mare, about two Years old, neither docked nor branded, has a small Star in her Forehead. The other a small Black Stallion, about the same Age, neither docked nor branded.

The Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, for ready Money only,

CHOICE Madeira WINE, and Barbados CRUM, by the Gallon.

Likewise, a fine, likely, young, American born Negro Wench, fit for Town or Country Business.

JOHN CLAPHAM.

JUST IMPORTED,
From LONDON, in the Ship LYON, Captain
DYER, and from GLASGOW in the Brig-
antine ACHSAH, and to be Sold by the Subscriber,
at his Store in ANNAPOLIS, at reasonable
Rates, the sundry GOODS undermentioned, for
Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit,

SUPER-FINE blue, black, cinnamon, mix'd
grey and claret colour'd, with Variety of other
low priced Broad-Cloths, German Serge, blue, red,
green and colour'd Half-Thicks, Bear-skins, 2 and
1/2 wide Frizes, Rugs, Blankets, Kendal Cottons,
blue, green and pink colour'd Callimancoes, Tam-
mies, strip'd Sattins, check'd Barley Corns, Da-
parks, Yard and Half-yard wide Cords, blue and
green Camblets, Men's Stocking Breeches, Bom-
bazens, single Allopecens, Norwich and Hat-band
Crapes, Callicoes, and Variety of Chintz, fine
Irish Tobins, Tartans, broad and narrow striped
Hollands, check'd and striped Cottons, Silk and
Cotton Gowns, Counterpanes, white Jeans, dyed
Fustians, Grand Durels, Everlastings, scarlet and
black Hair-Shags, Genoa Velvets, blue, black, and
cream colour'd Silk Sattins, Silk Allamode, blue
and black Serge Dufoys, Men's black and white
Silk Stockings, Scotch Hollands, Irish Linens,
Cambricks, clear Lawns, black and white Lace,
Bandannoes, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen
Ditto, Cotton Romals, Womens Scarlet Cloaks,
Ribbons, Ferrets, Galloons, Mens Silk Caps, few-
ing Silk, Needles, Pins, Playing Cards, Horn,
Bone and Ivory Combs, Womens Kid, white
Lamb, and colour'd Gloves and Mittens, Mens
best Buck, tann'd Leather, white, glaz'd and
colour'd Gloves, Mens and Womens Mourning
Ditto, Crewels, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces,
Nonsopretties, Quality Binding, Filleting, Hol-
land and Twill'd Tapes, Gartering, silveriz'd and
gilt Buttons, Corks, Cotton-Wick, Pipes, Fig-
Blue, Lampblack, Brimstone, Rosin, Glue, Al-
lom, single and double refined Sugars, Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, best Hyson, Green and
Bohea Teas, Mens and Womens Shoes, Hats,
Mens and Womens Worsted, Yarn and Thread
Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Osnabrigs,
Hempen-Rolls, Bed-Ticking, Check Linens, and
Buckrams, Hair-Cloths, Wadding, black, blue
and white, with Variety of colour'd Shalloons,
Osnabrigs colour'd and white Threads, Variety
of Buttons and Hair, Writing Paper, large and
small blank Ledgers and Journals, Bibles and Tes-
taments, Primmers, Psalters, Spelling and Prayer
Books, Table Knives and Forks, Clasp Ditto, Raz-
ors, Scissars, Shoe-Buckles, Sleeve-Buttons, Coat
and best Metal Ditto, with Variety of other Cut-
lery, Brasery, Tin and Pewter Ware, Mens and
Womens Saddles, Bridles, Cruppers, Girths, Horse-
Whips, Stone Bottle Jugs from 1 to 5 Gallons,
Variety of China, 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. 24d.
and 30d. Nails, 3d. 4d. and 6d. Brads, small
Tacks, Pump, Scupper and Hob Nails, 1/2, 1,
and 1 1/2 Inch Augurs, Cut-Whip- & Hand-Saw
Files, Two Foot Rules, Stilliards, Hand Saws,
Box Irons, Plane Irons, Locks, and Brasses for
Desks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Iron rimm'd
Ditto, H, HL and * Garnet Hinges, Frying
Pans, Hoes, Axes, Adzes, Copper Stew Pans and
Coffee-Pots, Claret Wine, Jamaica Spirit, Bar-
bados Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, barrel'd
Pork, Soal and Upper Leather, and great Variety
of other Goods not particularly mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN.

P. S. Whereas I intend to depart this Pro-
vince, as early next Summer as my Business will
permit, think proper to give this Notice, That all
Persons indebted to me preceding this Date
(many of whom are in old Arrears) make speedy
Payments, or settle the same by Bond, or Notes of
Hand, otherwise I am determined to take every
Method the Law permits, to bring them to that
Period. And whereas many People have formerly
put Hides, and Skins, into my Tan-Yard and
never call'd for the Leather, notwithstanding large
Quantities is finished, and some Part hath laid
by me for Years past; I hereby give Notice, that all
Hides and Skins brought into the said Yard pre-
ceding the first of March last, are or will be finish-
ed some Time in November next, and if not taken
away by the Owner, by the first of December, I
then intend to make public Sale of them, to pay
for the Tanning: I also continue to take in Hides,
and Skins, to be tann'd for others, until March next.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 29th of this Instant
September (on the Premises) at XII o'Clock at
Noon, for Sterling or Currency,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the Fork
of Patuxent, near the lower End, whereon
the Subscriber now lives, containing 100 Acres,
great Part of which is good Meadow Land, where-
on is a pretty good Dwelling-House, Tobacco-
House, and other convenient Buildings, a good
Orchard of upwards of 200 good bearing Apple-
Trees, and a good Grist-Mill, which never wants
Water, being supplied by Patuxent River.

X 2

JOHN FOWLER.

Chester-Town, September 7, 1756.

RAN away this Morning, from the Mouth
of Chester-River, the two following Sailors,
belonging to the Ship Frisby, Capt. George Davie,
just arrived from Bristol, viz.

Matthew Brown, an Englishman, about 5 Feet
10 Inches high, a well-set lusty Fellow, of a swar-
thy Complexion, and wears his own Hair, which
is black. He had on a white Jacket, trimm'd
with black, a blue Great-Coat, a Pair of Boots,
a Pair of thick Duck Trowsers, and a Dutch mill'd
Cap instead of a Hat.

William Sweatman, a tall slender Fellow, an
Englishman, of a brown Complexion, and has a
small Impediment in his Speech. Had on a blue
Jacket, lined with white, and had white Bone
Buttons, a red Great-Coat, and Sailor's Trowsers.

They stole the Ship's Yawl; she is a neat fix-
oar'd rowing Boat, Turpentine Sides, painted black
and yellow; her Outside Moulding Streak and
Back-Board; her Thoughts and Inside Work, the
fore Part red; fixed with 4 Oars, 2 Sprit-sails,
and a Jib: Had in her also, a Ship's Draw-
Bucket, a Scitt to throw Water out with, and a
two Gallon Keg. They went off with a strong
Southerly Wind, and it is suppos'd either stood
a-crofs to Baltimore, or made up the Bay; 'tis
probable they will go up some where to the Head
of the Bay, and make a-crofs towards Philadelphia.

Whoever apprehends the said Villains, and se-
cures them in some Goal, so that they may be
brought to Justice, shall have Two Pistoles Re-
ward for each; and whoever takes up and secures
the Boat, and gives Notice, shall have One Pis-
tole, paid by 2 THOMAS RINGGOLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I shall
attend at Mr. Middleton's, in Annapolis, dur-
ing the Term of the next Provincial Court, to
receive his Lordship's Rents from those Gentlemen
who hold Lands in Baltimore County, and reside
in different Parts of the Province. As it would
be attended with a good Deal of Trouble to wait
on them at their respective Houses, I hope none
will delay settling (for the Year's Rent) during
the sitting of the said Court.

3

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff
of Baltimore County.

TO BE SOLD, on THURSDAY the 23d
of this Instant September, for Bills of Exchange,
Paper or Sterling Money,

THE Land and Plantation which was late-
ly the Property of Mr. Charles Scott, of Kent
County, situate on the North-West Branch of Lang-
ford's Bay, within a Mile of Sharaban's Warehouse,
and half that Distance from a Grist-Mill and the
Parish Church of St. Paul's: It is allowed to be a
very convenient Place for trading, for either To-
bacco or Grain, having good Navigation up the
said Branch, and is almost surrounded with salt
and fresh Water, besides being well supplied with
good Springs: The Land is in Quantity 455 A-
cres, is more than half clear'd, well fenced, fit for
Cultivation, and remarkably good for producing
Tobacco, Indian Corn, Wheat, or any other Grain.
The Houses are, a well-built double framed Barn,
a small Log-House, with a Brick Chimney, a
Log'd Quarter and Meat-House, with a good new
double Frame raised for a Dwelling-House, the
former being accidentally burnt. There will like-
wise be Sold on the same Day, or the Sale contin-
ued, on the said Plantation, some choice young
SLAVES, both Men and Women; also the
Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and Household Fur-
niture, belonging to the Estate of the said Scott.

N. B. The Land is encumbered with the
Dower of X 3 ANNE SCOTT, Executrix.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, at the Subscriber's
Plantation, on Thursday the 7th Day of October
next, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A CHOICE Parcel of NEGROES, con-
sisting of Men, Women, and Children.
Also, a Tract of Land, lying in Frederick Coun-
ty, containing Eight Hundred Acres.

Likewise, a very great Stock of choice Cattle,
Sheep, and Horses. And Variety of Household
Furniture.

THOMAS PINDELL.

Annapolis, September 2, 1756.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly of
this Province, made the last Session, enti-
tuled, *An Act for granting a Supply of Forty Thou-
sand Pounds for his Majesty's Service*, &c. it is En-
acted, "That all and every Person or Persons,
"holding any Tract or Parcel of Land, within
"this Province, in an Estate of Freehold at the
"least, shall pay, by even and equal Portions,
"on or before the 25th Day of March, and the
"29th of September, yearly, and every Year, du-
"ring the Continuance of this Act (the first Pay-
"ment to begin and be made on or before the
"29th Instant) the Sum of One Shilling Current
"Money for every Hundred Acres, and so in Pro-
"portion for a greater or less Quantity; and on
"all Papists Lands Two Shillings Current Money
"for every Hundred Acres." And as I am com-
missioned by his Excellency, HORATIO SHARPE,
Esq; to receive the Land-Tax in Anne-Arundel
County, I give this public Notice to all Persons
concerned, that if they do not make Payments,
agreeable to the Directions of the aforesaid Act,
that I must and will, as far as possible, comply
with what is required of me, which is to distress
every Person who shall not make Payment in
Time; as I must also do with all Batchelors re-
turned by the several Vestries, who are directed
by this Act to pay by the tenth of August last, and
have not yet complied.

I must once more remind all Persons who have
not paid their Quit-Rents (which but a very few
have yet done) that I will make Distraint on every
Person as soon as the 29th of September is past, as
I do not intend to put it in any one's Power to tell
me next Year I shall only distress for one Year's
Quit-Rents.

JOHN RAITT, Receiver
of Anne-Arundel County.

N. B. All Retailers are to take Notice to pay
for all Liquors that they have consumed, bartered,
or sold, on or before the 20th Instant; all private
Consumers on or before the 20th Instant, and also
return an Account immediately of Liquors taken
into their Possession since their first Entrance; and
the Owners of Billiard-Tables are desired to take
Notice, that their Time of Payment is come.

PHILEMON YOUNG,

At the SIGN of the



In LOWER-MARLBOROUGH,

KEEPS a House of good ENTERTAIN-
MENT, where all Gentlemen may be well
accommodated; and their Horses, &c. well taken
Care of.

August 10, 1756.

DESERTED from his Quarters, in the
Town of Baltimore, the 3d Instant, *Sabris*
Sellers, junior, enlisted and attested a private Sol-
dier in Major-General Lascelles's Regiment. It is
suspected he is gone towards Patapsco Neck, where
his Mother and some of his Relations dwell. He
is about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, of a
fallow Complexion, black Eyes, dark brown short
Hair, a down Look, and hesitates a little in his
Speech. He had on when he went away, a coarse
Felt Hat, a striped Silk Handkerchief about his
Neck, a Check Shirt, long coarse Trowsers, and
a Pair of Shoes almost new. Whoever takes up
the said Defenter, and brings him to Capt. Gar-
ner, at Mr. Cary's, Inn-holder, in Baltimore, or
secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals on the
Continent of North-America, on Notice given, shall
have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all
necessary Charges paid. All Persons are cau-
tioned against harbouring or concealing the said
Defenter, as they may expect to be prosecuted on
the Act of Parliament with the utmost Severity.

S. GARDNER.

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. 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.

M A

P A K

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THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 23, 1756.

P A R I S, May 31.

It appears by the following List of the Killed and Wounded in the late Sea Fight in the Mediterranean, that every Ship in the Line in our Squadron had a Share in the Action, though it is not yet clear to us whether every capital Ship of the English engaged.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Foudroyant	2	9
Redoubtable	12	37
Couronne	0	3
Temeraire	0	15
Guerrier	0	42
Lion	2	7
Sage	0	7
Orpheus	10	9
Content	6	18
Triton	5	14
Hippopotame	2	10
Fier	0	4

Total, 39 Killed, 175 Wounded.

Besides nine Officers wounded, but none killed.

Paris, June 6. The Ministry are greatly nettled at some Expressions in the King of England's Declaration of War, which they publicly affirm to be gross Falshoods. A counter Declaration is actually preparing. They are also piqued at the entire stopping, all at once, of the Communication between the two Kingdoms by Means of the Packet Boats. Whatever be the Issue of the Expedition to Minorca, it is rumoured at Court that M. de la Galissoniere will be recalled, and M. du Bois de la Mothe, who gave sufficient Proofs of his Capacity by transporting a Body of Forces to Canada, appointed to command in his Room. We also expect, that M. de Perrier will, by his good Conduct, gain Laurels. His true Destination is against some of the English Caribbee Islands, particularly Barbados.

Paris, June 12. Count du Bois de la Mothe, is sailed from Brest with a Squadron of nine Men of War: His Destination we have not yet learned.

The Declaration of War against England is not yet published; but it is still thought it will soon come out, in two or three Days at farthest.

Extra of a Letter from Waterford, dated May 19.

A rich Vessel from St. Domingo being met a Day or two ago by a fishing Boat, the Master desired the Fisherman to carry him to the nearest Port, whether Cork, Waterford, or any other Place; and the Fisherman accordingly brought him to Passage, within five Miles of this City, where the Ship was boarded by the King's Officers, and seized for his Majesty's Use. She had 28 Men on board, and five Passengers bound to France. The Cargo is valued at 11,000 Pounds, and consists of 35 Hogsheads of clayed Sugar, 275 Hogsheads brown ditto, 91 Hogsheads and several Quarter Casks of Coffee; 3 Hogsheads, 2 Puncheons and 2 Quarter Casks of Indigo, some Cotton, and two Guns, but neither of them mounted. It is supposed that her Provisions were very short, and the Wind being strong at East, they were afraid of being blown into the Western Ocean, where they must have perished for Want of Food, had they not luckily met this Boat.

In Consequence of an Address presented by the Honourable the Lower House of Assembly, his Excellency the Governor has thought fit to order the Printer of this Gazette to publish

The ACT for the better recruiting his Majesty's Forces on the Continent of America; and for the better Regulation of the Army, and preventing of Desertion there.

WHEREAS the speedy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's Regiments of Foot,

and other Land Forces in North-America, is, in the present Situation of Affairs, of great Importance to the Security and Defence of the British Provinces and Colonies: And whereas there are in several of the said Provinces and Colonies, great Numbers of indented Servants, who may be willing to enlist as Soldiers, in such of his Majesty's Forces as now are, or hereafter may be, employed in the said Provinces or Colonies: But whereas Doubts may arise, whether such indented Servants can be legally enlisted; for obviating whereof, May it please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all or any of the Officers of any of his Majesty's Forces serving in America, to enlist as a Soldier or Soldiers, any such indented Servant or Servants, in any of the British Provinces or Colonies on the Continent of America, who shall be willing to enter and enlist in any of the said Forces; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless, That if the Owner, Proprietor, or Master of such indented Servant, shall object to the said Servant's enlisting as a Soldier, within Six Months after such Enlistment, the Officer enlisting such indented Servant, or the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Company in which such indented Servant shall serve, at the Time such Objection is made, shall either give him up to his said Owner, Proprietor, or Master, on receiving back the enlisting Money; or shall pay such Sum, as any Two Justices of the Peace in the Province or Colony where the said Owner, Proprietor, or Master, of such indented Servant so enlisting as aforesaid doth reside, shall, on Application of either of the said Officers, adjudge to be a reasonable Recompence to him the said Owner, Proprietor, or Master, in Proportion to the original Purchase-money given by the said Owner, Proprietor, or Master, for the said indented Servant, and to the Time of Service, yet remaining to be performed in Consequence of his Indenture.

And, to prevent any unjust or fraudulent Arrests of Soldiers, after they have enlisted in any of the said Forces, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person whatsoever who shall list and enter himself as a Volunteer, in any of his Majesty's said Forces, shall be liable to be taken out of his Majesty's Service, by any Process or Execution whatsoever (other than for some criminal Matter) unless for a real Debt, or other just Cause of Action; and unless, before the taking out such Process or Execution (not being for a criminal Matter) the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs therein, or some other Person or Persons in his or their Behalf, shall make Affidavit before one or more Judge or Judges of the Court, out of which such Process or Execution shall issue, or before some Person authorized to take Affidavits in such Court, that to his or their Knowledge the original Sum, justly due and owing to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs from the Defendant or Defendants, in the Action or Cause of Action, on which such Process shall issue, or the original Debt for which such Process or Execution shall be issued out, amounts to the Value of Ten Pounds Sterling, at least, over and above all Costs of Suit, in the same Action, or in any other Action, on which the same shall be grounded; a Memorandum of which Oath shall be marked on the Back of such Process or Writ; for which Memorandum or Oath no Fee shall be taken; and if any Person so enlisting as a Soldier in his Majesty's said Forces, shall nevertheless be arrested contrary to the Intent of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any Judge or Judges of such Court, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace of the Province or Colony in which such Arrest shall be made, upon Complaint made by the Party arrest-

ed, or by any of his superior Officers, to examine into the same, by Oath of the Parties (which Oath he or they are respectively hereby impowered to administer) or otherwise, and by Warrant under his or their Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals, to discharge such Soldier so arrested or detained, contrary to the Intent of this Act, without paying any Fee or Fees, upon due Proof made before him or them, that such Soldier so arrested or detained, was legally enlisted as a Soldier in his Majesty's Service, and was arrested and detained, contrary to the Intent of this Act; and also to award to the Party complaining such Costs, as such Judge or Judges, Justice or Justices, shall think reasonable: For the Recovery whereof, such Party shall have the like Remedy as the Person who made the said Arrest, or took out the Execution, might have had for his Costs, or as the Plaintiff in the said Action might have had for the Recovery of his Costs, in case Judgment had been given for him with Costs, against the Defendant in the said Action.

And, to the End that honest Creditors, who aim only at the Recovery of their just Debts, may not be hindered from suing for the same, but may be able to proceed in a more speedy and cheap Method; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, upon Notice first given in Writing of the Cause of Action to such Person or Persons so enlisted, or left at his or their last Place of Residence, before his or their enlisting, to file a common Appearance in any Action to be brought for or upon account of any Debt whatsoever, so as to intitle such Plaintiff to proceed therein to Judgment and Outlawry, and to have an Execution thereupon, other than against the Body or Bodies of him or them so enlisted as aforesaid; this Act, or any other Law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, That if any Commission, or Non-commission Officer, or Soldier, shall be accused of any Capital Crime, or of any Violence or Offence against the Person, Estate, or Property, of any of his Majesty's Subjects, which is punishable by the known Laws of the Colony or Province where such Crime shall be committed; the Commanding Officer or Officers of the respective Regiment, Battalion, Company, or Party, in his Majesty's Service in America, is and are hereby required to use his and their utmost Endeavours to deliver over such accused Person to the Civil Magistrate; and shall be also aiding and assisting to the Officers of Justice in the seizing and apprehending such respective Offender, in order to bring him to his Trial; and if any such Commanding Officer shall wilfully neglect or refuse, upon Application made to him for that Purpose, to deliver over any such accused Person to the Civil Magistrate, or to be aiding and assisting to the Officers of Justice in the apprehending such Offender, every such Officer so offending, and being thereof convicted before any Two or more Justices of the Peace for the Province or Colony where the Fact shall be committed, by the Oath of two credible Witnesses, shall be ipso facto cashiered, and utterly disabled to hold any Civil or Military Employment in his Majesty's Service; provided the said Conviction be affirmed at the next Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, or Goal Delivery, to be held for the said Province or Colony, and a Certificate thereof be transmitted to the Judge Advocate, who is hereby required to certify the same to the next Court-martial.

And, for preventing Soldiers from deserting his Majesty's Service, and encouraging the apprehending of Deserters in the said Province and Colonies; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Constable, Headborough, Tythingman, or any other Civil Officer, of the Town or Place where any Person who may be reasonably suspected to be a Deserter shall be found, to apprehend, or cause him

him to be apprehended, and to cause such respective Person to be brought before any Justice of the Peace living in or near such Town or Place, who shall examine such suspected Person; and if by his own Confession, or the Testimony of one or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses upon Oath (which Oath such Justice is hereby empowered to administer) it shall appear that such Person is a listed Soldier, and ought to be with the Regiment, Company, or Battalion, to which he belongs, such Justice of the Peace shall forthwith cause him to be conveyed to the Goal of the Town or Place where he shall be so apprehended, and transmit an Account thereof, either to the Commanding Officer of the said Regiment, Battalion, or Company, or to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province or Colony in which such Defenter shall be apprehended, to the End such Person may be proceeded against according to Law; and the Keeper of such Goal shall receive the full Subsistence of such Defenter or Deserters, during the Time he or they shall continue in his Custody, for the Maintenance of such Defenter or Deserters, but shall not be intitled to any Fee or Reward, on account of the Imprisonment of such Defenter or Deserters; any Law or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And for the better Encouragement of Persons to apprehend Deserters, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which any such Defenter shall belong, shall pay, or cause to be paid, into the Hands of such Person who shall apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any Defenter from his Majesty's Service, the Sum of Twenty Shillings Sterling Money for every Defenter that shall be so apprehended and committed.

And for the more effectual preventing any Person from harbouring Deserters, or buying their Arms, Cloaths, or Accoutrements, in the said Provinces or Colonies; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall harbour, conceal, or assist, any Defenter from his Majesty's Service, knowing him to be such, each and every Person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling; and if any Person shall knowingly detain, buy, or exchange, or otherwise receive any Arms, Cloaths, Caps, or other Furniture, belonging to his Majesty, from any Soldier or Defenter, upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever, or cause the Colour of such Cloaths to be changed, each and every Person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling, upon Conviction, by the Oath of one or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses, before any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the Colony or Province where the Offence shall be committed; which said respective Penalties shall be levied by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of such Offender or Offenders, by Warrant under the Hand or Hands of such Justice or Justices of the Peace, and shall be applied, one Moiety to the Informer, or Person by whose Means such Defenter shall be apprehended, and the other Moiety to the Commanding Officer of the Troop or Company to which such Defenter or Soldier shall respectively belong; and in case any such Offender, who shall be convicted of harbouring or assisting any such Defenter or Deserters, or of having knowingly received any Arms, Cloaths, Caps, or other Furniture, belonging to his Majesty, or of having caused the Colour of such Cloaths to be changed, shall not have sufficient Goods and Chattels to answer the Payment of the said respective Penalties, or shall not within four Days after Conviction pay the same, that then, and in every such Case, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall and may, by Warrant under his or their Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals, either commit such Offender to the common Goal of the Place where the Offence shall be committed, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, for any Time, not exceeding three Months, or cause such Offender to be publicly whipt.

Provided always, That if any Officer shall break open, or forcibly enter any Dwelling-house or Out-house to search for Deserters, without a Warrant from one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace (which Warrant such Justice or Justices are hereby empowered to grant to a Commission Officer only) such Officer shall, for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds Sterling; to be recovered by any Person or Persons who shall sue for the same in any Court of Record in any Province or Colony on the Continent of America.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when and as often as any Person or Persons shall be enlisted as a Sol-

dier or Soldiers in his Majesty's Land Forces on the Continent of America, he and they shall within the Space of Four Days, but not sooner than Twenty-four Hours after such enlisting, be carried before the next Justice of the Peace for the County, City, or Place, or of the Chief Magistrate of any City or Town of the Province or Colony where such Person shall be so enlisted (not being an Officer of the Army) and before such Justice or Chief Magistrate, he or they shall be at Liberty to declare his or their Dissent to such enlisting, and upon such Declaration, and returning the enlisting Money, and also each Person so dissenting paying the Sum of Twenty Shillings Sterling for the Charges expended or laid out upon him, such Person or Persons so enlisted shall be forthwith discharged and set at Liberty in the Presence of such Justice or Chief Magistrate; but if such Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect within the Space of Twenty-four Hours to return and pay such Money as aforesaid, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be enlisted, as if he or they had given his or their Assent thereto before the said Justice or Chief Magistrate; or if such Person or Persons shall declare his or their having voluntarily enlisted himself or themselves, then such Justice or Chief Magistrate shall, and he is hereby required forthwith to certify under his Hand that such Person or Persons is or are duly enlisted, setting forth the Place of the Birth and Calling of him or them respectively (if known) and that the Second and Sixth Sections of the Articles of War against Mutiny and Desertion were read to him or them, and that he or they had taken the Oath mentioned in the said Articles of War; and if any such Person or Persons so to be certified as duly enlisted, shall refuse to take the Oath of Fidelity before the said Justice or Chief Magistrate, it shall and may be lawful for such Officer from whom he has received such Money as aforesaid, to detain or confine such Person or Persons until he or they shall take the Oath before required; and every military Officer who shall act contrary thereto, or offend herein, shall be forthwith cashiered and displaced from his Office, and shall be utterly disabled to have or hold any military Office or Employment in his Majesty's Service; and for every such Offence, shall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered as any other Penalty is by this Act directed to be recovered.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall receive the Enlisting-money from any Officer (knowing it to be such) and shall abscond, or refuse to go before such Justice or Chief Magistrate, in order to declare his Assent or Dissent, as aforesaid; such Person or Persons shall be deemed and taken to be enlisted, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and shall and may be proceeded against, as if he or they had taken the Oath directed by the said Articles of War to be taken before such Justice or Chief Magistrate.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, and every Clause, Article, and Matter therein contained, shall have Continuance for the Space of Three Years, from and after the Twenty-fifth of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-six, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

B O S T O N, August 30.

We hear, that on the 11th of this Instant, Captain Rogers returned to Fort William Henry, at Lake George, he having been out with a Party; but they were discovered by two Frenchmen; upon which they made the best of their Way back, without doing any Thing further than killing about thirty Horses and Cattle. One of Captain Rogers's Party, who went out about two Months ago, as lately mentioned in this Paper, to have gone to look for his Pack, and being missed, it was thought he was carried Prisoner to Ticonderoga, has since got back to the Fort at the Lake, having only lost his Way in the Woods.

N E W - Y O R K, September 6.

We hear from New-Jersey, that on Sunday Night, the 29th past, three Men arrived at Elizabeth-Town in a poor, weak, and starving Condition, to wit, Thomas Sherby, Benjamin Springer, and John Denite, who had been Prisoners among the Indians, and were almost naked, having only old Indian Blankets about them to cover their Nakedness. They made their Escape from the Indians at a Place called Jenango, an Indian Town, situate near the Head of Susquehanna, and were 32 Days in the Woods, during which Time they suffered great Hardships, for want of Food, and were obliged to eat Rattle-snakes, Black-snakes, Frogs, and such Vermin; and some-

times they could find nothing to eat for Days together. The first Settlements they made, where they found any Inhabitants, was the upper Fort upon Delaware River, in New-Jersey, called Cole's Fort; and from thence they were sent under a Guard to Elizabeth-Town, for fear the White People should annoy them, they looking more like Indians than Christians, being very swarthy, and their Hair cut by the Savages after the Indian Fashion, and dressed only in Indian Blankets. Springer says, that he was taken Prisoner the 22d Day of May last, when being at Work at one Anthony Swartwout's in Sussex County, New-Jersey, about ten o'Clock in the Morning two Indians attacked the House, and shot Swartwout's Wife dead upon the Spot. They then seized Swartwout and Springer, and three of the Indians drove Springer away with a Negro, who they had taken the Night before at one Capt. Hunt's, in said County, making them run all the Way until they came to the River Delaware, which they crossed on a Raft of Rails, about 8 Miles above Col. Van Campen's. When they were got about a Mile and a Half into Pennsylvania, they waited in the Bushes for the two Indians who were left behind with Swartwout and his Children; and in about an Hour and a Half the said Indians came to them with only two of Swartwout's Children, a Girl about 12 Years old, and a Boy about 9. These Children told Springer, that the Indians had killed three of the Children at the House, and had killed and scalped their Father about seven Miles from the House, near a Brook, where they likewise killed their little Sister, and threw her into the Brook. The Indians then carried Springer, Swartwout's two Children, and the Negro, to the Indian Towns, where they were dispersed about. Hunt's Negro told Springer, That young Hunt, Brother to Capt. Hunt, who was also taken Prisoner with him, was killed by the Indians, in endeavouring to make his Escape from them.

This is the first Intelligence we have had of Swartwout and his Children, and of young Hunt and the Negro, since they were missing in May last, when Captain Hunt's House was burnt to the Ground. Sherby says, he was made Prisoner at Juniata, in Pennsylvania, by six Indians at the House of Daniel Williams in December last, when Williams himself was killed, and Sherby and Williams's Wife carried into Captivity. Denite was taken Prisoner in the back Parts of Maryland by seven Indians, in May last, as he and another were splitting Rails, who were both carried into Captivity. They were all three taken care of at Elizabeth-Town, and a Collection was made for them to cloath them, and to enable them to travel to their several Places of Abode.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 9.

Since our last came to Town John Cox, a young Lad, who escaped from the Indians on the 14th of August last, and gives us the following Information, viz.

"That himself, his Brother Richard, and John Craig, were taken Prisoners in the Beginning of February last, by nine Delaware Indians, from a Plantation, distant about two Miles from McDowell's Mill, and carried to the Kittanning Town, on the Ohio: That on his Way thither he met Shingas, with a Party of 30 Men, and afterwards Captain Jacobs, with 15, who were going on a Design to destroy the Settlements in Conococheague: That when he arrived at Kittanning, he saw there about 100 fighting Men, of the Delaware Tribe, with their Families, and about 50 English Prisoners, consisting of Men, Women and Children: That during his Stay there, Shingas and Jacobs's Parties returned, the one with 9 Scalps, and 10 Prisoners, the other with several Scalps, and 5 Prisoners; and that another Company of 18, came from Diaboga, with 17 Scalps fixed on a Pole, and carried them to Fort Duquesne, to obtain their Reward: That the Warriors held a Council, which, with their War Dances, continued a Week; after which Capt. Jacobs went off with a Party of 48 Men, intending (as he was told) to fall upon the Inhabitants of Paxton: That the Indians frequently said they were resolved to kill all the white Folks, except a few, with whom they would afterwards make a Peace: That they made an Example of one Paul Bradley, whom they, agreeable to their usual Cruelty, beat for Half an Hour with Clubs and Tomahawks, and afterwards fastening him to a Post, cropped his Ears close to his Head; after which an Indian chopt off his Fingers, and another, with a red hot Iron, burnt him all over the Belly, in such a barbarous Manner, that occasioned a Smoke, by which the Prisoner (who, with the other white People, they obliged to be Witnesses of their horrid Barbarity) could hardly see him: That then they shot him full of Arrows and at last killed and scalped him, and made the Prisoner burn his Body.

He likewise says further, that about the Beginning of March he was taken by three Indians to Diaboga, where he found about 50 Warriors belonging to the Delaware, Mohicon and Minsha Tribes, and about 20 German Prisoners: That while he was there the Indians frequently went in Parties of 12, to destroy the Inhabitants, and as often returned with their Scalps, but no Prisoners: That their whole Conversation was continually filled with Expressions of Vengeance against the English, and Resolutions to kill them, and lay waste their Country: That in May all the Indians removed from Diaboga about 25 Miles higher up the River to plant Corn, where most of them have since lived.

That they, with the mer, have been in a Venison and Corn, and Dog-sleth, and the few in the Woods: That want of Food: That went off from the Sufficiency of Provisions and Ammunition: That while they talked several Times of and many of them offered to starve; for that the Scalps were not sufficient to receive from them more. But that old Man and one of their Chiefs entering into any peace had constantly encouraged while these Things were among them, and info live with the English, every Thing they want starving from carrying.

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That they, with the Prisoners, during the whole Summer, have been in a starving Condition, having very little Venison and Corn, and reduced to the Necessity of eating Dog-flesh, and the few Roots and Berries they could collect in the Woods: That several of the Prisoners have died for want of Food: That six Weeks ago, about 100 Indians went off from the Susquehanna to the Ohio, for a Supply of Provisions and Ammunition, and were expected back in 30 Days: That while they were in this distressed Situation they talked several Times of making Peace with the English, and many of them observed that it was better to do so than starve; for that the Rewards the French gave them for Scalps were not sufficient to support them, not having received from them more than one Loaf of Bread for each Scalp. But that old Makomey, the Master of this Prisoner, and one of their Chiefs, endeavoured to dissuade them from entering into any peaceable Measures with the English, and while these Things were in Agitation, an Indian Chief came among them, and informed them that the Mingo's could live with the English, and be furnished with Provisions and every Thing they wanted, while they the Delawares were starving from carrying on War against them.

That about two Months ago, he saw several of the Indians going away, with an Intention (as he was informed) to know of the Governor of Pennsylvania, whether the English would agree to make Peace; but that he was told by Makomey, they were only gone to see whether the English were strong, and get Provisions from them.

That on the 9th of August he left Dihoga, and came down the River in a Canoe, with Makomey, to Gnahay, to get some Corn that was left under Ground, and that in the Morning after he arrived there, the Indian having gone out to hunt, he made his Escape on the 14th, and came to Fort Augusta at six o'Clock that Evening, very much fatigued.

He adds, that in the Engagement at Sideling Hill in April last there were only three Indians killed; and that they carried but five of the Prisoners they took there to Kittanning, having lost about twenty of them in the Woods.

We have advice from Cumberland County, that the Widow Ramsay, and two Children, and two of the Name of Clugston, were all killed by the Indians on the First Instant, at the Foot of the South Mountain, as they were flying from their Habitations to York County: And that the Woman's Head was cut off, and her Body mangled in a most cruel Manner.

We hear further from the same County, that the Indians are daily murdering and making Captives Numbers of People: And that from Carlisle to Swearingham's Ferry, in Virginia, there is not an Inhabitant to be seen, a few in Shippenburg excepted.

ANNAPOLIS, September 23.

On Monday last DANIEL DULANY, Esq; was unanimously chosen to represent this City.

Yesterday came to Town Mr. John Emmitt, from Tom's Creek, in Frederick County, who gives us the following agreeable Account, the Substance of which may, we think, be depended on, viz. That Col. John Armstrong, with 115 Men, well arm'd, marched from Pennsylvania for an Indian Town called Kittanning, on the Ohio, within 30 Miles of Fort Duquesne, where they arrived the 4th of this Instant, at Night, and posted themselves round the Town: In the Morning they were discovered by two Indians, who lay in the Corn-Field to watch it, who immediately ran and gave the Alarm to the Town, crying out in the Indian Language, *That the White People were come upon them as thick as Pigeons*; whereupon they entered it, and immediately began to engage the Indians, who amounted, it is said, to some Hundreds: upon which the famous Capt. Jacobs, and many other Warriors, with their Wives and Children, retired to a Fort, well stocked with Arms, Ammunition, and Provisions, which they had in the Town, and there defended themselves some Time through Loop-Holes, which our Men did not at first observe; that Col. Armstrong endeavored to force the Doors of the Fort, but having lost between 30 and 40 Men in the Attempt, he gave it over, and set Fire to the Top of it, when Capt. Jacobs, and many other Indians, came out, who were immediately killed; the rest, their Number not known, with the Fort, Ammunition, &c. were blown up; that then Col. Armstrong's Men cut off the Head of Captain Jacobs, scalped some other Indians, and set Fire to the Town, when a false Alarm was spread, that a very large Body of Indians was coming down upon them: upon which Col. Armstrong retreated to Pennsylvania, having killed all the Inhabitants he found there, and released 10 or 11 White Men Prisoners. This Account was received from one M^r Swaine, who was Col. Armstrong's principal Guide to the above Town, and who was likewise in the Action. Since which, a Letter from a Gentleman in Cecil County mentions Capt. Jacobs's Head being brought to Philadelphia. A more particular Account of this Action may be expected in our next.

By Capt. Benson from Whitehaven, (which Place he left the 4th of July) who is arrived at Oxford, we have the following Extract from an English Paper, viz.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 26.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Byng, from on board the Ramillies, off Minorca, May 25, 1756.

"To Mr. CLEVELAND,

"I have the Pleasure to desire you to acquaint their Lordships, that, having sailed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got safe off Mahon the 19th, having joined the Phoenix off Majorca; and he says, that on that Day he engaged the French, at 2 o'Clock.

"English Ships 13, Number of Guns 848, Killed 43, Wounded 168. Frigates 5.

"French Ships 12, Number of Guns 796, Killed 38, Wounded 181. Frigates 5.

"Admiral Byng says he at the Time of his Writing, is bound to Gibraltar, from which Place he proposes sending a more particular Account."

By several Gentlemen from Philadelphia, we are assured, that Oswego is taken by the French; that Lord Loudoun, with a Body of 10,000 Men, consisting of Regulars, some of the Militia, and a great Number of Gentlemen Volunteers, from New-York, were marching against it; but having sent 300 Highlanders before him to Oswego, to observe the Motions of the Enemy, and see what Posture of Defence they were in, they returned, and informed him, That there was no Enemy there, that Oswego was burnt to the Ground,

and that there was no Sign of a Massacre, there being only four Graves to be seen, one of which was neatly turf'd, which was supposed to be Col. Mercer's; that thereupon Lord Loudoun joined General Winslow, and marched against Crown-Point, with between 15 and 20,000 Men; and that the Camp-Fever had raged amongst the New-England Men, Fifteen and Twenty dying in a Day; but that there was great Reason to believe it was now stopped.

From a Boston Paper, dated September 6, just come to Hand, we have taken the following Articles of News, viz.

BOSTON, September 6.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Marblehead, to his Friend in this Town, dated September 2.

"This Instant, at 3 o'Clock P. M. arrived Capt. Glover from Cadix, who left it Saturday July 14th; by him I have a Letter of the 26th of June, dated at Barcelona, when they were in Fear of Minorca falling into the Hands of the French, as the scandalous Admiral had deserted them, by which Means the French had got a fresh Supply of Cannon, Provisions, &c. My Letter from Cadix of July the 20th says, The French are since the 29th ultimo, in Possession of Port-Mahon, after a gallant Defence made by the English; and as there is now a strong Fleet of English Men of War at Gibraltar, where believe will remain until Affairs are accommodated, no great Risk can attend English Merchant Ships coming this Way.—My Letter from Capt. Lewis, dated Cadix, July 22d, as to News says, Capt. Glover will inform you: The Account we have here is, that Mahon is taken entirely; that General Blakeney capitulated the 29th of June, on very honourable Terms; that the French lost a great Number of their Troops, &c. Admiral Hawke, who superceded Admiral Byng, sailed for Mahon from Gibraltar the 8th of July, with 17 Ships of the Line: Admiral Byng and West are sail'd for London in order for Trial, with General Fowke, the late Governor of Gibraltar; Lord Tyrconnel commands at Gibraltar, which Place is now in a fine Condition to make a greater Defence than ever, having all the Breast-Works repaired, new Batteries built all round, incredible strong. Thus far Lewis.—Capt. Glover is quite full in it, that there is no Doubt but that the Castle surrendered on the 29th of June, but an Abstract of a Letter from Gibraltar under the 18th of July, to a Gentleman of Cadix, seems to make a Doubt of it, though Capt. Glover says, three Posts confirm'd it.—As to my Friend's saying there was a strong Fleet of English Men of War at Gibraltar, must be a Mistake; for Glover came by that Place the 11th of July, and spoke with the Experiment Man of War in the Out, and the Captain told him that Admiral Hawke actually sail'd the 10th from Gibraltar, and Capt. Glover saw no Ships in the Road as he pass'd by.

"Postscript of a Letter from Gibraltar to a Gentleman at Cadix: We have just now received Letters from Gibraltar of the 18th Instant, and the Governor of that Garrison had yet no Advice of Mahon being taken, as reported by the French the 29th ultimo; so the News seems yet dubious, and hope it will turn out false."

By a Vessel arrived at Salem in 43 Days from Lisbon, we have a Confirmation of the News of the Surrender of St. Philip's Fort to the French on the 29th of June last, with these Particulars, that the Garrison marched out with all the Honours of War, and were transported to Gibraltar by the French.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated August 30, 1756.

"Last Night a Letter came to Town from the Oneida Carrying-Place, where was come an Indian from Oswego, who informed, that the French had carried every Thing from thence, and demolished the Place; that they had carried away three or four Officers, the Carpenters and Sailors, to Frontenac, the Remainder they killed, cut off their Heads, and posted them on Stakes along the Lake Side. It is said Col. L— scandalously surrendered the Fort, no more than 7 Men being kill'd in the whole, among whom was Col. Mercer.—Commodore B— also behaved scandalously, not firing one Gun from his Vessels on the Enemy. I cannot conceive (if true) why this Barbarity was committed, unless our Men repented their shameful Surrender, or there must have been a Quarrel between the French and Indians."

By Capt. Jones from Halifax we hear, that the Jamaica Sloop of War had taken within a Mile of Louisbourg Harbour, a Vessel from one of our Northern Colonies, with live Stock, and other good Prog, on board, and sent her into Halifax. The Officer who carried her in, said he could find no other Clearance on board, but only one to Boston.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subscriber, upon long standing open Accounts, he hereby requests them that they immediately pay off their Ballances, or settle them. And as the Importation of Goods is considerably dearer now than formerly, he still continues to sell his Stays at the same Price as before, (which is much cheaper than importing and running the Chance of losing them), to all who pay the Ready Money, and is obliged to raise his Price with those who want Credit; and as he is now in great Want of Cash, to enable him to import Goods for the Carrying on his Business, begs that they would be expeditious in paying off their old Scores, which will much oblige,

Their humble Servant,
CHARLES WALLACE.

DESERTED from Captain Levin Woolford's Party of Recruits, in Dorchester County, Maryland, Thomas Williams, who was born in the said County, he is of a fresh Complexion, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, his Head is shaven, and he wears a Silk Cap: When he deserted he had on a blue Jacket, and long striped Linen Trowsers.

Any Person that will apprehend and deliver him to either of his Lordship's Sheriffs, will receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, of his Excellency the Governor, or the Captain above-mentioned.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 29th of this Instant September, for Bills of Exchange, or Currency,



A STRONG SCHOONER, Square-Stern'd, Maryland built, about 18 Months old, carries about 2500 or 3000 Bushels of Grain: An Inventory of her Tackle may be seen at any Time before the Sale, and the Schooner view'd, on

applying to
The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock, at the Dock, in Annapolis.

N. B. Any Person inclinable to purchase before the Day of Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber: Time will be given for Payment, on Security, if required.

THOSE Customers to this GAZETTE, who are long in Arrears, are requested to make Payment, to enable the Publisher to continue his Business, which, they must be sensible, is attended with great Expence; and those who are long indebted, and do not contrive to send their Money at the ensuing Provincial Court, (which they may easily do by their honest Neighbours) must not expect to receive any more Gazettes: At the same Time, those of his good CUSTOMERS who pay annually, or as often as Convenience suits, are desired to accept of his hearty Thanks.

WHEREAS some evil and ill-disposed Person, void of all Humanity, barbarous and cruel, worse than the savage Indians massacring Christians, who may make some Defence, or if they should by Chance happen to escape, make some Complaint; but this extraordinary inhuman Cruelty was acted on dumb Creatures, either from the ill Disposition of Slaves or Servants, or by Order of their Master, done and executed in the following Manner, viz. On the 13th of this Instant September, four of the Subscriber's Cart Horses after being turn'd out at Night, one of which was found next Morning not far distant from Mr. Bordley's Quarter, which was ham-string'd, his Bars cut off, &c. My People being in Quest of the others all that Day could not find them, but next Morning went out again, and found the other three in like Manner, and not much distant from where the first was found, all cut and mangled to such a Degree that has rendered them quite useless; it may be reasonable to think that the said three Horses were concealed the Day before: In order to discover such barbarous Villains, any Person discovering the cruel Actor of the above abominable Action, so as the Offender may be had to Justice, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward, paid by

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, for ready Money only,

CHOICE Madeira WINE, and Barbados CRUM, by the Gallon.

Likewise, a fine, likely, young, American born Negro Wench, fit for Town or Country Business.

JOHN CLAPHAM.

WANTED, X
AN industrious, sober young Man, to write for a Gentleman. Any one qualified for that Purpose, may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the Printer hereof. Mr. Aspl.

September 20, 1756.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, in Annapolis, a Convict Servant Man, named David Yorath: He is a tall, lusty, ignorant, Country Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own black Hair; he is a Mason by Trade, was born in Wales, is about 33 Years old, and either can't or pretends not to speak good English. He had with him when he went away, an old superfine blue Broad-Cloth Coat, turn'd down with a blue Velvet Cape, and a white Flannel Waistcoat, with black Glass Buttons, and the Edges bound round with white Tape, tho' 'tis supposed he may have other Cloaths with him, as likewise both white and check Shirts.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken within ten Miles of Annapolis; Forty Shillings, if above; and if taken out of the Province, Five Pounds.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

JUST IMPORTED,
From LONDON, in the Ship LYON, Captain
DYER, and from GLASGOW in the Brig-
antine ACHSAH, and to be Sold by the Subscriber,
at his Store in ANNAPOLIS, at reasonable
Rates, the sundry GOODS undermentioned, for
Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit,

SUPER-FINE blue, black, cinnamon, mix'd
grey and claret colour'd, with Variety of other
low priced Broad-Cloths, German Serge, blue, red,
green and colour'd Half-Thicks, Bear-skins, $\frac{1}{2}$ and
 $\frac{1}{4}$ wide Frizes, Rugs, Blankets, Kendal Cottons,
blue, green and pink colour'd Callimancoes, Tam-
mies, strip'd Sattins, check'd Barley Corns, Da-
masks, Yard and Half-yard wide Cords, blue and
green Camblets, Men's Stocking Breeches, Bom-
bazeens, single Allopeens, Norwich and Hat-band
Crapes, Callicoes, and Variety of Chintz, fine
Irish Tobins, Tartans, broad and narrow striped
Hollands, check'd and striped Cottons, Silk and
Cotton Gowns, Counterpanes, white Jeans, dyed
Fustians, Grand Durels, Everlastings, scarlet and
black Hair-Shags, Genoa Velvets, blue, black, and
cream colour'd Silk Sattins, Silk Allamode, blue
and black Serge Dufoys, Men's black and white
Silk Stockings, Scotch Hollands, Irish Linens,
Cambricks, clear Lawns, black and white Lace,
Bandannoes, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen
Ditto, Cotton Romals, Womens Scarlet Cloaks,
Ribbons, Ferrets, Galloons, Mens Silk Caps, sew-
ing Silk, Needles, Pins, Playing Cards, Horn,
Bone and Ivory Combs, Womens Kid, white
Lamb, and colour'd Gloves and Mittens, Mens
best Buck, tann'd Leather, white, glaz'd and
colour'd Gloves, Mens and Womens Mourning
Ditto, Crewels, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces,
Nonpareils, Quality Binding, Filleting, Hol-
land and Twill'd Tapes, Gartering, silver'd and
gilt Buttons, Corks, Cotton-Wick, Pipes, Fig-
Blue, Lampblack, Brimstone, Rosin, Glue, Al-
lom, single and double refined Sugars, Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, best Hyson, Green and
Bohea Teas, Mens and Womens Shoes, Hats,
Mens and Womens Worsted, Yarn and Thread
Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Osnabrigs,
Hempen-Rolls, Bed-Ticking, Check Linens, and
Buckrams, Hair-Cloths, Wadding, black, blue
and white, with Variety of colour'd Shalloons,
Osnabrigs colour'd and white Threads, Variety
of Buttons and Hair, Writing Paper, large and
small blank Ledgers and Journals, Bibles and Tes-
taments, Primmers, Pfalters, Spelling and Prayer
Books, Table Knives and Forks, Clasp Ditto, Raz-
ors, Scissars, Shoe-Buckles, Sleeve-Buttons, Coat
and best Metal Ditto, with Variety of other Cut-
lery, Brafiery, Tin and Pewter Ware, Mens and
Womens Saddles, Bridles, Cruppers, Girths, Horse-
Whips, Stone Bottle Jugs from 1 to 5 Gallons,
Variety of China, 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. 24d.
and 30d. Nails, 3d. 4d. and 6d. Brads, small
Tacks, Pump, Scupper and Hob Nails, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1
and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Augurs, Cut-Whip- & Hand-Saw
Files, Two Foot Rules, Stilliards, Hand Saws,
Box Irons, Plane Irons, Locks and Brasses for
Desks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Iron rim'd
Ditto, H, HL and X Garnet Hinges, Frying
Pans, Hoes, Axes, Adzes, Copper Steep Pans and
Coffee-Pots, Claret Wine, Jamaica Spirit, Bar-
bados Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, barrel'd
Pork, Soal and Upper Leather, and great Variety
of other Goods not particularly mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN.
P. S. Whereas I intend to depart this Pro-
vince, as early next Summer as my Business will
permit, think proper to give Notice, That all
Persons indebted to me preceding this Date
(many of whom are in old Arrears) make speedy
Payments, or settle the same by Bond, or Notes of
Hand, otherwise I am determined to take every
Method the Law permits, to bring them to that
Period. And whereas many People have formerly
put Hides, and Skins, into my Tan-Yard and
never call'd for the Leather, notwithstanding large
Quantities is finished, and some Part hath laid by
me for Years past; I hereby give Notice, that all
Hides and Skins brought into the said Yard pre-
ceding the first of March last, are or will be finish-
ed some Time in November next, and if not taken
away by the Owner, by the first of December, I
then intend to make public Sale of them, to pay
for the Tanning: I also continue to take in Hides,
and Skins, to be tann'd for others, until March next.

Chester-Town, September 7, 1756.

RAN away this Morning, from the Mouth
of Chester-River, the two following Sailors,
belonging to the Ship Frisby, Capt. George Davie,
just arrived from Bristol, viz.

Matthew Brown, an Englishman, about 5 Feet
10 Inches high, a well-set lusty Fellow, of a swar-
thy Complexion, and wears his own Hair, which
is black. He had on a white Jacket, trimm'd
with black, a blue Great-Coat; a Pair of Boots,
a Pair of thick Duck Trowsers, and a Dutch mill'd
Cap instead of a Hat.

William Sweatman, a tall slender Fellow, an
Englishman, of a brown Complexion, and has a
small Impediment in his Speech. Had on a blue
Jacket, lined with white, and has white Bone
Buttons, a red Great-Coat, and Sailor's Trowsers.

They stole the Ship's Yawl; she is a neat fix-
oar'd rowing Boat, Turpentine Sides, painted black
and yellow, her Outside Moulding Streak and
Back-Board; her Thoughts and Inside Work, the
fore Part red; fixed with 4 Oars, 2 Sprit-sails,
and a Jib: Had in her also, a Ship's Draw-
Bucket, a Scitt to throw Water out with, and a
two Gallon Keg. They went off with a strong
Southerly Wind, and it is suppos'd either 'stood
a-crofs to Baltimore, or made up the Bay; 'tis
probable they will go up some where to the Head
of the Bay, and make a-crofs towards Philadelphia.

Whoever apprehends the said Villains, and se-
cures them in some Goal, so that they may be
brought to Justice, shall have Two Pistoles Re-
ward for each; and whoever takes up and secures
the Boat, and gives Notice, shall have One Pis-
tole, paid by **3 THOMAS RINGGOLD.**

NOTICE is hereby given, That I shall
attend at Mr. Middleton's, in Annapolis, dur-
ing the Term of the next Provincial Court, to
receive his Lordship's Rents from those Gentlemen
who hold Lands in Baltimore County, and reside
in different Parts of the Province. As it would
be attended with a good Deal of Trouble to wait
on them at their respective Houses, I hope none
will delay settling (for the Year's Rent) during
the sitting of the said Court.

4 CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff
of Baltimore County.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, at the Subscriber's
Plantation, on Thursday the 7th Day of October
next, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A CHOICE Parcel of NEGROES, con-
sisting of Men, Women, and Children.

Also, a Tract of Land, lying in Frederick Coun-
ty, containing Eight Hundred Acres.

Likewise, a very great Stock of choice Cattle,
Sheep, and Horses. And Variety of Household
Furniture. **3 THOMAS PINDELL.**

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Quarter of a LOT in Charles-Town,
at the Head of Chesapeake Bay, bounded on
one Side by North-East River, and is the nearest
Part of the Lot adjoining the public Wharf in the
said Town; on which Quarter stands a STILL-
HOUSE, built of Cedar, three Years old, 59
Feet and a half by 26 and a half clear, having
16 Cedar Cisterns, 2 Return, and 1 Low Wine
Cistern, all tight, besides 2 Stills, Pumps, Buck-
ets, &c. and a tight Cedar Cooler, supposed one
of the largest in America, with a good Well and
Pump in the Still-House, convenient to said Cool-
er. The largest Still will contain between 14 and
1500 Gallons, and the other about 200 Gallons.
Also a new framed HOUSE, 27 Feet and a half
by 13 Feet 4 Inches clear, with a good Stone Cel-
lar under it, 26 Feet by 12 Feet 3 Inches. Like-
wise a small Piece of public Ground joining to the
aforesaid Quarter, and between it and the Wharf
aforesaid, whereon stands a convenient STORE-
HOUSE, 29 Feet and a half by 19 and a half,
within eight or ten Yards of the Houses aforesaid,
having likewise a good Stone Cellar under it.

For Terms of Sale, apply to Mrs. Margaret
Bigger, Executrix to the Estate of Mr. Peacock
Bigger, deceased, or to Mr. Redmond Conyngham,
Merchant, in Philadelphia. **2**

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells
all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in
small or large Quantities. **6**

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

For Current Money, for the Use of Mr. Thomas
Lambden's Creditors, on the 11th Day of No-
vember next, at the House of the said Lambden,
in Worcester County,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Calvert
County, in Maryland, called Poorland, con-
taining 250 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, or Cypress Swamp,
lying in Somerset County, called Chance, containing
100 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in Worcester
County, containing 100 Acres, called Timber Grove.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the said Coun-
ty, called Long Acre, containing 59 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the same
County, called Eden-Town, containing 130 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the same
County, called Fletcher's Addition, containing 106
Acres.

EPHRAIM WAGGAMAN, late Sheriff
of Worcester County.

N. B. There will be Sold at the same Time
some Household Goods.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Dwelling-
Plantation, and at his Pot-House, in St. Mary's
County, and on the Head of St. Mary's River, by
Wholesale or Retail,

EARTHEN-WARE, of the same Kind
as imported from Liverpool, or made in
Philadelphia, such as Milk-Pans, Butter-Pots, Jugs,
Pitchers, Quart-Mugs, Pint-Mugs, Porringers,
Churning-Pots, painted Dishes, Plates, &c. with
sundry other Sorts of small Ware too tedious to
mention. He is provided with good Workmen
from Liverpool and Philadelphia, and proper Uten-
sils, for carrying on the Business, so that all Per-
sons who may have Occasion of any Sort of the
said Ware may depend on being supplied with
such as is good and very cheap. He will take in
Pay, Pork, Tar, Wheat, Corn, or Tobacco, at
a reasonable Rate, for any of the above Com-
modities. **THOMAS BAKER.**

PHILEMON YOUNG,

At the SIGN of the



IN LOWER-MARLBOROUGH,

KEEPS a House of good ENTERTAIN-
MENT, where all Gentlemen may be well
accommodated; and their Horses, &c. well taken
Care of.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver,
or Current Money,

A TRACT of Land, adjoining to George-
Town, in Frederick County, containing 230
Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with
a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty
Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good
Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also
one Acre of Ground in George-Town, with two
large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-
Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads
of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the
Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden,
convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, be-
sides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on Goose-Creek, in
Prince-George's County, two Miles from George-
Town, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for
Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-
Orchards and other Improvements: This lies con-
venient too to the Eastern Branch of Potomack.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the
above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots,
may apply to the Subscriber, living at the Wood-
Yard, in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where
they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NE-
GROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land
and Dwelling-House adjoining to George-Town,
shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

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. 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.

M A

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LAST Wednes-
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THE MARLBOROUGH GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 30, 1756.

PARIS, June 19.

LAST Wednesday was published, with the usual Formalities, the following Declaration of War against the King of England.

BY THE KING.

IT is notorious to all Europe, that the King of England made an Attack in 1754, on the King's Possessions in North-America, and that in the Month of June last, the English Navy, in Contempt of the Law of Nations, and the Faith of Treaties, began to commit the most violent Hostilities on his Majesty's Ships, and the Navigation and Commerce of his Subjects.

The King, tho' justly incensed at this Breach of Faith, and the Insult offered to his Flag, suspended for eight Months, the Effects of his Resentment, and the Discharge of what he owed to the Dignity of his Crown, for fear of exposing Europe to the Calamities of a new War.

With this salutary View, France at first only opposed to the unwarrantable Proceedings of England, a Conduct full of Moderation.

Whilst the English Navy, by the most odious Violences, and sometimes by the vilest Artifices, made Captures of French Vessels, navigating in full Security under the Safeguard of the public Faith; his Majesty sent back to England a Frigate taken by the French Navy, and English Vessels traded without Molestation to the Ports of France.

Whilst the French Soldiers and Sailors were receiving the hardest Treatment in the British Isles, and those Bounds, which the Law of Nature and common Humanity have prescribed to the most rigorous Rights of War, were transgressed with Respect to them, the English travelled and resided at full Liberty in France, under the Protection of that Regard which civilized Nations reciprocally owe to one another.

Whilst the English Ministry were under an Appearance of Sincerity imposing upon the King's Ambassador by false Protestations, Orders, directly contrary to the deceitful Assurances given of a speedy Accommodation, were carrying into Execution in North-America.

Whilst the Court of London were employing every caballing Art, and the Subsidies of England, to instigate other Powers against the Court of France, the King did not even ask of these the Succours which Guaranties or defensive Treaties authorized him to demand, and recommended to them such Measures only as tended to their own Peace and Security.

Such hath been the Conduct of the two Nations. The striking Contrast of their Proceedings ought to convince all Europe that the one is guided by Motives of Jealousy, Ambition, and Covetousness; and that the Conduct of the other is founded on Principles of Honour, Justice and Moderation.

The King hoped that the King of England, consulting in the End only the Laws of Equity, and the Interest of his own Glory, would disavow the scandalous Excesses which his naval Officers were continually committing.

His Majesty had even furnished him with a just and decent Method of doing this, by demanding immediate and full Restitution of the French Vessels taken by the English Navy; and had offered on this preliminary Condition to enter into a Negotiation for that further Satisfaction which he had a Right to expect, and to agree to an amicable Accommodation of the Differences relating to America.

The King of England having rejected this Proposal, the King saw in his Refusal an authentic Declaration of War, as his Majesty had intimated in his Requisition.

The British Court might therefore have dispensed with observing a Formality that was become use-

less: A more essential Motive ought to have hindered them from submitting to the Judgment of Europe the pretended Injuries alledged by the King of England in the Declaration of War he hath published at London.

The vague Imputations contained in that Piece, have indeed no Reality at Bottom; and the very Manner in which they are set forth, would prove their Futility, even if their Falseness had not already been clearly demonstrated in the Memorial which the King hath caused to be delivered to the several Courts, containing a Summary of those Facts, with their Proofs, that relate to the present War, and the Negotiations which have preceded it.

There is, however, one important Fact, which was not mentioned in that Memorial, because it was impossible to foresee that England would attempt to deceive in such a gross Manner.

This regards the Works raised at Dunkirk, and the Troops which the King hath caused to be assembled on the Coasts of the Ocean.

To hear the King of England in his Declaration of War, who would not think he was determined by these two Objects to give Orders for seizing at Sea the King's Ships, and those of his Subjects?

Nevertheless, it is universally known, that the Works at Dunkirk were not begun till after the Attack and Capture of two of his Majesty's Ships, in Time of profound Peace, by a Squadron of thirteen English Ships. It is equally notorious, that the English Navy had made Captures of French Vessels six Months before the first Battalions, ordered by the King to repair to the maritime Coasts, began their March in February last.

Should the King of England ever reflect on the Falseness of the Reports that have been made to him, with regard to these two Points, will he forgive those who induced him to advance Facts, the Supposition whereof cannot be varnished with even the least plausible Appearances?

What the King owes to himself, and what he owes to his Subjects, have at last obliged him to repel Force by Force; but invariably adhering to his natural Sentiments of Justice and Moderation, his Majesty hath directed his Military Operations only against the King of England, his Aggressor; and it has been the sole Object of all his political Negotiations to justify that Confidence which the other Nations of Europe place in his Friendship, and the Uprightness of his Intentions.

It would be useless to enter into a Detail of the Motives that have forced the King to send a Body of his Forces into the Island of Minorca, and which this Day oblige his Majesty to declare War against the King of England, as he hereby doth declare War against him both by Land and Sea.

By acting on Principles that so deservedly determine his Resolution, he is sure of finding in the Justice of his Cause, the Valour of his Troops, and the Love of his Subjects, those Resources which he hath always experienced on their Part; and above all he counts upon the Protection of the God of Armies.

His Majesty ordains and enjoins all his Subjects, Vassals and Servants, to fall upon the Subjects of the King of England; forbids them in the most express Manner from hereafter having any Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with them, on Pain of Death; and his Majesty hath in Consequence from henceforward, revoked and does revoke, all Permissions, Passports, Safe-Guards, and Safe-Conducts, which may have been given by himself, or his Lieutenant-Generals, and other his Officers, and hath declared them, and doth declare them, null, void, and of no Effect; forbidding all Persons to have any Regard thereto.

His Majesty orders and commands the Duke de Penthièvre, Admiral of France, the Marshals of France, his Majesty's Governors and Lieutenant-Generals in his Provinces and Armies, Major-Generals, Colonels, Captains, Heads and Conduc-

tors of his military People, as well Horse as Foot, French and Foreigners, and all other his Officers whom it may concern, that they and each of them cause the Purport of these Presents to be executed in the Extent of their Powers and Jurisdictions, for such is his Majesty's Pleasure. He wills and intends that these Presents shall be published and fixed up in all his Cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the Ports, Harbours, and other Places of his Kingdom, and Territories under his Obedience, where it shall be needful, that none may pretend Ignorance thereof. Given at Versailles, June 9, 1756.

LOUIS.

DE VOYER D'ARGENSON.

BOSTON, September 6.

Notwithstanding the repeated Accounts we have of late had, by Letters from several Places, that there had been two Engagements in the Mediterranean, between the English and French Fleets in the Month of May last, it is now very certain that there has been but one, which was on the 20th; an Account of which we have in a Letter that came in a Vessel that arrived last Saturday at Marblehead from Cadiz, wrote by the Master of a Vessel who was at Gibraltar when Part of the English Fleet arrived there, an Extract of which is as follows, viz.

From on board the Schooner Swallow, at the Lanza-rette, about eight Miles from Cadiz, June 29, 1756.

GIVE me Leave to continue what Advices I have gained concerning our Fleet, and Proceedings in the Mediterranean, which I had from good Hands, while at Gibraltar.—On our Arrival at Gibraltar, was acquainted that there had been an Engagement between our Fleet and the French, in which the French had gained the Day; to which few gave any Credit, as it was French Advice: A few Days after, on the 15th, arrived Commodore Broderick, with five Sail of the Line, as a Reinforcement to Admiral Byng, and ten Ships with Ordnance Stores, &c. for the Garrison of Gibraltar, on board of which was Col. John Campbell's Regiment of Foot; a Detachment of 380 Marines, for Admiral Byng's Squadron; and 210 Bombardiers for Port-Mahon; Ships under Broderick are as follow, viz. Prince George, of 90 Guns, Commodore; Nassau 74, Isis 64, Ipswich 64, and Hampton-Court, of 64 Guns.

On the 16th Instant we were assured of our Fleet's being off Malaga, coming down (some Ships much shattered) by the Arrival of his Majesty's Ship Defiance, who left the Fleet a few Days before; the Captain of which was killed in the Engagement, and had 45 Men killed and wounded; but the Particulars of the Engagement were still concealed till the Fleet arrived, which was on the 19th Instant June, when Admiral Byng, in the Ramillies, with the blue Flag at the Main-topmast Head, and Admiral West, in the Buckingham, with a red Flag at the Mizentopmast Head, with eight Sail more of the Line, anchored in Gibraltar; among which was the Intrepid, Capt. Young, very much damaged in her Masts and Yards, and in the Engagement had killed and wounded about 33. The Princess Louisa is also something damaged, having fought very resolutely; the Captain of which Ship died of his Wounds, and the 20th Instant was decently interred at Gibraltar, with all the Honours due to so brave a Commander: This Ship had also killed and wounded about 36. No other Ships were any Way damaged of the whole Fleet. The Portland lost about 8 killed, and as many wounded.—The Particulars I received from Officers and Seamen of said Ships, and at different Times; but were still kept in Doubt concerning the Particulars of the Engagement, as every Officer is extreme cautious

of

of relating the same.—The Fact is, but six of our Ships engaged, and but nine fired of the whole Fleet, during the whole Engagement: Our Officers, our Seamen, our Soldiers, all agree, that Admiral West fought like a Lion, and deserves a Ship of Gold; and what is very remarkable in Favour of Admiral West, tho' warmly attacked by 3 French Ships at once, one of them the French Admiral, he lost but one Man, and but one wounded; and forced the French Admiral out of the Line: But before I relate the Account of the Battle I received from a Gentleman on board the Fleet, confirmed by several Officers, who were on board in the Engagement, it is necessary that you should be acquainted with the Number of Ships in each Squadron, which you will see by the following List, which I have an Account of from good Hands, viz.

English Fleet.—Ramillies, Admiral Byng, of 90 Guns; Kingston, Piercy, 60; Culloden, Ward, 74; Buckingham, Admiral West, 68; Lancaster, Commodore Edgeworth, 66; Captain, Catford, 70; Defiance, Andrews [killed] 64; Trident, Durell, 60; Revenge, Campbell, 60; Princess Louisa, Noall [died of his Wounds] 60; Intrepid, Young, 60; Deptford, Amhurst, 50; and the Portland, Beard, of 50 Guns: The above are of the Line. Chesterfield, Ward, of 40 Guns; Phoenix, Hervey, 20; Experiment, Gillcrease, 20; and the Dolphin, Scroop, of 20 Guns.

French Fleet.—The Fury, of 80 Guns; Crown 74, Terrible 74, Ball 74, Warrior 74, Lion 74, Cuning 70, Orpheus 64, Peasant 64, Wild 64, and the Appertona, of 64 Guns: The above are of the Line. Frigates, viz. The Junia, of 44 Guns, Rofa 46, Beauty 36, Tophima 30, and the Nymph, of 26 Guns.

This is the exact List of Ships of both Sides, as good an Equality as Man could wish for, nay if agreed on, they could not be nearer match'd, allowing there was no Lookers-on. The Account I received of the Action, from the Beginning to the End, was from an Officer on board the Fleet, and was as follows.

"On the 19th of May we arrived off the Island of Minorca, and presented our Fleet to the Castle of St. Philip. Our Appearance off Mahon gave the General, and all in the Castle, such high Spirits, that they play'd on the French in a most furious Manner, heaving 3 Bombs, and firing 3 Cannon, to 2 of the French. We saw the Attacks of the French and Castle very plain, which seemed to make a glorious Resistance. Towards Evening a Signal was made to man and arm the Barges, in order to land the Forces; but as soon revoked on account of the Signal from our headmost Ships, of the French Fleet appearing in Sight, under our Lee, to the Southward of us. At this Time we took a French Tartan, going off to reinforce the French Fleet, and had just Time enough to scuttle and sink her, after taking 100 Prisoners out, was obliged, by signal from the Admiral, to give Chace, all in the Line of Battle; but Night coming on we lost sight of them, and that Evening tacked. At Daylight we saw them again, being at Windward of them, and between them and the Island; and at 2 in the Afternoon, on the 20th of May, bore down, and forming perhaps as fine a Line as ever was seen; every Ship being to Windward of the French Fleet, Admiral Byng gave the signal for a close Engagement. Accordingly the Defiance, and Admiral West's Squadron, engaged very warmly, he beating the French Admiral, and four of his Ships, fairly out of the Line, obliging them to bear before the Wind. During the Engagement, which was warm two Hours and a Half, Admiral Byng's Squadron lay by to Windward; and had it not been for the Courage, Resolution and Conduct of our brave Commanders who engaged, their Ships must have funk, or fallen into the Enemy's Hands. Upon the whole all agreed, that had Admiral Byng and his Ships engaged, we must have taken the whole Fleet. In the Evening both Fleets parted. Next Morning we saw them again, and the following Evening. When the Engagement began, we were about 8 Leagues off of the Island, in sight of the same, but never saw it afterwards, but made the best of our Way to Gibraltar. The Damage he says each Ship sustained agrees with the former Part of my Letter. Three Days after the Engagement, Admiral Byng dispatched his first Lieutenant in a Schooner Packet to Barcelona, and from thence by Land to London, with the Particulars of the Action, but in so secret a manner, that it was not known by any Captain of the Fleet till she was departed. You will be in some Measure informed how our Affairs are here by these Accounts; I wish we may have better success in America. I left Admiral Byng in Gibraltar with 16 fail of the Line on the 21st Instant, and a 40 Gun ship anchored as I came out; the remaining 5 Ships of Admiral Byng's Fleet are at Tetuan and Malaga, 3 for Provisions, and 2 for Wine, and were hourly looked for. Admiral Byng gave Orders for every ship to be ready to sail the 27th Instant, intending again for Mahon, and soldiers at Gibraltar were embarking on board his Fleet for that Purpose."

By Capt. Orne, who arrived at Salem last Monday Morning in 55 Days from Cadiz, we have Advice, that Admirals Byng and West remained at Gibraltar, until Admirals Hawke and Saunders took the Command of the Fleet, who sailed from thence about the 2d of July, to save Fort St. Philip, if it was not too late: That the new Governor, (Tyrwley) was at Gibraltar: That the Spaniards had sent, or were about to send, 60 large Batts Cannon to Old Gibraltar, and were mustering a Number of Regiments to send to some uncertain Place. Some say, if St. Philip's is taken, the French and Spaniards design for Gibraltar. Several of Byng's Men got to Cadiz, and gave the foregoing Advice, and also that the French Fleet lay off the Harbour, near St. Philip's, when they last saw them. The last Advice Capt. Orne brings from Mahon, is of the 12th of June. The Governor of Gibraltar sent a sloop of War, (with a very great Reward to the Captain) to get a Letter to the Governor of the Port of St. Philip's; which the Captain took the sacrament he would deliver, Life excepted. He failed from Gibraltar about the Middle of June. Byng and West are said to be gone home. Said Letter was to advise the Governor to hold out, and that there was a large Fleet, with every Thing necessary for their Relief, a coming.

September 13. Wednesday last Capt. Baker arrived here from Cadiz, which Place he left the same Time with Capt. Glover, (mentioned in our last) who is full in it; that Fort St. Philip's was not taken the 20th of June; he has given us an Extract from his Journal, which is as follows:

July 4. I was in Carthage, and that Day arrived a Catalan Vessel, the master of which deposited upon Oath, that he passed close by Minorca the 29th of June, and then saw British colours at Fort St. Philip. July 10. I met Admiral Hawke's Squadron about eight Leagues above Gibraltar, upon a Wind, it being then Easterly, and counted 30 fail.—That the Evening of the 11th the Winds came to the Westward, and continued so until the 24th of July.—That Messieurs Butler and Matthews at Cadiz had received certain Accounts from Gibraltar, dated July 22, and then had no Accounts of Minorca being taken; on the contrary, General Blakeney was well, and in high spirits.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 26.
Extract of a Letter from Admiral Byng to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty. Dated on board the Ramillies, off Minorca, May 25, 1756.

I HAVE the Pleasure to desire that you will acquaint their Lordships, that having failed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been joined by his Majesty's Ship Phoenix off Majorca two Days before, when the Enemy's Fleet appeared to the S. E. Falling little Wind, it was Five before I could form my Line, and distinguish any of the Enemy's Motions, and not at all judge of their Force more than by their Numbers, which were seventeen, and thirteen of those appeared large. They at first stood towards us in a regular Line, and tacked about Seven, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the Wind of us in the Night, so that, being late, I tacked, in order to keep the Weather Gage of them, as well as to make sure of the Land Wind. In the Morning, being very hazy, and not above five Leagues off Cape Mola, we tacked off towards the Enemy at Eleven, and at Day-Light had no Sight of them; but two Tartans, with the French private Signal, being close in with the Rear of our Fleet, I sent the Princess Louisa to chase one, and made the Signal for the Rear Admiral, who was nearest the other, to send Ships to chase her. The Princess Louisa, Defiance, and Captain, became at a great Distance, but the Defiance took her's, which had two Captains, two Lieutenants, One hundred and two private Soldiers, who were sent out the Day before with Six hundred Men, on board Tartans, to reinforce the French Fleet, on our then appearing off the Place. The Phoenix (on Capt. Hervey's Order) prepared to serve as a Fire Ship, but without damaging her as a Frigate till the Signal was made to prime, when she was then to scuttle her Decks, every Thing else being prepared at the Time and Place allowed of. The Enemy now began to appear from the Mast-head: I called in the Cruisers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the Enemy, and form'd the Line ahead; I found the French were preparing theirs to Leeward, having unsuccessfully endeavoured to weather me: They were twelve large Ships of the Line, and five Frigates.

As soon as I judged the Rear of ours was the Length of their Van, we tacked altogether, and I immediately made the Signal for the Ships that led to lead large, and for the Deptford to quit the Line, that ours might become equal in Number with theirs. At Two I made the Signal to engage, as I found it was the surest Method of ordering every Ship to close down on the one that fell to their Lot. And here I must express my great Satisfaction at the very gallant Manner in which the Rear Admiral set the Van the Example, by instantly bearing down on the Ships he was to engage, with his Second, and who occasioned one of the French Ships to begin the Engagement, which they did by raking ours as they went down. I bore right down on the Ship that lay opposite to me, and began to engage him, after having received their Fire for some Time on going down. The Intrepid, in the Beginning, had his Foretopmast shot away, and as that hung on his Forefall and backed it, he had no Command of his Ship, his Foretopmast, and all his Braces being cut at the same Time, so that he drove on the next Ship to him, and obliged that, and the Ships a-head of me, to throw all a-back: This obliged me to do so also for some Minutes, to avoid their falling all on board me, though not before we had drove our Adversary out of the Line, who put before the Wind, and had several Shot fired at him from his own Admiral. This not only caused the Enemy's Center to be unattacked, but left the Rear Admiral's Division rather uncovered for some very little Time. I sent and called to the Ships a-head of me, to make sail on and go down on the Enemy, and ordered the Chesterfield to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to supply the Intrepid's Place. I found the Enemy edged away constantly; and as they went three Feet to our one, they would never permit our closing with them, but take the Advantage of destroying our Rigging; for tho' I closed the Rear Admiral fast, yet I found I could not again close the Enemy, whose Van were fairly drove from their Line, but their Admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this Time it was past Six, and the Enemy's Van and ours were at too great a Distance to engage; I perceived some of their Ships stretching to the Northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new Line. I made the Signal for the headmost Ships to tack, and those that led before with the Larboard Tacks, to lead with the starboard, that I might, by the first, keep (if possible) the Wind of the Enemy; and, by the second, be between the Rear Admiral's Division and the Enemy, as his had suffer'd most, as also to cover the Intrepid, which I perceived to be in a very bad Condition, and whose Loss would give the Balance against us, if they attack'd us the next Morning, as I expected. I brought to about Eight that Night, to join the Intrepid, and to refit our Ships as fast as possible, and continued so all Night. The next Morning we saw nothing of the Enemy, tho' we were still laying to: Mahon was N. N. W. about Ten or Eleven Leagues. I sent Cruisers out to look for the Intrepid and Chesterfield, who joined me next Day; and having from a State and Condition of the Squadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance (which latter has lost her Captain) were very much damaged in their Masts, I thought it proper, in this Situation, to call a Council of War, before I went again to look for the Enemy. I desired the Attendance of General Stuart, Lord Effingham, and Lord Robert Bertie, and Colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their Opinions upon the present situation, at which Council not the least Contention or Doubt arose. I do not send their Lordships the Particulars of our Losses and Damage by this, as it would take me

much Time, and that I am willing none should be lost in letting them know an Event of such Consequence. I dispatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by Way of Barcelona, and am making the best of my Way to Gibraltar, from which Place I propose sending their Lordships a more particular Account.

P. S. I must desire you will acquaint their Lordships, that I have appointed Captain Hervey to the Command of the Defiance, in the Room of Captain Andrews, slain in the Action.

I have just sent the Defects of the Ships, as I have got it made out whilst I was closing my Letter.

STATE of the English and French Fleets in the late Action in the Mediterranean, with the Number of Persons killed and wounded in each Ship.

ENGLISH.			
Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Killed.Wound.
Ramillies,	90	Admiral Byng,	—
		Captain Gardiner,	—
Buckingham,	70	Rear-Admiral West,	3 7
		Captain Everitt,	—
Culloden,	74	Ward,	—
Captain,	70	Catford,	6 30
Revenge,	70	Cornwall,	—
Lancaster,	66	Edgeworth,	1 14
Trident,	64	Durell,	—
Intrepid,	60	Young,	9 39
Kingston,	60	Piercy,	—
Princess Louisa,	60	Noall,	4 13
Defiance,	60	Andrews,	14 45
Portland,	50	Beard,	6 20
Deptford,	50	Amhurst,	—
	843		43 168

FRENCH.			
Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Killed.Wound.
Le Foudroyant,	80	La Galissoniere,	2 10
		Lieut. General,	—
Le Redoutable,	74	Glandevre, Chief d'Escadre,	12 19
La Couronne,	74	La Clu, Chief d'Escadre,	— 3
Le Temeraire,	74	Beaumont,	— 15
Le Guerrier,	74	La Brosse,	— 43
Le Lion,	64	St. Agnan,	2 7
Le Sage,	64	Duruen,	— 8
L'Orphée,	64	Raimondis,	10 9
Le Content,	64	Sabran,	5 19
Le Triton,	64	Mercier,	5 14
L'Hipoteame,	50	Rochemaurer,	2 10
Le Fier,	50	D'Herville,	— 4
	796		38 131

NEW-YORK, September 13.			
Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Killed.Wound.
La Junon,	46	Beausier,	—
La Rose,	26	Coffebelle,	—
La Gracieuse,	24	Marquisan,	—
La Topaz,	24	Carne,	—
La Nimphe,	24	Callian,	—

Saturday Morning last, a Carpenter arrived here from Albany, who left Fort William-Henry, at Lake George, on Tuesday the 31st ultimo, by whom we have the following Intelligence, viz. That General Winslow was to set off in the Evening of that Day, in a Sloop of 30 Tons, commanded by Capt. Smith, of 18 Swivel Guns, with two Mortars and four Brass Field-Pieces on board, in company with two other Sloops, of the same Burthen, and 10 Swivels each, with 300 Men, in order to drive the French from their advanced Post near Ticonderoga; and that he was to be followed the next Day by 500 Men more in Whale-Boats, for the same Purpose; that a Trench of 12 Feet deep, and 10 wide, was made round the whole camp, some Falcine Batteries erected, several single cannon mounted, 10 four the Trenches in case of an Attack, and that the Soldiers lived so well, that many of them sold great Part of their Allowance of Liquor and Provisions.

September 20. Friday Morning last Captain Moore, in the Snow Sally, arrived here in 7 Weeks and 3 Days from Waterford, with Provisions, for the King's Troops in this Province. He confirms the Account, that General Blakeney surrendered St. Philip's Castle, to the Duke de Richelieu, the 29th of June, as inserted in our last, but that Blakeney had all the Honours of War allowed him, and that he and all his Garrison were to be transported to Gibraltar, at the Expense of the French King.

On Friday Evening Captain Fortune arrived here in a French Prize Snow, Monsieur Depong De Fortune, late Master, taken on the second Instant, in Lat. 32. 40, Long. 59, by Captain Randle, in the Privateer Sloop Goldfinch, of this Port. She was bound from Martinico for Nantes, loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton. Two Days after she failed from Martinico, a Fleet of Twenty-five Sail was to follow.

Saturday Evening last Captain Fenton, in the Privateer Sloop Harlequin, of 8 Guns, and Forty-five Men, returned from a short Cruise, and has brought in with him a large French Schooner, called the America, Monsieur Michael Juan, Master, which he took on the First Instant, in Lat. 32. Lon. 59, 57, bound for Nantes, from Martinico. On the Twenty-eighth of August, Captain Fenton engaged a French Ship of 18 Guns, and would have carried her, but one of his Guns bursting, obliged him to bear away.

The same Evening Captain Linus King, in the Privateer Brig Prince George, of this Port, came in from a Cruise of 27 Days, and brought in with him the Ship La Fidelle, Monsieur Sieurack, Master, about 150 Tons, bound from Martinico for Bordeaux; and the Snow L'Ambier, Monsieur L'Ambier, Master, bound from Martinico for Bordeaux also, both taken the first Instant. The Night before, Captain King took the Ship Chavalmaria, Monsieur Desparius, Master, about 250 Tons, 6 Guns, and 25 Men, bound from Martinico, for Bayonne, and ordered her for this Port, but she is not yet arrived.

The same Evening also, Captain William Waymouth, Commander of the Privateer Snow Earl of Loudoun, came in

in from a Cruise, and French Ship of 16 Car Jacques Desannois, Master, which he took on the 2 Engagement of two Hot three Men slightly wounded away. There was and several wounded, b

All the above Prizes (Randle) were Part of Martinico for Old Frander Convoys of a 74 Gate of 40 Guns; and and Cotton. We are was soon to fail from

Extract of a Letter fr

"We have a certa The French attacked in Hands, and carry d own Confession. Blaken a Day or two las Terms, namely that bi War, accompanied wi word Waggon, and a obtained also Liberty Affairs and depart in

The Accounts receiv Ofwego, are more fav peretore; for we are white People are ritw Ofwego, in order to get a View of the Plabere, where every Ti was carried away, a ed; that no Sign of what they found only famly made up, and was Colonel Mercer's 'Tis also said, Th after the Garrison of Onida Castle, and I was killed, the Place Lieutenant Col. Little but little superior to had no other Cannon

P. H. I

September 23. S ARMSTRONG, of he marched from F 300 of our Provinc tanning, a Town of 25 Miles above Fc joined the advanced Town; and on th six Miles of Kittar Road, and reported four, Indians at it. surprising those Ind the Town might twelve Men, was fall upon them till the Path, to pass About three in th Whooping of the they reached the the Town, near a Enemy lodged out As soon as Day a Attack began in charged, killing fev Capt. Jacobs, Chic and defended his Log. And the were offered them, be Prisoners, Col. in his shoulder by set on Fire over by the Officers an Indians were told der, one of them four or five befo some ways to fin ses, a/o, attempt shot down.—C was shot, and fe the King's son. in their Houses, as the Fire can which had been time, throwing Air.—A Body River, fired on ver at a Distanc some Indian H the Wounded, Corn-Field to Beginning of killed in the R And it was co were destroyed. Eleven Engli who informed which the In War with the burnt, which ten Days befo very Day, two Delaware and Jacobs, to m riors had set c which proved Night before Hogg wounde the morning Fire, accordi him. He ki and fought th best men, th sed, the En soon after of

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in from a Cruise, and has brought in with him a large French Ship of 16 Carriage Guns, and 45 Men, Monsieur Jaque Desannois, Master, bound from Martineco for Nanter, which he took on the 2d Instant, in Lat. 35, after a smart Engagement of two Hours, in which Captain Wayman had three Men slightly wounded, and the Top of his Main-mast shot away. There was one Man killed on board the Prize, and several wounded, but none mortally.

All the above Prizes (except the Snow sent in by Captain Randle) were Part of a Fleet of 25 Sail, that failed from Martineco for Old France, on the 12th of August last, under Convoy of a 74 Gun Ship, a 60 Gun Ship, and a Frigate of 40 Guns; and are all loaded with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton. We are told that another Fleet of 100 Sail, was soon to fail from the same Island for Old France.

Extract of a Letter from Madeira, dated August 6, 1756. "We have a certain Account of the Loss of Port-Mabon. The French attacked Queen's Fort, on the 20th of June, Sword in Hand, and carry'd it, with the Loss of 800 Men by their own Confusion. Blakeney who could not have held out more than a Day or two longer, surrendered upon the most honourable Terms, namely that he should march out with the Honours of War, accompanied with four Pieces of Cannon, and four covered Waggon, and all to be transported to Gibraltar; having obtained also Liberty for the Greeks and Jews to settle their Affairs and depart in six Months."

The Accounts received from Albany since our last, concerning Oswego, are more favourable than those that have been inserted heretofore; for we are assured, from good Authority, that some white People are returned to Albany, who were dispatched to Oswego, in order to reconnoitre the Woods, and, if possible, to get a View of the Place, who report, that they lay two Nights there, where every Thing that could be of Service to the French was carried away, and the Forts and Houses intirely demolished; that no Signs of Murder or Massacre was to be seen; and that they found only three Graves, which were very handsomely made up, and one in particular, which they imagined was Colonel Mercer's.

'Tis also said, That a Negro Fellow, who made his Escape after the Garrison of Oswego was taken, is lying sick at the Oneida Castle, and says, that immediately after Col. Mercer was killed, the Place was given up to the French, by Order of Lieutenant Col. Littlebill; that the Number of the Besiegers were but little superior to those of the Besieged; and that the Enemy had no other Cannon than those they got at Fort Ontario.

PHILADELPHIA.

September 23. Saturday last arrived an Express from Col. ARMSTRONG, of Cumberland County, with Advice, that he marched from Fort Shirley on the 30th past, with about 300 of our Provincial Forces, on an Expedition against Kittanning, a Town of our Indian Enemies, on the Ohio, about 25 Miles above Fort Du Quesne. On the 3d Instant he joined the advanced Party at the Beaver Dams, near Frankstown; and on the seventh in the Evening, being within six Miles of Kittanning, the scouts discovered a Fire in the Road, and reported that there were but three, or at most four, Indians at it. It was not thought proper to attempt surprizing those Indians at that Time, lest if one should escape the Town might be alarmed; so Lieutenant Hogg, with twelve Men, was left to watch them, with Orders not to fall upon them till Day-break; and our Forces turned out of the Path, to pass by their Fire without disturbing them. About three in the Morning, having been guided by the Whooping of the Indian Warriors at a Dance in the Town, they reached the River, 100 Perches below the Body of the Town, near a Corn-Field, in which a Number of the Enemy lodged out of their Cabins, as it was a warm Night. As soon as Day appeared, and the Town could be seen, the Attack began in the Corn-Field, through which our People charged, killing several of the Enemy, and entered the Town. Capt. Jacobs, Chief of the Indians, gave the War Whoop, and defended his House bravely through Loopholes in the Logs. And the Indians generally refusing Quarters, which were offered them, declaring they were Men, and would not be Prisoners, Col. Armstrong (who now received a Wound in his shoulder by a Musket Ball) ordered their Houses to be set on Fire over their Heads, which was immediately done by the Officers and Soldiers with great Activity. When the Indians were told they would be burnt if they did not surrender, one of them reply'd, he did not care, as he could kill four or five before he died; and as the Heat approached, some began to sing. Some however burst out of the Houses, and attempted to reach the River, but were instantly shot down. Capt. Jacobs, in getting out of a Window, was shot, and scalped, as also his squaw, and a Lad, called the King's son. The Indians had a Number of spare Arms in their Houses, loaded, which went off in quick succession as the Fire came to them; and Quantities of Gunpowder which had been stored in every House blew up from time to time, throwing some of their Bodies a great Height into the Air. A Body of the Enemy, on the opposite side of the River, fired on our People, and being seen to cross the River at a Distance, as if to surround our Men, they collected some Indian Horses that were near the Town, to carry off the Wounded, and then retreated without going back to the Corn-Field to pick up the scalps of those killed there in the Beginning of the Action. Several of the Enemy were also killed in the River as they attempted to escape by fording it: And it was computed that in all between thirty and forty were destroyed, though we brought off but 12 scalps. Eleven English Prisoners were released, and brought away; who informed the Colonel, that besides the Powder, (of which the Indians boasted they had enough for ten Years War with the English) there was a great Quantity of Goods burnt, which the French had made them a Present of but ten Days before. The Prisoners also informed, that that very Day, two Battos of Frenchmen, with a large Party of Delaware and French Indians, were to have joined Captain Jacobs, to march and take Fort Shirley; and that 24 Warriors had set out before them the preceding Evening; which proved to be the Party that had kindled the Fire the Night before: For our People, returning, found Lieutenant Hogg wounded in three Places, and learnt that he had in the morning attacked the supposed Party of 3 or 4 at the Fire, according to Order, but found them too numerous for him. He killed three of them however at the first Fire, and fought them an Hour, when having lost three of his best men, the rest, as he lay wounded, abandoned him and fled, the Enemy pursuing them. Lieutenant Hogg died soon after of his Wounds. Capt. Mercer, being wounded

in the Action, was carried off by his Ensign and eleven men, who left the main Body in their Return, to take another Road, and were not come in when the Express came away. He had four of the recovered Prisoners with him, and some of the scalps. It is feared he may be intercepted.

On the Whole, it is allowed to be the greatest Blow the Indians have received since the War began, and if well followed, may soon make them weary of continuing it. The Conduct of Col. Armstrong, in marching to large a Body through the Enemy's Country, and coming so close to the Town, without being discovered, is deservedly admired and applauded; as well as the Bravery of both Officers and Men in the Action. And we hope their Example may have all the good Effects that are naturally to be expected from it.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded and Missing, at Fort Littleton, September 14, 1756. Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, wounded. In his Company, 2 private Men killed, and 3 wounded. Capt. Hamilton's Company, one killed. Capt. Mercer's company. Himself and one Man wounded; 7 killed; himself, his Ensign, and 7 Men missing. Capt. Armstrong's company. Lieutenant James Hogg, and 5 Men killed; 5 wounded; and 6 missing.

Capt. Ward's company. One killed; 1 wounded, and 3 missing. Capt. Potter's company. Ensign James Potter, and 1 Man wounded. Capt. Steel's company, 1 missing.

A LIST of the English Prisoners, retaken from the Indians at the Kittanning, viz.

Anne M'Cord, Wife of John M'Cord, taken at M'Cord's Fort at Conococheague. Martha Thorn, about seven Years old, taken at the same Place. Barbara Hicks, taken at the Conoloways. Catharine Smith, a German Child, taken near Shamokin. Margaret Hood, taken near the Mouth of Conococheague, in Maryland. Thomas Girty, taken at Fort Granville. Sarah Kelly, taken near Winchester, in Virginia. Besides one Woman, a Boy, and two little Girls, who, with Capt. Mercer, and Ensign Scott, separated from the main Body, as they began their March from the Kittanning, and are not yet come in.

Since receiving the above Return from Fort Littleton, we are informed, that Capt. Mercer, and 23 Persons, are returned safe, which makes up the Number of the Missing, and the four released Prisoners.

Capt. Snook, from Lisbon, brings a Confirmation of Minorca being surrendered to the French on the 20th of June, on the following honourable Terms, viz. To march out with Military Honours; four Pieces of Cannon; five covered Waggon; the Garrison to be transported to Gibraltar; six Months Time to be allowed the English, Greeks, and Jews, to retire with their Effects. The noble Blakeney, and his brave Garrison, made a most gallant Defence, and would have kept the Place, if they had received proper succours; but being disappointed of them, and quite worn out with Fatigue, and having left about 500 of their Men, they were obliged at last to give up that most important Fortress of St. Philip's. The French, it is said, lost above 10,000 Men in the Reduction of it.

Capt. Snook likewise informs us, that the Admirals Byng and Webb, with eight Captains, were sent to England in the Antelope Man of War; and that the late Governor of Gibraltar, and some of his Officers, were also sent home: That Admiral Hawke, with a large Fleet of Capital Ships, sailed from Gibraltar for Portmabon on the Eighth of July: And that Captain Teague, on his Passage from London for Newfoundland, met with, engaged and took, a large Martineco Man, which he carried into Lisbon; her Cargo said to be worth 12,000 Pounds Sterling.

By Captain Kiene, from Maniserrat, there is Advice, that there are a Number of Privateers out from both the English and French Islands: That a Privateer belonging to Antigua, of ten Guns, has been lately taken by a French Frigate: That a small Privateer, from the same Place, had taken three Vessels that belonged to a homeward bound Fleet from Martineco, under Convoy of three Men of War; and that some others of our Privateers had picked up four more from the same Fleet.

ANNAPOLIS, September 30.

The Hon. Col. HENRY HOOPER, Speaker of the Lower House, being this Morning so much indisposed that he could not attend the Business of the House; their Honours acquainted his Excellency therewith, who was pleased to order them to make a new Choice, and the Hon. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, Esq; was chosen, of which Choice his Excellency approv'd.

Mr. FRANCIS KEY, of this Place, is appointed Clerk of Cecil County, in the Room of Mr. MATTHIAS BORDLEY, deceased.

Capt. Sinclair, from Bristol, in the Virginian, (being a Letter of Marque, mounting 14 Guns, and 25 Men), who arrived in James-River the 12th Instant, took off the Island of Tercera, a French Prize Ship of 200 Tons, mounting 10 Guns, and had 30 Men, and carried her into Madeira. She was bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, laden with Sugar, Indico, Cotton, and Cochineal, and is computed to be worth 14,000 l. Sterling.

Capt. Copithorn, who came Passenger in Capt. Sinclair, says, that while he was at Madeira he saw a Letter from the Consul at Cadiz, to Mr. Hicock, Consul at Madeira, giving an Account, that the French had stormed the Marlborough Lines, and upon a Sally from Fort St. Philip, we lost 500 picked Men, and about 37 Officers; on which Mr. Blakeney capitulated on honourable Terms. He further says that Admiral Byng was never nigher to Port-Mabon than 11 Leagues; but made the best of his Way to Gibraltar after his Engagement of the 20th of May with Galiffoniere.

We hear, that at the late Affizes in Calvert

County, the Man (who is a Mulatto) who murder'd his Father-in-Law, (a white Man), was found guilty and received Sentence of Death. CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd, NONE.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Betsey, John White, for London; Ship Lux, Joseph Richardson, for London; Ship Severn, Jehoshaphat Rawlings, for London; Sloop Betsey, William Hasbonds, for Virginia; Ship Betsey, Richard Fitzherbert, for London.

THREE more GAZETTES [N^o. 598.] will complet (Four Years since the Price was lowered, and) a Year with many of my good Customers, to whom the Publisher will be greatly obliged if they will Pay at the ensuing Provincial Court. Those who are in long Arrears, must then Pay off their Accounts, or else expect no more Gazettes, and that Endeavour will be used to obtain what has been long due.

BOOK-BINDING, in all it's Parts, is neatly performed at the PRINTING-OFFICE, by FRANCIS RICHARDSON. N. B. Those Gentlemen who may want Books bound, must send them to the Printing-Office by the Middle of November next, as he intends to tarry there but a short Time.

WANTS a PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, well qualified to write for a Gentleman, keep Accounts, or be an Assistant to a Store-Keeper, who can be well recommended. Any Person, having Employ for such a one, may be informed of him, by applying to the Printer hereof. Mr. mesier

THREE PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at West-River, in Anne-Arundel County, Maryland, a Servant Man, named John Barns, born in London, has a small Impediment in his Speech, is a short well-set Fellow, of a swarthy Complexion, had short black Hair, he is a Clock-maker by Trade, and has some of his Tools with him. He had on when he went away, a brown Holland Frock with a Cape, a brownish Drugget Jacket and Breeches: He is much addicted to Drink. He went away on a middle-fiz'd Grey Horse, branded K I.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in any Goal, so that his Master may get him again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward; and One Pistole for the Horse, paid by KENSEY JOHNS.

THERE is at the Plantation of Richard Sanders, in Dorchester County, at Black-Water, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horse, with a long Star in his Forehead, a short Switch Tail, and has the Pole-Evil.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Phelps, junior, near the Land of Ease, a middle-fiz'd Black Horse, branded on the off Buttock E P, his off hind Foot is white, has a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Nose. He had on a middle-fiz'd Bell, mark'd I. FORD.

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

ON the 14th of this Instant September, in the Evening, was found dead, near the Dock, in Annapolis, a little black Dog, with a curled Tail, and his Breast and Feet white. Whoever will discover the Person who killed the said Dog, so that he may be prosecuted for it, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by GEORGE GRAY.

September 20, 1756.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, in Annapolis, a Convict Servant Man, named David Yorath: He is a tall, lusty, ignorant, Country Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own black Hair; he is a Mason by Trade, was born in Wales, is about 33 Years old, and either can't or pretends not to speak good English. He had with him when he went away, an old superfine blue Broad-Cloth Coat, turn'd down with a blue Velvet Cape, and a white Flannel Waistcoat, with black Glafs Buttons, and the Edges bound round with white Tape, tho' 'tis supposed he may have other Cloaths with him, as likewise both white and check Shirts.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken within ten Miles of Annapolis; Forty Shillings, if above; and if taken out of the Province, Five Pounds.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

DESERTED from Captain Levin Woolford's Party of Recruits, in Dorchester County, Maryland, Thomas Williams, who was born in the said County, he is of a fresh Complexion, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, his Head is shaven, and he wears a Silk Cap: When he deserted he had on a blue Jacket, and long striped Linen Trowsers.

Any Person that will apprehend and deliver him to either of his Lordship's Sheriffs, will receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, of his Excellency the Governor, or the Captain above-mentioned.

September 16, 1756.

BROKE away on Saturday Night last, from the Ship *Sally-Brown*, then at the Mouth of *Patuxet*, with a Southerly Wind, the Ship's Long-Boat, being 21 Feet Keel, about 5 Feet Beam, Rigg'd Schooner Fashion, and had on board two full Water Casks, Rudder, Tiller, and some Stone Ballast. She is painted black and yellow, and her Sides are tarr'd.

Whoever takes her up and gives Notice to Capt. John Brown at *Bohemia*, or Mr. James Dick, Merchant, at *Annapolis*, shall have a Pistole Reward.

August 12, 1756.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, living near *Tuckahoe-Bridge*, in *Queen-Anne's County, Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man, named *Anthony Tucker*, was born in the West of *England*, and speaks that Dialect broad, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, had short, strait, dark Hair, he is a Weaver by Trade, but can Plough and do other Plantation work, and walks wide occasioned by a Rupture: Had on when he went away, an old rusty Hat, a dark colour'd Cloth Coat, a blue Grogam Jacket, with a Piece of blue Serge in the Middle of the Back to make it wide enough for him, mix'd Camblet Breeches, much worn on the Knees, brown Onabrigs Shirt, (and two others besides what he had on), and indifferent Stockings and Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to me, shall be reasonably rewarded, besides what the Law allows. JOHN MAYNE.

Frederick County, September 13, 1756.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on Tuesday the second Day of November next, at the late Dwelling-House of William Beall, deceased, for good Bills of Exchange, Sterling Cash, or Crop Tobacco,

A CHOICE Parcel of Land, containing about Three Hundred and Sixty-six Acres, well timber'd, whereon is a Plantation in good Repair, a good Dwelling-House, a Kitchen, and a good Cellar walled with Stone, with sundry other convenient Houses; also four good Tobacco-Houses, and two good Apple-Orchards; likewise some Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and some Household Furniture. ELIZABETH BEALL, } Executors. ALEXANDER BEALL, }

N. B. The Land lies within six Miles of *Bladenburg*, and is free from any Incumbrance.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

For Current Money, for the Use of Mr. Thomas Lambden's Creditors, on the 11th Day of November next, at the House of the said Lambden, in Worcester County,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Calvert County, in Maryland*, called *Poorland*, containing 250 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, or Cypress Swamp, lying in *Somerset County*, called *Chance*, containing 100 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in *Worcester County*, containing 100 Acres, called *Timber Grove*.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the said County, called *Long Acre*, containing 59 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the same County, called *Eden-Town*, containing 130 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the same County, called *Fletcher's Addition*, containing 106 Acres.

EPHRAIM WAGGAMAN, late Sheriff of Worcester County.

N. B. There will be Sold at the same Time some Household Goods.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON, in the Ship *LYON*, Captain DYER, and from GLASGOW in the Brigantine *ACHSAH*, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in *ANNAPOLIS*, at reasonable Rates, the sundry GOODS undermentioned, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit,

SUPER-FINE blue, black, cinnamon, mix'd grey and claret colour'd, with Variety of other low priced Broad-Cloths, German Serge, blue, red, green and colour'd Half-Thicks, Bear-skins, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ wide Frizes, Rugs, Blankets, Kendal Cottons, blue, green and pink colour'd Callimancoes, Tam-mies, strip'd Sattins, check'd Barley Corns, Damasks, Yard and Half-yard wide Cords, blue and green Camblets, Men's Stocking Breeches, Bombazeens, single Allopees, Norwich and Hat-band Crapes, Calicoes, and Variety of Chintz, fine Irish Tobins, Tartans, broad and narrow striped Hollands, check'd and striped Cottons, Silk and Cotton Gowns, Counterpanes, white Jeans, dyed Fustians, Grand Durels, Everlastings, scarlet and black Hair-Shags, Genoa Velvets, blue, black, and cream colour'd Silk-Sattins, Silk Allamode, blue and black Serge Dufoys, Men's black and white Silk Stockings, Scotch Hollands, Irish Linens, Cambricks, clear Lawns, black and white Lace, Bandannoes, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen Ditto, Cotton Romals, Womens Scarlet Cloaks, Ribbons, Ferrets, Galloons, Mens Silk Caps, sewing Silk, Needles, Pins, Playing Cards, Horn, Bone and Ivory Combs, Womens Kid, white Lamb, and colour'd Gloves and Mittens, Mens best Buck, tann'd Leather, white, glaz'd and colour'd Gloves, Mens and Womens Mourning Ditto, Crewels, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, Nonfopreties, Quality Binding, Filleting, Holland and Twill'd Tapes, Gartering, silveriz'd and gilt Buttons, Corks, Cotton-Wick, Pipes, Fig-Blue, Lampblack, Brimstone, Rosin, Glue, Al-lom, single and double refined Sugars, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, best Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas, Mens and Womens Shoes, Hats, Mens and Womens Worsted, Yarn and Thread Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Onabrigs, Hempen-Rolls, Bed-Ticking, Check Linens, and Buckrams, Hair-Cloths, Wadding, black, blue and white, with Variety of colour'd Shalloons, Onabrigs colour'd and white Threads, Variety of Buttons and Hair, Writing Paper, large and small blank Leidgers and Journals, Bibles and Testaments, Primmers, Psalters, Spelling and Prayer Books, Table Knives and Forks, Clasp Ditto, Razors, Scissars, Shoe-Buckles, Sleeve-Buttons, Coat and best Metal Ditto, with Variety of other Cutlary, Braziery, Tin and Pewter Ware, Mens and Womens Saddles, Bridles, Cruppers, Girths, Horse-Whips, Stone Bottle Jugs from 1 to 5 Gallons, Variety of China, 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. 24d. and 30d. Nails, 3d. 4d. and 6d. Brads, small Tacks, Pump, Scupper and Hob Nails, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Augurs, Cut-Whip- & Hand-Saw Files, Two Foot Rules, Stilliards, Hand Saws, Box Irons, Plane Irons, Locks and Brasses for Desks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Iron rimmd Ditto, H, HL and * Garnet Hinges, Frying Pans, Hoes, Axes, Adzes, Copper Stew Pans and Coffee-Pots, Claret Wine, Jamaica Spirit, Barbados Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, barrel'd Pork, Soal and Upper Leather, and great Variety of other Goods not particularly mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN.

P. S. Whereas I intend to depart this Province, as early next Summer as my Business will permit, think proper to give this Notice, That all Persons indebted to me preceding this Date (many of whom are in old Arrears) make speedy Payments, or settle the same by Bond, or Notes of Hand, otherwise I am determined to take every Method the Law permits, to bring them to that Period. And whereas many People have formerly put Hides, and Skins, into my Tan-Yard and never call'd for the Leather, notwithstanding large Quantities is finished, and some Part hath laid by me for Years past; I hereby give Notice, that all Hides and Skins brought into the said Yard preceding the first of March last, are or will be finished some Time in November next, and if not taken away by the Owner, by the first of December, I then intend to make public Sale of them, to pay for the Tanning: I also continue to take in Hides, and Skins, to be tann'd for others, until March next.

Chesler-Town, September 7, 1756.

RAN away this Morning, from the Mouth of *Chesler-River*, the two following Sailors, belonging to the Ship *Frisby*, Capt. George Davis, just arrived from *Bristol*, viz.

Matthew Brown, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a well-set luffy Fellow, of a swarthy Complexion, and wears his own Hair, which is black. He had on a white Jacket, trimm'd with black, a blue Great-Coat, a Pair of Boots, a Pair of thick Duck Trowsers, and a Dutch mill'd Cap instead of a Hat.

William Sweatman, a tall slender Fellow, an Englishman, of a brown Complexion, and has a small Impediment in his Speech. Had on a blue Jacket, lined with white, and has white Bone Buttons, a red Great-Coat, and Sailor's Trowsers.

They stole the Ship's Yawl; she is a neat six-gar'd rowing Boat, Turpentine Sides, painted black and yellow, her Outside Moulding Streak and Back-Board; her Thoughts and Inside Work, the fore Part red; fixed with 4 Oars, 2 Sprit-sails, and a Jib: Had in her also, a Ship's Draw-Bucket, a Scitt to throw Water out with, and a two Gallon Keg. They went off with a strong Southerly Wind, and it is suppos'd either stood a-cross to *Baltimore*, or made up the Bay; 'tis probable they will go up some where to the Head of the Bay, and make a-cross towards *Philadelphia*.

Whoever apprehends the said Villains, and secures them in some Goal, so that they may be brought to Justice, shall have Two Pistoles Reward for each; and whoever takes up and secures the Boat, and gives Notice, shall have One Pistole, paid by

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I shall attend at Mr. Middleton's, in *Annapolis*, during the Term of the next Provincial Court, to receive his Lordship's Rents from those Gentlemen who hold Lands in *Baltimore County*, and reside in different Parts of the Province. As it would be attended with a good Deal of Trouble to wait on them at their respective Houses, I hope none will delay settling (for the Year's Rent) during the sitting of the said Court.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, at the Subscriber's Plantation, on Thursday the 7th Day of October next, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A CHOICE Parcel of NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children. Also, a Tract of Land, lying in *Frederick County*, containing Eight Hundred Acres.

Likewise, a very great Stock of choice Cattle, Sheep, and Horses. And Variety of Household Furniture.

THOMAS PINDELL.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Quarter of a LOT in *Charles-Town*, at the Head of *Chesapeake Bay*, bounded on one Side by North-East River, and is the nearest Part of the Lot adjoining the public Wharf in the said Town; on which Quarter stands a STILL-HOUSE, built of Cedar, three Years old, 59 Feet and a half by 26 and a half feet clear having 16 Cedar Cisterns, 2 Return, and 1 Low Wine Cistern, all tight, besides 2 Stills, Pumps, Buckets, &c. and a tight Cedar Cooler, supposed one of the largest in *America*, with a good Well and Pump in the Still-House, convenient to said Cooler. The largest Still will contain between 14 and 1500 Gallons, and the other about 200 Gallons. Also a new framed HOUSE, 27 Feet and a half by 13 Feet 4 Inches clear, with a good Stone Cellar under it, 26 Feet by 12 Feet 3 Inches. Likewise a small Piece of public Ground joining to the aforesaid Quarter, and between it and the Wharf aforesaid, whereon stands a convenient STORE-HOUSE, 29 Feet and a half by 19 and a half, within eight or ten Yards of the Houses aforesaid, having likewise a good Stone Cellar under it.

For Terms of Sale, apply to Mrs. Margaret Bigger, Executrix to the Estate of Mr. Peacock Bigger, deceased, or to Mr. Redmond Conyngham, Merchant, in *Philadelphia*.

JOHN BENNETT, in *ANNAPOLIS*, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

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M A

M A R S E

FORTY and Militia Minorca, much Pro Island.

norca the English Defence, and had don the Suburb c most of the House the Fort. However immediately at the 25th ult. with made two Sallies ing strongly guard of the Beliegers

In order to ma sent to reinforce 1200 Men have According to Lett who commands t Orders to take in to be ready to fail

Toulon, June 6. utmost Expedition are to reinforce count the People v All the Sailors the these Ships as foot

Toulon, June 7. Bombs into Fort 9 non Balls against tractable as ever.

Toulon, June 8. Guns from the

guedoc, and Rou l'Oriflamme, l'A Men of War, w l'Ocean Man of

ed the 21st Instan mediately laid on fame Force are to We expect to fer each before the f le Centaure, le F two Frigates of Minerve.

The last Advic the 2d positively sieged begins to rained several which would h Besieged had n such a great N repair in the Nig Two Deferters Night of the 2d on which, neve They say that Magazine of O municating to the Men's Allo ever may be i vance in their soon make the distance of 30

Paris, June scent, all the and Forts cre be at their Matches.

Marfeilles, chants of this and there is F lude to othe being the n tures made Berlin, Ju Alliance is entered into