

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1747.

The Printer of this Paper having, it seems, given Offence to some of his Readers, in publishing several Pieces of late, begs leave to insert the following Fable.

A CLOWN, his SON, and their ASS.

ONCE on a time, an honest CLOWN,
Attended by his only SON,
Along the Road together pass,
As they to Market drove their Ass;
A Plowman working by,——to jeer
The Couple,——thus began;——I swear,
Here's Schoolmasters! how grave they walk;
Their Scholar see before them stalk!
Folks of less Wit than you possess'd,
Would certainly have rid the Beast.
Piqu'd at the sneering Plowman's Whim,
The Old Man takes his Son, so slim;
And sets him up.——A Moment after,
A Passenger remark'd, with Laughter,
That 'twas a Thing good Sense beside,
For Men to walk, and Boys to ride.
So far this Stranger push'd his Jest,
The Boy was bid to quit the Beast;
Up then the jolly Peasants got,
And to the neighb'ring Town they trot.
'Twas Holy-day, and People store,
Were in the streets, and at each Door;
And as the Couple pass'd,——they said,
That swinging Booby must be mad,
To ride himself,——and let his Child,
With such a dirty Road be roll'd.
To ease his Son, the Man inclin'd,
Bid him,——on this,——get up behind.
Strait from the Boy the People pass,
To pitying next, the bending Ass,
See! see! the Creature pants for Breath!
These Brutes,——cry they,——will be its Death.
The Bumpkin's now at his Wit's end,
Himself and's Son at once descend;
Flat on his Back they lay their Foal,
Tie his four Feet,——and then a Poll
Pass through,——next on their Shoulders take
The Load,——and thus their Journey make.
At this the Boors,——a noisy Rout,
Follow in Crouds,——and laugh, and shout.
The Old one swell'd,——and as they pass
A Bridge, he o'er it threw his Ass;
Choosing to lose th' unlucky Beast,
Rather than be a Village Jest.

"He who for gen'ral Praise shall sue,
Vexes himself, and pleases few.

H A G U E, April 6.

VERTURES are talk'd of, in order to make the court of Spain relish certain expedients propos'd by the courts of London, Vienna, and Turin, in order definitively to regulate an establishment for Don Philip, the great affair on which depends the repose of Italy, and without which the king of Spain imagines that he cannot with honour hearken to any conditions of peace.

Amsterdam, April 15. We have received advice that an English man of war, whose name is not known, is lost off Cape Spendenta, but that 240 of the crew were taken up by a man of war of the same nation.

Hague, April 16. The last courier which M. de Theil received from Paris, brought him instructions not to depart in any point from his former. The courier sent to Madrid by M. Maccanas, may possibly be upon the return, considering how long he has been gone; but we hear that the court of Madrid will do nothing to facilitate the assembling the plenipotentiaries, but in concert with that of France.

April 18. The grand pensionary Gilles set out yesterday for Breda, and the earl of Sandwich has taken the same rout this day. Private letters from Flanders say, that there was a camp formed between Bruges and Sluys of 15 or 20,000 French, who give out, that they were going upon an expedition as important as it would be unexpected. As we are not without apprehensions of their having a design upon some place in Dutch Flanders, we are altogether upon the guard in those parts; and ever since the 13th inundations have been made at Saas van Ghent, Fort Philippine, and all the places of the republic on that side.

Paris, April 24. The king has laid aside the design of reviewing the household troops, which have orders to march for Flanders. M. Van Hoey had a long audience of the king on the 11th; in which he made heavy complaints of the late irruption on the side of Bergen op Zoom; but was told that the king's troops had orders to follow their enemies wherever they retired. It is since reported that no further regard will be shew'd to the territory of the States General, and that even some of the strong places of the republic will be attacked, such as Sluys, Bergen op Zoom, Boisseduc, and Maestricht, but it is not known which we are to begin with first. The talk of besieging Luxembourg revives. If we could depend upon the state of our army in Flanders, which is handed about here, it would consist of near 160,000 men, but we doubt of their making so good an appearance in the field. Marshal Belleisle is still here.

Antwerp, April 17. Our advices from the frontiers say, that count Lowendahl is at the head of 30,000 men in the neighbourhood of Bruges; that on the 13th the Dutch began to flood the country about Saas van Ghent and Fort Philippine, and other parts belonging to the United Provinces.

This morning we have received advice that the French have entered into the isle of Cadant, and invested Saas van Ghent, and taken a little fort near Bouchonte, in the vicinage of the Philippine, and Essendyke; that they have also become masters of Fort Doel, and have begun to assault Fort Pearle, situate on the left of the Escaut above Antwerp.

Genova, April 11. The English have taken seven ships laden with provisions, bound to Marseilles, and have sent three to Port Mahon, and four to Villafrauca.

Hague, April 23. The States have ordered all the men of war and frigates which are ready, immediately to sail to the coast of Zealand, in order to cover that province. The two men of war that were at Helvoetsluys are sailed to Flushing, by order of the duke of Cumberland; and we are assured that a body of 5000 foot, and 1000 horse, is actually march'd for Dutch Flanders.

Middleburg, April 20. Several families from the isle of Cadant are arriv'd hither. The 18th a ship arriv'd here from Sluys, whose master reports, that the French were in possession of the avenues of that town, and had laid all the country of Axel under heavy contributions. We hear now the report of their cannon, and fear much for Sluys and Saas van Ghent, as they are extended places, and have but weak garrisons; but we hope to be able to throw succours into Hult.

Brussels, April 24. On the 22d an officer went post through this city to Versailles, with news that Sluys had surrendered, and that the garrison, consisting of 1000 men, were made prisoners of war. That several little forts in the island of Cadant were taken, and that Fort Philippine and Saas van Ghent were invested.

Amsterdam,

Amsterdam, April 26. The last Letters from Antwerp positively assure, that Port Perle was taken, and that Lillo was invested; and also that the French were preparing for a general Action as well as the Allies.

Extract of a Letter from the Quarters of the Allied Army at Tilbourg, April 10.

The duke and the other General Officers have frequent conferences about settling the Operations; and the Men are impatient to have them settled; that they may revenge themselves on those Fellows, the French, whom they look upon with sufficient disdain. Our Train is numerous and good; so that we are in no Apprehension from being overcome by the Monsieurs, by that Article only; and if I have any Skill in determining Events by the present Temper of our Men, and if the Enemy do not exercise the most intrepid courage, I plainly discover their Artillery will avail them little. A rumour runs through the Army, that we shall make a beginning by falling upon Antwerp; but this is contradicted by another, of drawing the French to engage with us, in hopes of a battle at the Opening of the Campaign: This latter design, if practicable and successful, will be worth taking Ten Towns. The Troops are disposed in an equicrural Triangle, so that a Line, let our March be which Way it will, may be easily formed, and the Army soon assembled; which, for Number and Goodness, far exceeds the Enemy. We are composed of 57,000 Imperialists, 16,000 English, 18,000 Hanoverians, 6000 Hessians, and 30,000 Dutch: In all 127,000. These are all estimated at the very lowest, and the Dutch are certainly more than I have called them. The whole makes such an Army that the Allies never faced the Enemy with before, and doubt not but the French will find them terrible in Action. I cannot conclude, without saying, that Troops daily arrive in the Quarters, so that our Numbers are continually encreasing.

Amsterdam, April 24. The last Letters from Zealand import, that there were 6 English men of war upon that coast, and that the province was every where putting itself into the best posture of defence, and chiefly in the isle of Walcheren, all the inhabitants thereof offering to serve in person in case of need, and to sacrifice every thing for the religion and liberty of their country.

The last letters which the minister from Genoa at the Hague received from thence, dated April 21, 1747, relate what follows; viz.

That general Schulemberg had made fresh propositions to the revolvers, which they had absolutely rejected; the purport of which was, that if they would lay down their arms, and submit to the clemency of the empress-queen, without putting themselves under the guaranty and protection of the crowns of Great Britain and Sardinia, the republic would have much more easy terms granted, and would be treated a thousand times more favourably than it could reasonably hope for by a capitulation, or than it can probably procure itself by way of arms: That to these propositions the heads of the revolvers made the following Answer; *We have already, to our very great misfortune, too severely felt the fatal effects of Austrian clemency, to be ever weak enough to trust it again. If count Schulemberg, as to intimidate us we are told, an army of 30,000 chosen troops, and a large train of artillery ready, to make us feel the resentment of the empress-queen; we say, in answer to this, That the republic has 54000 men in arms, 9000 of whom are regular troops, 260 pieces of cannon, and 34 mortars, together with ammunition and provisions in abundance; and what is still more, we are resolutely determined to defend our city, and preserve our Liberty, to the last drop of our blood, and will suffer ourselves to be buried in the ruins of our Capital, rather than ask for quarter, and submit to the clemency of the court of Vienna; unless we can obtain it by an honourable capitulation well guaranteed by the kings of Great-Britain and Sardinia, and the republic of Venice, and the United Provinces.*

Flushing, May 4. N. S. It is reported that Saas van Ghent was taken on Sunday night, tho' as yet no person is arrived here from that place. At 7 this evening two boats arrived here from Hulst: The passengers bring an account, that the French having made an attempt to cut off the communication between the garrison and Walsorden, where the English troops under major-general Fuller landed yesterday morning, a very bloody action ensued, wherein the French were repulsed, and are said to have lost upwards of 1000 men. The English came up time enough to have a Share in the action, and are at present encamped at a place called Stoppeldyk. We also hear, that general de Roqua has cut a dyke, whereby a great number of the Enemy's cannon are laid under water; that a large

body of the besiegers had been obliged to retire, and it was thought the besieged were in a condition to oblige the French to abandon the place. We are assured, that a great number of the French troops which were about Sluys and Vlieduyke, and in the isle of Cadant, are filing off towards Ghent.

L O N D O N.

April 22. The French in going from Madras having had all their ships dismasted, except two, besides the three that were lost in the storm, a man of war was sent to Bengal in order to get masts for them, but was in her passage also lost.

It is said that some men of war will soon sail to the East-Indies, to reinforce commodore Peyton.

It is reported that his royal highness the duke of Cumberland has by a forced march got the Allied army into such an advantageous situation, that it has obliged count Saxe to call in all his detachments, being apprehensive of a battle much sooner than he expected.

The Warren Gilly and Saltash privateers have taken, and carried into Falmouth, a French privateer of 16 guns, and 130 men.

April 25. Late on Wednesday Night last arrived an Express from the British admiral to the Lords of the Admiralty, we hear has brought an Account, that the French were collecting together on the Schelde all the Brats they possibly could, for an Expedition into some Part of Zealand; and that they were pushing with great Vigour the Sieges of Hulst and Sas van Ghent, but that both the said Places continued to make a most gallant Defence; and that his Cruizers had taken and brought in several of the said Brats, and did not doubt but that he should be able to frustrate all their Attempts.

And by an intercepted Letter, which M. Saxe was sending to M. Lowendahl, we learn, that being well informed the Duke was pushing Things on with great Diligence to march and attack him, he laid aside all Thoughts of besieging Luxemburg, and had sent Expresses even to Paris, to hasten the March of the Life-guards; and had likewise sent Orders to M. Lowendahl immediately to collect his Forces together, and that tho' he would have him push his Operations with Vigour, yet in such a Manner as that his whole Detachment may be always ready to march to his Assistance.

By a person just arrived from the Allied army, we have an account, that when he came away, a French spy was taken in the camp at Alphen, who was directly carried to the quarters of the duke to be examined, and met with his reward.

It is likewise assured, that there were two French spies taken by the Dutch sounding the Schelde, who were immediately made a public sacrifice to the resentment of the populace.

The following Circumstances are what we have collected concerning the taking of Fort St. George, by the French in the East-Indies.

The Bribe was 75,000 l. The Garrison was composed of Natives, under the Influence of the Nabob, who would not defend it against the French. The loss to the Company is not 100,000 l. there being but two Ships that take in their Lading at this Place, and the Ship that brought the Advice, has touched at the Cape, and every other Place, where the outward Ships touch, which will prevent any falling into the French Hands by proceeding to Fort St. George. After mentioning the French Loss in retreating, the Affair in short is not so considerable; the loss to the Company being much less than has been supposed, and the French being no Gainers by it; on the contrary, the loss of these Ships will so greatly impair their Force in the East-Indies, that we may reasonably hope, after the two Men of War that went from hence with the last Outward-bound Indiamen, have join'd our Naval Force, that we shall be sufficiently enabled to make Reprisals.

General Churchill, who now commands in Scotland, has received orders to form a camp at Fort Augustus, by which means he will have the command of the whole Highlands, and effectually prevent the junction of the Highlanders if any attempt should be made.

Several Men of War are ordered for the North, to prevent any further Insults of the French Privateers on the English in those Parts.

The Neptune, capt. Dennis, from Maryland to London, is taken and carried into Port-Passage.

On Saturday Morning came certain Advice, that the French have laid Siege to Axel, Philippine Fort, and Hulst, which last Place has near 3000 English in it, besides other Troops, and is well provided with Necessaries for a long and vigorous Defence. By this Account it should seem that Sas Van Ghent is taken, though the Dutch Gazette leaves the Matter doubtful.

it not being likely that the French would take in Hand Axel and Hult before they had master'd that Place.

April 16. Last Monday night, when a person came from Wincanton; in Somersetshire, great part of the town was in flames, supposed to be set on fire by some evil-designing persons unknown.

Penryn, April 20. Yesterday was brought into this harbour, by the Amazon and Speedwell, the Mary Magdalen privateer of St. Maloe's, taken by admiral Anson's fleet the 9th instant off Scilly, after upwards of four months cruise, in which she had taken 15 vessels, many of them from Oporto, and had her ransomers on board. This is the ship which took the Hornet and Hinchbrook sloops of war, and the King William store-ship. She mounts 26 guns, 22 9 pounders on one deck, and has 304 men on board. Last night about 80 men, part of the crew of the Lark privateer of Bayonne, which was taken the 14th instant off Uthant, were delivered to the commissary here, but the privateer is not yet brought in.

N E W - Y O R K, June 22.

Yesterday came Advice from Albany, that an Indian came in there on Tuesday last from Saraghtoga, and brought an Account, that he in Company with several others, being out on the Scout, had discovered near 300 Canoes on the Lake of Champlain, full of French and Indians, with Drums beating and Colours flying, going towards Crown Point from Canada, and supposes them to be upwards of 3000 Men.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated June 21.

"Yesterday three Indians were sent hither from Saraghtoga with letters, giving an account, that lieutenant Chew had the day before been sent out with 102 men; and that he, with 37 of the men, were taken prisoners, and 15 killed.—This day we are informed by two of our Indians, that an army of 4000 men are at the great Carrying-place; that a great number of men are encamped on the other side of the Fish Kill; and that M. Le Core lies on this side of Saraghtoga, to intercept any succours that may be sent to reinforce the garrison. We are informed that a French Indian came yesterday before the fort, fired his gun, and then threw it down, shewing great signs of discontent; whereupon he was taken into the garrison, and examined; but after he had been some time there, he made an attempt to escape over the stockades, upon which he was secured and put in irons: He says that lieutenant Chew, with all his men, except those that were killed, are sent to Crown-Point; and that the party that carries them thither, are to return with some field pieces to attack the fort.—Those who are about Saraghtoga have cohorns and hand grenades, but they seem not to answer their design: They likewise attempted to set fire to the Blockhouses, with burning punk at the end of their arrows. Col. Peter Schuyler is now to go with his regiment to keep that garrison; I hope he may get there safe, tho' many people are apprehensive that he will be cut off by the way, and think a much greater force is necessary. We are in short in the most deplorable situation imaginable, and it is shocking to think in what this affair must terminate."

ANNAPOLIS.

We are informed, that Two Priests of the Roman Communion, came in Passengers in the Elizabeth, Capt. Carr, into Portusent, to reside in this Province.

The Bill entitled, *An Act for amending the Staple of Tobacco, for preventing Frauds in his Majesty's Customs, and for the Limitation of Officers Fees*, came down this Day from the Upper House of Assembly, to the Lower House, Passed with Amendments, and was there Read with the Amendments, and Passed for Ingrossing.

It is said the Assembly will Rise the latter end of this Week, or beginning of next.

The Piece, Signed C. G. is come to hand, and the Author has our Thanks; if it shall be necessary, it will be publish'd some time hence. The Eastern Shore Fiddler, came too late to be publish'd this Week, and must unavoidably be deferr'd till the next.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,
Brigantine Annapolis, Alexander Scougall, for London;
Sloop Dolphin, Richard Courtney, for Boston.

The following Letter and Postscript, is said to be the genuine Copy of one sent by an old Negro Man at Herring-Bay, to his Master in London. Pieces of this nature are entertaining to most Readers who can enter into the humour of them; and as there appears in this a great deal of Sincerity, and pure natural Simplicity, and many of our Customers have importun'd for it's Publication, we cannot avoid giving it a place, (with the Leave of

the Gentleman to whom it was wrote,) and so leave it to the Reader.

From de grute Houfe. Merryllun.

Masser Frankce,

We all berry well enly eat Sawe Did. and saw eal blak Hosi Cudge. God bless you masser Frankce.

from your eal Negur. TOBY.

Poals. my Wiff member be luff to you masser Frankce. he say be gott own bigg bag of Puttato for you. and me gott Tree eal Stokkin full Chennut for you too. last Nite puttem in Chimney for smoke berry well. dat Time you cum. me dakter Benus say be gott too makkin Burd bigg all own cum Oatwun for you. she say you please bring him own topnot. and masser Frankce bring Fore dussen Pipe for me. me mak poor cropp Corn dis year. dat dam eal Hosi Cudge fore he ey broke Corn feel fense. be pool down oil me Corn. Wun dam eal Buk gump in West Patch berry Nite. poor eal Wooman no mak Pea nuff for by own Kallico Petticote dis year. and Mole ruse upp old dakter Benus Puttato. masser Richard eal Quash member be luff to you. he say be gott too clibber jung Flyin Quurrl an own eal Pissum and six yang own for you. God bless you masser Frankce. Wun Saylor Man tell me you bin haff Small Pea. I berry glad you well. take care you no ketch tatter masser Frankce.

from your eal Man. TOBY chew.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAN away about the last of April, 1747. from the Subscriber living in Queen Anne's County, a Negro Man named Ambro, aged about 30 Years, Country born, of a middle Stature, and well-set; he had on a light-colour'd Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Kersey wove, filled in with Linnen Thread.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him home to his Master, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

STrayed on the 24th of April last, from a Plantation near Mount Calvert, in Prince George's County, a Black Mare, with a Bit cut off one Ear, a switch Tail, and had with her a Black bay Mare Colt about a Month old. Whoever brings the said Mare to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

JOHN ORME.

June 24, 1747.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Queen Anne's County School: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

HENRY WRIGHT, Whip Maker, lately living in Annapolis, is removed to Chestnut-Street, three Doors above Fourth-Street, Philadelphia; where all Gentlemen travelling that Way may be supplied with the neatest Horse-Whips: And for the Convenience of those who do not, they may be supplied by Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, at the Crown and Scepter in Annapolis, where I have sent a Parcel; and shall continue so to do, as they are disposed of, at the usual Prices.

He likewise takes this Opportunity of returning his grateful Thanks to those Gentlemen who honour'd him with their Custom, while in Annapolis; hoping for the Continuance of their Favours, and assuring them that their Commands shall always be observed to their Satisfaction, by

Their very humble Servant,

HENRY WRIGHT.

Such Gentlemen as have any Whips which want repairing, are desired to leave them with Mrs. Kelly, as above. for the Post, who will call every Stage for that Purpose; and they may depend of having them sent by the next Return, done in the best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates.

A Very good SPINNET to be disposed of. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD by Public Auction.

ON Wednesday the 1st of July, in Annapolis, a very good Sower, and two choice Negroes.

ALL

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either on Smith's Accounts or otherwise, are desired forthwith to pay off their respective Accounts; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and
JOHN CONNER.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship *Liverpool Merchant*, Capt. Gardiner, from Liverpool, and to be sold by the Subscriber at Oxford, in Talbot County.

A LARGE Assortment of India and European Goods, by Wholesale or Retail: Also Rum, Sugar, Molasses, coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.
ROBERT MORRIS.

Calvert County, June 26, 1747.

RUN away on the 23d of this Instant June from the Subscriber, Sheriff of Calvert County, the two following Prisoners, viz.

Pope Cannon, a lusty Fellow, about Thirty-five Years of Age; a Carpenter and Syder-Mill-maker by Trade, he has a down look, and when he speaks draws up his upper Lip, he is a great chewer of Tobacco: He had on when he went away a light-colour'd Coat.

John Gary, about six Foot high, a Carpenter and Joyner by Trade, about Twenty-five Years of Age: He has a smooth Face, wears short dark Hair that curls; he has a drolling Speech: He had on when he went away, a light-colour'd Cloth Coat lined with red Silk, a large pair of Silver Shoe-Buckles: They took with them a Hand-Saw and Drawing-Knife.

Whoever secures the said Prisoners, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Four Pounds Currency Reward for each of them, paid by
JAMES SOMERVELL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at *Behemia Ferry*, Cecil County, Maryland, on the 18th of May last, two Irish Servants, one named *James Macguire*, a well set fellow, about 5 foot 6 Inches high, smooth faced, and ruddy complexioned: Had on when he went away, a light coloured Kersey Coat, with pewter buttons, and took with him a brown Silk Camblet Coat, a German Serge light-coloured waistcoat, and a pair of blue everlasting breeches, and has black Hair. The other named *John Meukly*, aged about 40; had on a brown kersey coat and breeches, is red faced, and wore a pils-burat wig, speaks poor English, but good Irish. They took with them a blue Barragan Curtain made into a Wallet.

Whoever secures said servants, so that the subscriber may have them again shall have Twenty Shillings reward for each, and reasonable charges, paid by
BENJAMIN BRADFORD.

Annapolis, June 16, 1747.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to Great-Britain, in a short Time, hereby gives public Notice thereof, that all Persons who have any just Demands on him may bring in their Accounts, which shall be immediately paid. And those who are indebted to him, are requested to make Payment, which will prevent his taking such Measures, as will be very disagreeable to,

His humble Servant,
GEORGE ATKINSON.

Virginia, June 5, 1747.

RAN away from on board the Ship *Spencer*, now lying in Rappahannock River, on the 4th Instant, the following Seamen; viz.

William Wallace, a tall slim Man, six Feet high, aged 22 Years.

Charles Spinks, a tall Man, aged 27 Years.

Edward Dick, five Feet and a half high, aged 23 Years.

John Walker, a tall Man, aged 26 Years.

Whoever takes up the said Runaways, and brings them on board the said Ship, lying at Port Micoon, on Rappahannock River, shall receive Ten Pounds Sterling Reward, and in Proportion for either of them.
ANDREW GRAY.

Chester-Mill, in Queen Anne's County, June 5, 1747.

ANY Gentlemen, or Gentlewomen, may be furnish'd with a two Wheel'd Chair and Horse, also a Man to attend upon them, for their convenient travelling between Chester-Town and Mrs. Wilson's House at Kent-Island, or to Talbot Court-House, at a reasonable Rate,

per MATTHEW DOCKERY.

June 9, 1747.
WHEREAS *Patrick Creagh*, late of Annapolis, Merchant, did, by an Advertisement publish'd in sundry Maryland Gazettes, signify his Intention of departing for Great-Britain, and also thereby gave Notice to all Persons with whom he had Dealings, to come and settle their Accounts with him before his Departure: And whereas sundry People have not yet settled such their Accounts, and the said *Patrick Creagh* being gone to Great-Britain, hath left us the Subscribers his Attorneys in Fact, Notice is therefore hereby given to such Persons as have any Accounts unsettled with the said *Patrick Creagh*, to come and settle the same with the Subscribers, at his Dwelling-House, where Attendance will be given; otherwise we must be obliged to proceed according to Law, for the Recovery of the respective Balances.
FRANCES CREAGH,
RICHARD BURDOL.

N. B. As this will be the last Advertisement about this Affair; and since such Persons as are indebted to the said *Creagh*, have had a sufficient Notice thereof, cannot therefore in Justice say, (in case they should be troubled) that such Debts have never been demanded.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer of this GAZETTE, for one Year or more, would much oblige him if they would contrive to make Payment, to enable him to comply with that sacred Injunction, Rom. xiii. 8. Owe no Man any thing, but to love one another.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue,

ON the Plantation late Mr. *Samuel Hyde's*, in Baltimore County, the last Friday and Saturday in July, a choice Parcel of Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, and all manner of Materials fit for Plantation Use; for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, and Time given for Payment.
June 4, 1747.
R. BORES.

To be Rented, or Leased,

FOR a Term not exceeding Five Years, the House and Improvements where Dr. *Samuel Preston Moore* lately dwelt, near London-Town; with about 45 Acres of Land, on which there is a good Orchard. For the Conditions, enquire of
RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, called *Nicholson's Manor*, laid out for 4200 Acres (belonging to the Heirs of *William Nicholson* deceased), lying in the Forest of Baltimore County, about 24 Miles from Baltimore-Town, on Patapsco River, and about the same Distance from a good Landing on Gunpowder River: There is a fine Branch runs through it, adjoining to which is a good deal of low rich Meadow-Ground, which may be brought to great Perfection with little Expence; it is well situated for raising Stock, there being a great Range of Barren back of it.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of Land, may by applying to the Subscriber at West River, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

May 28, 1747.

THERE is now kept at the Subscriber's, in Charles County, a FERRY over Potomack River, about two Miles above Thompson's Ferry; equally convenient to Travellers up or down Virginia, as if set over to Hoe's; and thereby also is avoided a Creek that lies in the usual Way to Thompson's Ferry, dangerous to Strangers: And marks are set up at convenient Places on the Road from Port-Tobacco, for the Direction of those that incline to pass over the said Ferry.

GEORGE DENT.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.
By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORRY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, July 14, 1747.

Mr. GREEN,

HEN I sent you the Letter, publish'd in your Paper N^o. 110, I did not imagine that any Man could, and more particularly that any one Writing on Mr. A Planter's Principles would, have wrested my Expressions to such a Meaning as I find he hath since done. If I may be allowed to know my own Sentiments, I am as sincere, I might perhaps justly say as zealous, an Advocate for an Inspecting Law as Mr. A Planter. We both plead on the same side of the Cause, and should leave Clashing and injurious Language to the opposite Party. If he thus treats his faithful Allies, what Usage must others expect at his Hands who have no title to his Favour? Is the Character of a *Draw-cansir* so amiable that he should affect it so strongly? And does he really think it consistent with that Spirit of Benevolence he recommends, to spare neither Friend nor Foe? Some Disputants we find are like Game-Cocks, who cannot bear to see any thing that looks like themselves: They are for smiting down all before them; and surprize quiet well-meaning People as much with their quarrelsome Behaviour, as the honest *Irishman*, who could not account for his Master's Cocks falling foul on each other, seeing they were all of a side. This Writer however hath taught us a useful Lesson, and shewn us by his own example, that a spirit of Disputation may hurry a Man to as wild a degree of Enthusiasm as a spirit of Knight Errantry; and that when once a Person hath raised himself by the strength of Imagination, to the honourable Title of *Reformer of Wrongs*, and *Corrifier of public Grievances*, he shall become capable of seeing a formidable Army in a harmless Flock of sheep, and discover Giants and Monsters in the Windmills of his own dissembler'd Brain. Gentlemen of the Law do indeed insist on a Right to take all Advantages, and to say or suppose any thing which may promote the good of their Cause, or annoy the opposite party: Tho' I never heard of their quarrelling at Bar with Lawyers on the same side of the Question, or making a formal Answer to any thing they had advanced. If they apprehend a Brother to have let fall something amiss they rather excuse it or drop it as decently as possible. But supposing such mad proceedings were admitted at Bar, it does not, surely, follow that *Planters* and *Factors*, who profess only to declare their Sentiments in a plain artless manner, should fall into such methods, as if the Success of the Cause they are jointly embark'd in, depended upon pushing it, and laying hold of forced Meanings and Innuendoes to disguise the Truths, they pretend to support: Or as if they would be best enabled to carry their Point, and do their Country service, by abusing and misrepresenting one another. Does it not seem hard, because Mr. A Planter hath Read Mr. Locke and other great Men on Government, &c. (as he takes great pains to inform us) that no other well meaning Subject who pretends to no more than plain Common Sense, shall be permitted to communicate what he thinks will be for the Benefit of the Community without incurring the dreadful Penalty of Mr. A Planter's Indignation and Fury? I have always look'd upon a Society or Body Politick, as composed of a number of different Members united together by the Bonds of Government, for their mutual Protection and Advantage; in which the Interest of each ought duly to be considered so far as it may be consistent with the good of the whole. Hath not every Member then a Right of representing how far any Laws under consideration will in all likelihood affect his Property, and state his case to the Public without being unmercifully abused for making use of that natural Right? Mr. A Planter, if he thought my Representations were inconsistent with his Interests, had the same Right of Remonstrance, in a fair candid Way of Argument; and the Legislature would have judged whether he or I had exceeded the limits of Reason, or, in other Words, how far one Member was desirous of carrying Matters to the Prejudice of another.

I have already declared myself a sincere Friend to an Inspecting Law: and as such, have endeavour'd to promote it to the

best of my Power. If then Mr. A Planter hath been so grossly mistaken, as to single me out as a mortal Enemy to the Cause in general, and dealt with me accordingly, he may be equally liable to mistake my Sentiments in Particulars; and that he hath done so may plainly appear to any Person, who is not so far gone in the Enthusiasm of Dispute as himself, upon a bare impartial Perusal of my Letter. When Factors speak feelingly of their Losses by Insolvencies, why is it so hard to discover what they mean? or how can their Complaints be mistaken? Wit, when it's well known they are but too well founded?—I agree with this Gentleman in his Observation upon Runaways from this Province (as well as in many other Points advanced in his Letter publish'd in your Papers, N^o. 113 and 114); but must beg Leave to inform him, that we suffer more by Persons who die insolvent than by Runaways: For he must needs know by this Time, that when the Effects of the Deceased are not sufficient to satisfy all the Creditors, the Country Debts are to be first discharged.

He accuses me of libelling the Government on Account of Officers Fees, and of Absurdity in alledging that they were taken without Law or Contract. An Allegation which, if he'll look again into my Letter, he'll find to be none of my own.—I have said no more upon that Head, than what I have (and I dare say, what Mr. A Planter himself, if he has Candour enough to own it, has) frequently heard from Persons of all Ranks amongst us: And I am very much mistaken, if I have not seen something like it in the public Proceedings of this Province; but I never knew, till now, that it amounted to Libelling the Government.—And tho' Mr. Locke, and those other great Men, with whom this Writer tells us he is very familiar, had never given the Hint; Common Sense would have taught me this plain Maxim, at least, viz. That I ought not to libel any Government, under which I live and am protected.

His other Charges are of so foul and gross a Nature, that a bare Recital of them; compared with my Letter, is a sufficient Confutation; viz. That I endeavour'd to obstruct the Inspecting Law, and by Artifice to impose upon the Public:—That I have executed this Artifice bunglingly:—That I practise little juggling Tricks in dark Corners; and strive, by wicked and desperate Attempts, to sacrifice the Prosperity of a whole Province to my own selfish, paltry By-Bends, &c. &c. &c. —For what Reasons he hath exhibited this dreadful Charge against me, is best known to himself; for he hath not advanced the least Fact, or even Shew of Argument, to support it. As then the Truth of these heavy Articles depends upon this Writer's bare Assertion, it must be granted that I have an equal Right, at least, to be credited, when I declare, that I had no other Intention in my Letter, than to put the Case of the Factors in it's true Light:—That I had not the least thought of reflecting upon the Government, nor did I take upon me to dictate to, or endeavour to mislead any Branch of the legislative Power:—That I did not hope or attempt, by any means to have the Fees reduced so low as to obstruct the Law:—That I never would, or did, make any Objections against a Reduction of Debts, as this Writer himself hath put the Case, when he says, *Let it not be imagined I contend for a greater Reduction of Debts, than what is strictly just, &c.*—That I always wish'd most sincerely to see the Law take place, as I was convinced it would be for the public Good; and do at the same Time most heartily wish, that Mr. A Planter had a little more of that Spirit of Benevolence, without which (as he justly observes from his Acquaintance amongst the greatest Philosophers) no Society can long subsist.—If, as this Writer has intimated, he laid hold on the Opportunity of my Letter to introduce his Performance into the World, it not only accuses for it in some Measure, but takes away great part of the Asperity of it, as it is plain he never meant any particular Reflection on me. The poor Man it seems was big, mighty big indeed, with Thought; and falling into hard Labour of the Brain, could not be deliver'd without a Midwife:—Accordingly he

looks out for Help, and by chance meeting with my Letter, he discharges the heavy Load into my Lap; otherwise his Brain must certainly have burst. — He had no particular Malice it seems to me; and, unfortunately for him, would have buried a Friend instead of an Enemy under Heaps of his Dirt. — The Thoughts, he tells you, were preconceived; they had occurred to him before he saw my Letter; it was absolutely necessary to bring them forth some how or other; and behold, an Occasion offered, which usher'd them out in the monstrous Shape of an Answer to me. — Mr. A Planter seems to hint that I am not unknown to him: If so, he must certainly have never seen me in a proper Light, or his Organs of Vision must be very much distemper'd. — Perhaps he may be troubled with a Pannus, what the Vulgar call the WEB in the Eye. I have a most excellent Medicine by me for that Purpose, which I assure him is infallible; and if he applies to me, he shall experience the good Effects of it, by shewing him the Person he has so traduced, in quite other Colours. — I have all along declined any Remarks on his Manner of Reasoning, his begging the Question in what he calls my particular Case, and drawing consequences from his own suppositions, &c. If I thought you had no better materials for filling up your Papers I could easily turn the Tables upon him, and furnish you with several Paragraphs, to which he might reply, and so by Replication, Rejoinders, Surrejoinders, Rebutters, &c. &c. &c. in his way, we might proceed till we had tired ourselves, as well as all your Readers. — I desire Mr. A Planter will consider the following Case, in answer to his own. A Planter is indebted to me 5000 pounds of good clean Tobacco, which should have been paid me the Year before last for a Negro I had then sold him; but as he made but short Crops the two last Years, I am oblig'd to wait for my Debt, yet another Year; and as he is an honest well meaning Man, and promises to pay me very good Tobacco as soon as he makes it, I take no Bond from him, nor do I charge him any Interest: Now if the Law doth not take place next Year, in all probability I shall get my Debt; but if it doth take place, and one fourth of my Debt must be remitted, What then will Mr. A Planter

Say to a WESTERN or an
EASTERN SHORE FACTOR?

L O N D O N, April 28.

There are some private Letters from Amsterdam, and other Places, which mention, that they heard that his Royal-Highness the Duke of Cumberland had taken Possession of the Town of Antwerp, and that the Citadel of that Place continued to defend itself.

The late Dr. Munro, and his Brother Sir Robert Munro, of Foulis, Bart. both lost their Lives at the Battle of Culloden, and likewise part of the Baggage; but some part of the Doctor's being discovered, that was hid by the Rebels, there was a large Chest full of broad pieces of Gold, to the Value of 20,000*l*. It has been sent to London to Sir Henry Munro, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Shire of Ross.

The late Lord Lovat gave to the two Warders that attended him at his Execution a Purse with 20 Guineas, besides his Thanks, for the Civilities that he received from them, and the rest of their Brethren.

It is said, that a Squadron of Men of War is ordered to cruise at the Entrance of the Channel.

We hear that some Men of War are order'd immediately to cruise to intercept four rich Ships, that are upon their Voyage for Cadiz from the South Seas.

Some time ago a Joiner in this Town, being willing to part with his Wife, a Journeyman Boat-builder of the Town agreed to give Ninepence for her; but an honest Tarr being present, thinking the Price too small, offered a Shilling; and at the same time an Article of Agreement for the Husband to resign his Property in her, was signed, sealed and delivered, in the Presence of several Witnesses, the same Evening; but the Woman, after Trial, returned to her Husband again, declaring her Dissatisfaction at the Change: The Husband received her with Carelles, looking upon her Return as a great Compliment paid to him, and they are like to live together happily for the future.

It is said there is an Account, that about ten Days ago Lillo and St. Philippine surrender'd to the French.

It is generally reported, that Madrais, in the East-Indies, was ranomed, after it had been plunder'd by the French, to save its Buildings and Fortifications, and the Loss to the Publick

and private Traders, is computed to be about one Million of Pounds Sterling at least.

As Mr. Thomson, the Messenger who arrived last Sunday, passed all the Roads from the Hague, he was huzza'd by the Multitude all along, crying, Long live the King of England, the Prince of Orange our Stadtholder, Prince William, Duke of Cumberland, and Confusion to the French.

April 20. The following is the Purport of a memorial submitted to the President of the Assembly of the States General, by M. Chiquet, charged with the concerns of France, from the King his Master, on the subject of the present Affairs.

"That the King, with the utmost Regret, found himself oblig'd to continue the war; and that the Territory of the Republic must at last become exposed to the Calamities thereof, though his Majesty desired nothing more fervently, than to acquire their High Mightinesses, before it is too late, with Resolutions worthy the Foresight and Wisdom of their Government: That he endeavour'd to prevent the Dangers which threaten'd their State; and that they had it yet in their Power (by withdrawing their Assistance from the Enemy) to preserve the safety and repose of their People, and pave the Way to a General Peace: That it was the Friendship of their High Mightinesses, not their Possessions, that he coveted; and that his Majesty should embrace with Eagerness every Opportunity to give them Proof of his Esteem and Affection, &c."

This Memorial was accompanied with a long Declaration, setting forth, "The pacifick Dispositions of the King, and his Majesty's long Endeavours to keep the Theatre of War from the Neighbourhood of the Republic; expressing his Propositions of Peace made in 1742 to the Ministers of the State, the Offer of putting Dunkirk in Possession of the Troops of the Republic, and the Proposal in the Month of September, 1745, for assembling a Congress to procure a Peace: That in all Probability the War would have been put to an End, &c. &c. had their High Mightinesses not espoused the Cause of the King's Enemies; but that, notwithstanding all this, he should behave as favourably towards them as the present Situation of Affairs would possibly admit of, and restore those Places which Conquest should put into his Hands, so soon as the United Provinces gave Proof, non equivocal, that they would no more furnish Succours to the Enemies of the Crown. — That, to conclude all, his Majesty's sole View was, to render the Dispositions of his Enemies of no Effect, to subdue their insolubility, and bring them to the Means of Reconciliation."

By the Essex, arrived in Ireland, from India, there is Advice, that an English Privateer has taken a French Country Ship, bound for Mauritius, reckoned worth 15,000*l*.

Dartmouth, April 19. Yesterday came in the Society, Williams, the Dolphin, Wilton, and the Friendship, Dickins, all of Whitehaven; the two former from Greenock, with Tobacco. They were all three plunder'd by a small Snow French Privateer, the Day before off Portland. The above Ship spoke with his Majesty's Ship the Nottingham the Day after she sail'd from Plymouth, who inform'd them that the Hampton Court had that Day taken a French Privateer, but did not tell her Force.

London, April 27. In the several posts which the Genoese were oblig'd to abandon at the approach of the Austrians, they were attacked with such vigour, that they were oblig'd to leave their cannon behind them, which they had drawn out for their defence.

April 28. By a list it appears, that there have been taken of French and Spanish men of war and privateers, by his Majesty's ships or sloops cruising at or near home, between Lady-day 1746, and Lady-day 1747, viz. 65 ships, having on board 6723 men, 818 carriage, and 419 swivel guns.

There is advice that six Poluccas have been destroyed by two English privateers, near the Streights mouth; and that a French ship for Marseille, from Cadiz, was also drove on shore near the said place.

The earl of Traquair is, we hear, to be impeached before the rising of the Parliament, but will not be tried 'til the next Session.

B O S T O N, June 11.

We have Advice from Annapolis Royal, that Commodore Knowles in his Majesty's Ship the Norwich, with the other Vessels from hence were safe arrived there.

And from Newfoundland, that a Man of War of 50 Guns, with several Vessels under her Convoy were arrived there from England.

A Sloop belonging to Capt. Anne, Mark Parsons, Master, bound from thence to Maryland, was taken about a Fortnight

ago near the Capes in 5 Fathom Water by an arm'd Boat, full man'd, which came from a large Ship, suppos'd to be Don Pedro, there on the Cruize: Upon this Boat's coming towards the Sloop, the Master and Men quitted her and got ashore in their Boat, and the said Master came hither Yesterday in Capt. Kiwell.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Sunday last two very hopeful Children, the eldest sons of Mr. William Reynolds, Hatter, of this Place, one of them about 7, the other about 6 Years of Age, going into the Water, got past their Depth, and (there being no grown Person near them) were both Drowned. Their Bodies were soon after taken up, and Yesterday decently Buried.

The Journal of Accounts which had never pass'd since the Year 1742, was Aſſented to by both Houses of Assembly and Paſſed on Saturday laſt; the Sum total of the Public Debt, at the foot of it, being Two Million, Six Hundred and Seventy-four Thousand, Four Hundred and Fourteen Pounds of Tobacco, and Twelve Hundred and Thirty three Pounds, One Shilling and Six Pence, Current Money.

The General Aſſembly broke up in the Evening on Saturday laſt. That good Agreement and Harmony, which, during the Session, ſubſiſted between the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature, and the good and uſeful Laws which were paſſed, gave a general Satisfaction. At breaking up, the Gentlemen of the Upper Houſe invited thoſe of the Lower Houſe into the Council Chamber, where all the Loyal Healths, Succeſs to the Tobacco Trade, &c. &c. were Drank; then the Members of both Houſes went to the Stadt Houſe, where the Healths were repeated; mean time the Town Guns fired 10 or 11 Rounds, and the Populace having Punch and Wine diſtributed amongſt them, made loud Acclamations of Joy. And it is hoped, as there now ſeems a happy Period to the Diſputes which have long ſubſiſted, and the ſtate is put under a good Regulation, that we ſhall ſoon ſee our Trade flouriſh, and Wealth increaſe.

The Law for Inſpecting Tobacco is to take place in December, 1748.

The SPEECH of his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland, at the Prorogation of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Province, on Saturday the 11th of July, 1747.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly, I cannot take my Leave of you at this Time, without expreſſing my Satisfaction at the Harmony and good Agreement that has ſubſiſted between the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature, during this long Session of Aſſembly. And I flatter myſelf, that our Proceedings will meet with the Approbation of every Man of Senſe and Candour, who is a Well-wiſher to the Happineſs of his Country.

Gentlemen of the Lower Houſe, I think myſelf obliged to return you particularly my Thanks, for the Regard you have ſhewn to myſelf; and as I have the Pleaſure to think you are fully perſuaded of my Inclinations for your Welfare, I make no Doubt of the Continuance of your good Opinion of me, as I have in Reality nothing more at Heart, than to be instrumental in advancing the Trade, Riches, and Proſperity of the Province.

Gentlemen, The Buſineſs of this Session being at an End, I have, with the Advice of his Lordſhip's Council of State, thought fit to prorogue this Aſſembly to the firſt Tueſday in October next; and you are to take Notice you are prorogued to that Day accordingly.

The following Acts were paſſed this Session; viz.

1. An Act for amending the Staple of Tobacco, for preventing Frauds in his Maſteſty's Cuſtoms, and for the Limitation of Officers Fees.
2. An Act for Tryal of all Matters of Faſt, in the ſeveral Counties where they have ariſen or ſhall ariſe.
3. An Act to remedy ſome Proceedings in the Court of Charles County; and to prevent the Removal of the Records from the public Offices.
4. An Act to prohibit the raiſing of Swine and Geſſe in Princeſs-Anne Town, in Somerſet County.
5. An Act to prohibit the raiſing of Swine and Geſſe in Oxford Town, in Talbot County.
6. A Supplementary Act to the Act entitled, An Act for laying out the Town a-new, commonly called Snow-Hill Town, in Somerſet County.

7. An Act impowering the Veſtrymen and Church-Wardens of All Saints Pariſh, in Prince George's County, or of the County wherein the ſaid Pariſh ſhall be, to purchaſe three ſeparate Acres of Land in the ſaid Pariſh, whereon to build a Church and two Chapels of Eaſe; and to impower the Juſtices of Prince George's County, or of the County wherein the ſaid Pariſh ſhall be, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds, Current Money.
8. An Act continuing an Act entitled, An Act to prevent cutting up Tobacco Plants, & ſtroying of Tobacco and Tobacco-Houſes; and for aſcertaining the Punishment of Criminals guilty of the ſaid Offences.
9. An Act continuing an Act entitled, An Act for Punishment of Horſe Stealers, and other Offenders.
10. An Act continuing an Act entitled, An Act to prevent the injuring of Harbours within this Province; and for repealing the Act therein mentioned.
11. An Act continuing an Act of Aſſembly of this Province entitled, An Act for the more effectual Punishment of certain Offenders, and for taking from them the Benefit of Clergy.
12. An Act continuing an Act entitled, A Supplementary Act to an Act entitled, An Act laying an Impoſition on Negroes, and ſeveral Sorts of Liquors imported; and alſo on Irish Servants, to prevent the importing too great a Number of Irish Paſſants into this Province.
13. An Act continuing an Act of Aſſembly of this Province entitled, A Supplementary Act to the Act entitled, An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Negroes, and other Slaves, and for taking away the Benefit of Clergy from certain Offenders; and to an Act entitled, An Act to prevent the tumultuous Meeting, and other Irregularities, of Negroes and other Slaves, and directing the Manner of trying Slaves.
14. An Act to prevent certain Evils and Inconveniencies attending the Sale of Strong Liquors, and running of Horſe-Races, near the yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers; and to prevent the tumultuous Concourſe of Negroes, and other Slaves, during the ſaid Meetings.
15. An Act impowering certain Commiſſioners therein mentioned, to lay out and ſet a Price, or cauſe a Price to be ſet, on two Acres of Land, in St. Margaret's Weſtmiſter Pariſh, in Anne Arundel County, whereon't be Chapel of Eaſe belonging to the ſaid Pariſh now ſtands.
16. An Act for raiſing three Pence Sterling per Hogſhead on all Tobacco to be exported, for purchaſing Arms and Ammunition; and for an immediate ſupply of Arms for the Defence of this Province.
17. An Act for the Enlargement of Baltimore-Town in Baltimore County, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned.
18. An Act for repairing and amending the Public and County Goal, in the City of Annapolis.
19. An Act to prevent Evils ariſing from the entering up Judgments upon Bonds commonly called Judgment Bonds; to direct the Manner of iſſuing Executions on Loan-Office Bonds; and to regulate certain Fees therein mentioned.
20. An Act repealing an Act of Aſſembly entitled, An Act to enable the Reſtor, Veſtrymen, and Church-Wardens, for the Time being, of St. Anne's Pariſh, in Anne Arundel County, to leaſe certain Lots in the City of Annapolis, in Manner, and to the Uſes therein mentioned; and to enable the ſaid Reſtor, Veſtrymen, and Church-Wardens, to leaſe certain Lots of Land within the ſaid City of Annapolis.
21. An Act for raiſing a Duty of three Halfpence per Hogſhead, on all Tobacco exported out of this Province, for the Uſe of the Governor.
22. An Act for continuing an Act of Aſſembly of this Province entitled, An Act aſcertaining the Gauge and Tare of Tobacco Hogſheads, and to prevent cutting, cropping, and deſtroying Tobacco taken on board Ships or Veſſels upon Freight.
23. An Act reviving an Act entitled, An Act for the ſpeedy and effectual Publication of the Laws of this Province, and for the Encouragement of Jonas Green, of the City of Annapolis, Printer; and to other Purpoſes therein mentioned.
24. An Act for the Aſſeſſment and Payment of the public Charge of this Province.

And Four private Acts.

Custom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Endeavour, Zabdiel Potter, from Antigua;
Sloop Humming-Bird, John Weſt, from Virginia.
Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Endeavour, William Smith, for Barbadoes.

Just Imported, and to be Sold on board the Sloop Endeavor lying at Mr. William Govane's,

CHOICE LIMES very cheap, for Ready Money only. ZABDIEL POTTER.

A Very good SPINET to be disposed of. Enquire of the Printer.

RAN away about the last of April, 1747, from the Subscriber living in Queen Anne's County, a Negro Man named Ambos, aged about 30 Years, Country-born, of a middle Stature, and well set; he had on a light-colour'd Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Kersey wove, filled in with Linnen Thread. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him home to his Master, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

STrayed on the 24th of April last, from a Plantation near Mount Calvert, in Prince George's County, a Black Mare, with a Bit cut off one Ear, a switch Tail, and had with her a Black bay Mare Colt about a Month old. Whoever brings the said Mare to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

JOHN ORME.

WHereas there is a Vacancy for a Master in Queen Anne's County School: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, either on Smith's Accounts or otherwise, are desired forthwith to pay off their respective Accounts; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and

JOHN CONNER.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship Liverpool Merchant, Capt. Gardiner, from Liverpool, and to be sold by the Subscriber at Oxford, in Talbot County,

ALARGE Assortment of India and European Goods, by Wholesale or Retail: Also Rum, Sugar, Molasses, coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

ROBERT MORRIS.

RUN away on the 23d of this Instant June from the Subscriber, Sheriff of Calvert County, the two following Prisoners, viz.

Pope Cannon, a lusty Fellow, about Thirty-five Years of Age; a Carpenter and Syder-Mill-maker by Trade, he has a dowa look, and when he speaks draws up his upper Lip, he is a great chewer of Tobacco: He had on when he went away a light-colour'd Coat.

John Gary, about six Foot high, a Carpenter and Joyner by Trade, about Twenty-five Years of Age: He has a smooth Face, wears short dark Hair that curls; he has a drolling Speech: He had on when he went away, a light-colour'd Cloth Coat lined with red Silk, a large pair of Silver Shoe-Buckles. They took with them a Hand-Saw and Drawing-Knife.

Whoever secures the said Prisoners, so that the Subscriber may have them again, shall have Four Pounds Currency Reward for each of them, paid by

JAMES SOMERVELL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at Bohemia Ferry, Cecil County, Maryland, on the 18th of May last, two Irish Servants, one named James Macguire, a well set fellow, about 5 foot 6 Inches high, smooth faced, and ruddy complexioned: Had on when he went away, a light coloured Kersey Coat, with pewter buttons, and took with him a brown Silk Camblet Coat, a German Serge light-coloured waistcoat, and a pair of blue everlasting breeches, and has black Hair. The other named John Mulvey, aged about 40; had on a brown kersey coat and breeches, is red faced, and wore a piss-burnt wig, speaks poor English, but good Irish. They took with them a blue Barragan Curtain made into a Wallet.

Whoever secures said servants, so that the subscriber may have them again shall have Twenty Shillings reward for each, and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN BRADFORD.

Annapolis, June 16, 1747.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to Great-Britain, in a short Time, hereby gives public Notice thereof, that all Persons who have any just Demands on him may bring in their Accounts, which shall be immediately paid. And those who are indebted to him, are requested to make Payment, which will prevent his taking such Measures, as will be very disagreeable to,

Their humble Servant,

GEORGE ATKINSON.

Virginia, June 5, 1747.

RAN away from on board the Ship Spencer, now lying in Rappahannock River, on the 4th Instant, the following Seamen; viz.

William Wallace, a tall slim Man, six Feet high, aged 22 Years.

Charles Spinks, a tall Man, aged 27 Years.

Edward Dick, five Feet and a half high, aged 23 Years.

John Walker, a tall Man, aged 26 Years.

Whoever takes up the said Runaways, and brings them on board the said Ship, lying at Port Miccosus, on Rappahannock River, shall receive Ten Pounds Sterling Reward, and in Proportion for either of them.

ANDREW GRAY.

Chester-Mill, in Queen Anne's County, June 5, 1747.

ANY Gentlemen, or Gentlewomen, may be furnish'd with a two Wheel'd Chair and Horse, also a Man to attend upon them, for their convenient travelling between Chester-Town and Mrs. Wilson's House at Kent-Island, or to Talbot Court-House, at a reasonable Rate,

per MATTHEW DOCKERY.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer of this GAZETTE, for one Year or more, would much oblige him if they would contrive to make Payment, to enable him to comply with that sacred Injunction, Rom. xiii. 8. *Owe no Man any thing, but to love one another.*

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue,

ON the Plantation late Mr. Samuel Hyde's, in Baltimore County, the last Friday and Saturday in July, a choice Parcel of Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, and all manner of Materials fit for Plantation Use; for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, and Time given for Payment.

June 4, 1747.

R. BOYCE.

To be Rented, or Leased,

FOR a Term not exceeding Five Years, the House and Improvements where Dr. Samuel Preston Moore lately dwelt, near London-Town: with about 45 Acres of Land, on which there is a good Orchard. For the Conditions, enquire of

RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD,

ATRACT of Land, called Nicholson's Manor, laid out for 4200 Acres (belonging to the Heirs of William Nicholson deceased), lying in the Forest of Baltimore County, about 24 Miles from Baltimore-Town, on Patuxet River, and about the same Distance from a good Landing on Gunpowder River: There is a fine Branch runs through it, adjoining to which is a good deal of low rich Meadow-Ground, which may be brought to great Perfection with little Expence; it is well situated for raising Stock, there being a great Range of Barrens back of it.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of Land, may, by applying to the Subscriber at West River, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735, to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday. By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, July 21, 1747.

Mr. GREEN,

Be pleased to give the following Particular a Place in your Gazette, as it tends for an Information to the whole Province.
I am yours, &c. R. B.

An Account of the Places, Days, and Months, at and on which the ASSIZE Courts are to be held (by Virtue of the last Act for Tryal of all Matters of Fact in the several Counties where they have arisen or shall arise); both on the Eastern and Western Shore; viz.

On the EASTERN SHORE,

OR Worcester County; at Snow-Hill Town, on Thursday August 27.

For Somerset County; at Princess Anne Town, on Tuesday September 1.

For Dorchester County; at Cambridge, on Monday September 7.

For Talbot County; at Pitts's Bridge, on Thursday September 10.

For Queen Anne's County; at Queen's-Town, on Wednesday September 16.

For Kent County; at Chester Town, on Monday September 21.

For Cecil County; at Elk River, on Friday September 25.

On the WESTERN SHORE,

For Baltimore County; at Joppa, on Monday August 31.

For Anne Arundel County; at Annapolis, on Friday September 4.

For Calvert County; at Prince Frederick Town, on Friday September 11.

For St. Mary's County; at Leonard's-Town, on Wednesday September 16.

For Charles County; at Charles-Town, on Monday September 21.

For Prince George's County; at Upper-Marlbrough, on Monday September 28.

Capt. Samuel Carey, of Charlestown in New England, late Commander of the Earl of Gainsborough, from St. Christopher's, to a Merchant in London, dated at Bayonne, January 18, 1746 7.

S I R,
I Have the misfortune to be made prisoner by Breteau Duplessis, in the ship Alexander Le Grand, carrying 20 guns, nine pounders, besides swivels, and 285 men, after an engagement of four hours; three and a half of which was within pistol shot.

On my arrival here, I heard the fate of the West-India fleet, and thence concluded the failure of my Letters to you from St. Kitt's, wherein I told you of my having engaged Monsieur Pallankee 7 glasses, and afterwards of many of my Hands leaving me, to go home in other ships at high prices; as also of a quarrel among the residue, which occasioned the death of my surgeon, and the detention of my second mate, gunner, and two more men, myself at the same time very ill and weak.

The men I had now left, or procured, being mostly ignorant, join'd to hard passage, obliged me to expose myself beyond what I could bear, and on the 12th of November was confined to my Bed; and on the 13th resigned the ship to my officers; and on the 14th, at 2 in the afternoon, was by me.c accident, inform'd of a sail being in sight; at 4 I ordered four men to carry me upon deck, and then saw the enemy at about one league distance, perceived her to be a ship of war, and therefore, tho' I could not stand the deck, ordered all things in readiness to engage; at 5 she fir'd a gun to leeward, and hoisted English colours, which we answered; at 7 she came within gun shot, and haul'd up her courses. It becoming calm, we lay in this situation all night. On the 15th of November, the

morning opening with a small breeze, the enemy fell astern, and hoisted out her boat, as I then supposed to board us on one side, while the ship did the same on the other; when we could fairly see each other, we hoisted our colours, and directed a shot point-blank from the stern chase, to be fired at the enemy; he then shewed what he was, hoisted French colours, and returned the compliment. Oh my worthy friend, I now covered health more than ever I had done since I enjoyed life. He cropp'd his courses, and in 20 minutes was along side, little wind and smooth water: We gave and received each other's broadside, and then put both ships before the wind. He sailing so much better than us gave him what station he pleased; he took his on our starboard quarter, not liking our broadsides. He had 160 men at the mulquetry, who play'd very warmly upon us. We batter'd each other 'til our ship became quite a wreck, our sails and rigging being all shot to pieces, and four shot between wind and water. Our men grew tir'd, and cancelled themselves, which too many did from the beginning. Those guns which could most annoy the enemy were quitted; I could not prevail on more than six men to stand to their guns; the wounded continually crying out for relief, which, for want of my surgeon, could only be had from the women on board, who kindly tore their aprons to stop their bleeding wounds. The privateer, by her rigging in her spritsail yard, appeared determined to board us; all the arguments I could use did not prevail on more than 7 or 8 men, who cheerfully offered to stand by me. The ship must have sunk if the enemy had left us, and our boats were stove to pieces; under these circumstances I struck my colours. On the 16th of November, being smooth water, the whole day was spent in repairing the respective ships. On the 17th the prize haled the privateer, and told us, that the water came in so fast that both pumps would scarce keep her free. On the 20th they said it was impossible to save her; they threw all the guns on the main deck overboard, cut away her mizen mast, and at eight in the evening she disappeared. It was concluded that the founder'd, which gave us all great Uneasiness, the passengers being left on board.

The privateer being unfit to keep the sea, bore away for St. Sebastian's, where we arrived the 30th; and to my great satisfaction found the prize arrived, though with great damage to their cargo. The enemy was a new ship, had been out but 14 days, and ours her first prize. We shot away her fore top-mast, the head of her fore mast, and wounded her bowsprit much. The six after-beams of her quarter deck were intirely cut away, many shot in her hull, and her rigging and sails much damaged; 15 men killed, and 27 wounded, most of whom died.

I had 26 persons on board when I engaged, 9 of them foreigners, and lost only three. I had a villain on board that fired a musket, and kill'd a Frenchman, after we struck; which occasioned a warm dispute between the captain of the privateer and me; but he at last forgave it, and treated me while on board him very handsomely. I am well recovered, tho' in a common jail, where myself and passengers are lodged in one room, and live pretty well for our money. We travelled hither from St. Sebastian's by land, have no cloths but those on my back, was promis'd my chest, but fear now that I shall not receive it."

L O N D O N, April 2.

Three very extraordinary Letters have lately been publish'd, Price One Guinea, 1: Favour of Lord LOVAT: One to the KING, another to the Earl of CHESTERFIELD: and a third to the Hon. HENRY PELHAM, Esq; by Mr. PAINTER of St. John's, College Oxford.

THAT to his Majesty concludes with the following Petition. 'In one Word, bid Lovat live: Punish the vile Traitor with Life; but let me die; let me bow down my Head to the Block, and receive without Fear that friendly Blow,

Now, which, I verily believe, will only separate the Soul from its Body and Miseries together.

In that to Lord *Chesterfield*, he says, 'Now the Honour I have to ask of his Majesty and your Lordship, being a Contradiction to no Man's Preierment, may be enjoyed, I believe, without a Rival, and is no more than this: To wit, that *Lowat* and his Family may be freely pardon'd the High Crime of Rebellion, of which his Lordship stands at length convicted, and for which the Traitor is most justly sentenced to die; and that my Head may be struck off as a full Satisfaction for his Lordship's Guilt. This I will be bold to say, I will not disgrace your Patronage by a Want of Intrepidity in the Hour of Death, and that all the Devils in *Milton*, with all the ghastly Ghouls of *Scotsmen* that fell at *Culloden*, if they could be conjured there, should never move me to say, coming upon the scaffold, Sir, This is terrible.

That to *Henry Pelham*, Esq; as follows:

S R,

'Believing you to be one of the most generous Men alive, and ever ready to do Acts of the tenderest Greatness, as you are truly Great: I am therefore encouraged to apply to you to do me a small service at Court. You may the more easily do me this Service, because the Post I want is not of the same Nature with other Court Preferments, for which there is generally a Multitude of Competitors, but may be enjoyed without a Rival. Will you then refuse to make me truly happy? Is it such a mighty Favour to give me, what you cannot give to any other Man? For no other Man in the Nation will, I believe, accept it from your Hands. Do then be persuaded, let me persuade you, Sir, to intercede with the King in my Behalf, that *Lowat* may be pardoned, and that I may have the Honour of being beheaded on the scaffold in his Lordship's stead: my Pretensions to ask this Favour, you may see, in my Letter to the King.

I am, with my Hat under my Arm, and a very low Bow,
S R, Your most devoted, most obedient,
And most humble Servant,

JOHN PAINTER.

In a Letter from Fort St. David, dated the 17th of October, 1746, received by the *Porto Bello Sloop Express* the 20th of April, 1747, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have the following Advice.

THE 25th of June, at day break, his majesty's Squadron in Negapatam road made several ships in the Offing, to which they went out, and found them to be 9 French ships. The wind being light, they could not get up with each other 'til half past 4 in the evening, at which time the engagement began, and lasted 'til about 7, when it grew dark.

The two squadrons continued near each other all the next day. At 4 in the afternoon capt. Peyton summoned a council of war, where it was agreed not to engage the enemy, but to proceed to Trincomalay bay; as the French did for Pondicherry, and arrived there the 27th.

Fourteen killed, and 46 wounded in the English Squadron.

The French Squadron consisted of the *Achilles*, a 70 gun ship, 6 company's ships, and 2 country ships.

Capt. Peyton kept the Squadron at Trincomalay 'til the beginning of August, when he came on the coast, and the 6th appeared of Negapatam.

The French Squadron, consisting of 8 ships, (one being gone to Bengal, and is since lost in that river with 280 Europeans), weighed from Pondicherry the 24th of July for the Southward, and stood out to meet the English Squadron, which stood to the Southward from them, and the French then returned.

The 7th of August both squadrons did the same, as likewise the 8th and 9th.

The 10th the English disappear'd, on which the French returned, and the 13th anchored in Pondicherry road.

The 17th the eight ships weighed for Madras road, where they arrived the 18th, and fired on the ship *Princess Mary*, which was returned from the ship, and from the fort; each ship gave a broadside as she stood to the Northward, and another as she returned, and then stood to the Southward again. We are since informed the French had two motives for this expedition, one was to make a plea with the country government, that the English committed the first hostilities ashore; the other to see if capt. Peyton would come to our assistance or not.

The 23d, capt. Peyton, with the Squadron, stood into Pullicat road, where he sent his lieutenant, Mr. Wemys, on board a vessel in the road, who was there told of all the circumstances of their attacking the ship *Princess Mary*, and of their then

bringing between Madras and Pondicherry; on which capt. Peyton disappear'd, and has never since been heard of, or from, by any of the English, tho' there has been no cost or pains spared for that purpose, as may easily be imagined from the immense anchovy situation of affairs on the coast.

The last letter received from any one belonging to the Squadron, was from capt. Peyton to governor *Morie*, dated the 4th of August, when he was just come out from retreating.

his unhappy conduct of his so animated the French, that they determined on attacking Fort St. George. We call it unhappy, because it has really proved so in its consequence; tho' what reasons capt. Peyton may have had for this proceeding we know not. Accordingly,

The 2d of September in the morning, they weighed again from Pondicherry: The 4th they landed their men at St. Thomas, and thereabouts; and on the 5th began the attack, chiefly depending on their shells.

The 10th the town surrender'd, but on what terms we are not perfectly informed: As yet no terms are complied with. Monsieur du Primency is gone thither from Pondicherry to command the garrison.

The 2d of October, the seven French ships in the road, having taken what quantity of money, goods, ammunition, and stores they thought proper, were to sail the 3d for Pondicherry, and from thence immediately thither, to attack this place [Fort St. David].

But it pleased God that night and the next morning it blew so hard, as to founder the Duke of Orleans, their second ship in force, and two more.

The *Achilles* of 70 guns, the commodore's, and only ship of considerable force, either cut away or lost all her masts, as did the three others; so that 1200 men have perished, and the whole Squadron is utterly disabled, and their design against this place rendered impracticable for the present.

The company's vessels, the *Mermaid* and *Advice* now, were both taken by the French Squadron in Madras road, and both lost in the storm.

The *Princess Mary* was scuttled, and run into the surf, but is since got off by the French.

The *Sumatra* and *Brillant*, from the West coast, passed by this place the 19th of August, and not observing the signal, sail'd on into the squadron, which having English colour, they took for ours, and are lost.

The French say they had the Nabob's permission for committing these hostilities ashore, and declare publicly they gave him 100,000 Pagodas for the liberty of so doing; tho' he now disowns it, saying, that his son was going to the assistance of Madras, but that it was given up before he could get thither.

The 25th of August arrived at *Mihie* three French ships, one called the *Centurion*, of 70 guns, one of 40, and another of 20 guns; which three arrived at Pondicherry the 27th of September, and sail'd from thence the 14th instant; four that came out of Europe in company with them, are said to be gone for China.

The three ships advised above to be sail'd from Pondicherry, are returned with two of the disabled ships; so that now there are in that road and the Offing, five ships compleatly rigg'd, and five disabled, besides small vessels.

April 1. The House of Commons have ordered a bill to be brought into Parliament, for the relief of sick, wounded, disabled, and worn out seamen in the merchants service; and we are assured some merchants have set on foot a subscription, in order to defray the necessary expences which will attend the carrying the said bill through both houses.

April 4. They write from York, that John Douglass, Apothecary at Yarm, was lately tried there for drinking the pretender's health, and found guilty.

This day the last cen'er under the new bridge at Westminster was struck.

April 3. A few days ago the officers of the customs at Margate attacked a large gang of smugglers; when, after a brisk engagement for a considerable time, and several discharges of small arms on both sides, the smugglers retired; upon which the officers made themselves masters of the ground, seized and brought to the king's warehouse about thirty hundred weight of Tea, some Coffee, Arrack, and other effects.

April 7. This afternoon about ten pounds of gunpowder having been brought into Mr. Fry's sutling house at Whitehall, and carried into the room under the Tilt yard coffee-house, a pipe with some Tobacco in it being near, set fire to the powder, blew up the coffee-house, and part of the sutling-house:

four

four or five soldiers were terribly burnt, and immediately carried to an infirmary: Two of them died next day. Some gentlemen who were in the coffee room leaped out of the window; and several who were passing by were very much hurt. By the immediate assistance of firemen, all farther mischief was prevented; but the coffee room, and every thing in it, were all shattered to pieces.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

We have Advice, That a Party of Indians, with some Whites, under the Command of Hendrick, a noted Mohawk chief, being out, with a Design to annoy the French, were discovered on the back side of Montreal, and obliged to fly for their Lives, every one making the best of his Way off; and as seven Indians and three Whites of that Party were still missing when this Advice came away, its fear'd they are either kill'd or taken Prisoners, all the others having got safe home.

Extract of a Letter from Major Gid. Clark, of Barbadoes, dated June 10, 1747.

"I am told the Government have given 260,000 l. for the Charge, &c. in taking Cape-Beton."

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated June 27, 1747.

"Yesterday we had an Account from the Mohawks Country, that Hendrick the Indian, who went some time ago to annoy the French, in some of their out Settlements at Canada, with 30 odd Indians (to which were joined ten white Men of Albany), being on an Island in the River St. Lawrence, some Distance above Mont Real, were discovered by the Enemy, when they thought themselves secure. The Enemy, consisting of French and Indians of the Caghnawagoes, Orondox, and Onegongoes, suddenly attacked them: The first Volley the Enemy made kill'd four white Men and nine Indians; the white Men are Cornelius van Slyck, Johannes Pottmar, — Le Roy, and — Gott. It is thought the whole Party perished, either by the Hands of the Enemy, or by Famine in their Way home: Four of the Indians are returned, who bring the above Account: We are still in Hopes some of them will yet return. At the Time they were attacked, they were preparing to attack the Inhabitants of the Island. You have doubtless heard of the Loss we met with at Saraghtoga last Week; where the French decoyed 102 Men out of the Fort, and having drawn them into an Ambush, killed 15, and took 49 Prisoners, with Lieutenant Chew, of the Maryland Forces. Lieutenant Rogers, who was also with this Party, happily got back to the Fort. The Enemy scalped Serjeant Swartwout alive, who came in that Condition to the Fort, with his Face shot to pieces; it is supposed he is since dead: This is horrible Cruelty, and shocking to Nature. Just now came to Town Advice, that the Fort of Saraghtoga is besieged by the Enemy: Col. Peter Schuyler, a Gentleman who seems to have the Welfare of this Country much at Heart, I hear, is tomorrow to march up with the Jersey Forces to the Relief of that Garrison, which I hope he may effect."

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

We hear from the Indian Country, by the Way of Shamokin, that on hearing the French were set out from Canada with a numerous Army to invade the Government of New-York, a General Council was called at Onondago, in which it was unanimously resolved to go to the Assistance of Albany; and a Messenger was immediately sent to the Indians on Susquehanna, directing them to be at the Rendezvous in the Mohawks Country; accordingly fifty men were gone out of Canabochway with Saritague; and all the men of Oneida, even the Gr y-headed, were gone to defend Albany; the Oneida's having declared War in Form against the French, and it was not doubted but all the Six Nations would soon do the same.

On Saturday last, a Sloop appearing off of Cape May, one of their Pilots went off to her, but was detained, she proving to be a Spanish Privateer of six Carriage Guns. On Sunday they put all the Hands they had (except three Men and a Boy) on board the Pilot Boat, and sent her up the Bay, with the Pilot they took in her: They came as far as Bombay-Hook, and landed at the plantation of Mr. Lifton, from whom they took four Negroes, and rifled his House of several Things to considerable Value: They then went to the House of James Hart, and carried off a Negroe Wench; and upon his Wife's shutting the Door against them, one of them fired through it, and wounded her slightly in the Thigh. They also took one of our Pilot Boats coming up, John Aytes, who they used very ill, stripping him, taking the Sails from his Boat, and every Thing else they thought was of any Value. Another Pilot Boat, John Jones, was served in the same Manner by the People that were left in the Sloop.

ANNAPOLIS.

Madam ANNE OGLE, his Excellency our Governor's Lady, was happily Delivered of a SON, on Sunday last.

We hear from Oxford in Talbot County, that on the return home of their Representatives, and hearing that the Inspection Law had Passed, they made great Rejoicing, and fired many Cannon, most of which were wadded with TRASH TOBACCO.

Thursday last the Ship *Johnson*, Capt. *Pemberton*, arrived at Oxford in Choptank, from Liverpool, with 2 English, and 106 Scotch Rebels.

We hear from several Parts of the Country, of People Dying by the Heat in the Harvest.

Capt. *Seagar*, in the sloop *Chester-Town*, arrived here this Morning from Barbadoes. Just as he came in the Bay, a Boat belonging to the *Fewey* Man of War, took a small sloop with only Five Spaniards on board, who thought they had got to Porto Rico; being but 20 Degrees of Latitude out of their way.

A PARADOX.

"ONE Evening, as I walk'd to take the Air,
I chanc'd to overtake two Ladies fair;
Each by the Hand a lovely Boy did lead,
To whom in courteous Manner thus I said:
Ladies! so far oblige me as to shew
How near akin these Boys are unto you?
They, smiling, quickly made this dark Reply,
Sons to our Sons they are, we can't deny:
Tho' it seem strange, they are our Husbands Brothers,
And likewise each is Uncle to the other:
They both begot, and born in Wedlock were,
And we their Mothers and Grandmothers are.
Now try if you this Mystry can declare."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living near London-Town in Anne-Arundel County, on the 25th of May last, a short well set Mulatto Fellow named *Toby*, about 20 Years of Age, was Born in the Country. He is very arch in giving Answers: His right hand has been hurt, so that he can't well shut it. He had on a Fearnothering Pea-Jacket, a light-colour'd Druggert Vest, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, and a coarse brown Shirt; but may have stole other Cloathing, for he is Rogue enough to do it.

Whoever will bring the said Mulatto to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in this County, and Forty Shillings if in any other County, besides what the Law allows, paid by
JOHN BREWER.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, either by Bill, Bond, or Account, are desired forthwith to discharge their respective Debts, and thereby save Trouble to themselves, and
GEORGE STEUART, Administrator.

July 21, 1747.

STolen or strayed from the Subscriber in Annapolis, on Thursday the 9th Instant, a Black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Buttock I L, has some Saddle Spots, and a white Streak along his Back.

Whoever brings the said Horse to the Subscriber, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward.
ROBERT SWAN.

Lower-Marlbrough, July 19, 1747.

RUN away from the Ship *Downes*, Hugh McQuoid Commander, lying in Patuxent River, near Lower Marlborough, the following Sixteen Sailors, viz.

George Royall, Ralph Shirly, Bartly Quin, Charles Smith, Jacob Pettit, James Cook, Stephen Morrison, Lison Rowe, George Sheels, John Sutton, John Tyson, Owen Dalley, John Davis, John Simpson, Isaac Stell, and John Evans.

Whoever secures the said Sixteen People, or any One or more of them, and delivers him or them to the Subscriber, or otherwise secures them so as they may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Current Money for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by
CHARLES GRAHAM,
for Capt. Hugh McQuoid.

VERY good FRESH LIMES, to be SOLD,
by
ZACHARIAM HOOD.

Antigua,

Antigua, June 4, 1747.

WHEREAS I have observed in the *Maryland Gazette*, of the 3d of March last, sent to me from *Philadelphia* to this Island, an advertisement signed *Thomas Clark*, *Osborn Sprigg*, and *Joseph Belt*, junior, declaring that I had a bond in my possession, dated 23d December 1743, and executed by them to *Sutcliffe* and *Bowen*, for the payment of 800 l. Sterling; and that the said bond is fully paid and discharged, and ought to be surrender'd up, as by a Receipt, which they have in their possession; but that I have refused to give it up, and they are apprehensive that I may assign the bond to some other person.

Thee are therefore to inform all manner of persons that might have heard of this Affair, that the said C. S. and B. are indebted to me, upon the just ballance of Accounts, about the sum of 470 l. Sterling. They therefore take this method, in publishing that advertisement, to endeavour to prejudice the minds of people against me, as they have always done, by other low and dirty insinuations, they knowing that I have large sums of money due to me in the province of *Maryland*, as well from sundry other persons, as themselves, which I am obliged generally to sue for—And also to inform, that I have not that to do in my possession, but have left it in the hands of my attorneys, *Philip Thomas*, Esq; and Sons, to be made no other use of than to oblige them to a settlement, and payment of their account due to me, which they have, to my said attorneys, before my coming away from *Maryland*, refused to do, for reasons which I hope they (*Messieurs Thomas*) will assign in the public papers, if need be, to convince the world of the great injustice that these three ungrateful men have always endeavoured to do me, (tho' I think, I have a right to sue for as much of that bond, as the amount of account due to me) And further, that at my coming away from *Maryland*, *Clark*, *Sprigg*, and *Belt*, got *John Hepburn*, Esq; to endeavour to get that bond from me, by arguments which they furnish'd that gentleman with; upon which I made an offer to Mr. *Hepburn*, that if they, C. S. and B. or either of them, would go with me to *Philadelphia*, to which place I was then going, or empower a person properly to do it for them, I would leave the whole of our accounts to be arbitrated by merchants who were indifferent to us, and to the affairs between us, thought judges of accounts, as that could not be done in *Maryland*, all of the gentlemen that I had the honour of being known to, being at one time or other concerned in the same affairs. And I hereby assure the gentlemen of *Maryland*, that for no other reason I refused to have it arbitrated in *Maryland*; for I make no doubt but there are men of integrity in all countries. And I hereby also declare, that if C. S. and B. will still leave it to indifferent merchants that are in *Philadelphia*, that my attorneys have full power to do it; and that I would rather end it this way, than to continue a law-suit. I also offer'd Mr. *Hepburn* to put that Bond into his hands, to be delivered by him to C. S. and B. upon their entering into bonds of arbitration at *Philadelphia*.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

Just Imported, and to be Sold on board the Sloop Endeavor lying at Mr. William Govane's.

CHOICE LIMES very cheap, for Ready Money only. ZABDIEL POTTER.

RAN away about the last of April, 1747, from the Subscriber living in *Queen Anne's County*, a Negro Man named *Ambo*, aged about 30 Years, Country born, of a middle Stature, and well-set; he had on a light-colour'd Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Kersey wove, filled in with Linnen Thread.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him home to his Master, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

Strayed on the 24th of April last, from a Plantation near *Mount Calvert*, in *Prince George's County*, a Black Mare, with a Bit cut off one Ear, a switch Tail, and had with her a Black bay Mare Colt about a Month old. Whoever brings the said Mare to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

JOHN ORME.

A Very good SPINNET to be disposed of. Enquire of the Printer.

June 24, 1747.

Whereas there is a Vacancy for a Master in *Queen Anne's County School*: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at *Bobemia Ferry*, *Cecil County, Maryland*, on the 18th of May last, two Irish Servants, one named *James Macguire*, a well set fellow, about 5 foot 6 Inches high, smooth faced, and ruddy complexioned: Had on when he went away, a light coloured Kersey Coat, with pewter buttons, and took with him a brown Silk Camblet Coat, a German Serge light-coloured waistcoat, and a pair of blue everlasting breeches, and has black Hair. The other named *John Muiely*, aged about 40; had on a brown kersey coat and breeches, is red faced, and wore a pig-burnt wig, speaks poor English, but good Irish. They took with them a blue Barragan Curtain made into a Wallet.

Whoever secures said servants, so that the subscriber may have them again shall have Twenty Shillings reward for each, and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN BRADFORD.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, either on Smith's Accounts or otherwise, are desired forthwith to pay off their respective Accounts; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and

JOHN CONNER.

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship *Liverpool Merchant*, Capt. Gardiner, from *Liverpool*, and to be sold by the Subscriber at *Oxford*, in *Talbot County*.

A LARGE Assortment of *India and European Goods*, by Wholesale or Retail: Also Rum, Sugar, Molasses, coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Chester-Mill, in *Queen Anne's County*, June 5, 1747.

ANY Gentlemen, or Gentlewomen, may be furnished with a two Wheel'd Chair and Horse, also a Man to attend upon them, for their convenient travelling between *Chester-Town* and *Mrs. Wilson's House* at *Kent-Island*, or to *Talbot Court-House*, at a reasonable Rate,

per MATTHEW DOCKERY.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to *Great Britain*, in a short Time, hereby gives public Notice thereof, that all Persons who have any just Demands on him may bring in their Accounts, which shall be immediately paid. And those who are indebted to him, are requested to make Payment, which will prevent his taking such Measures, as will be very disagreeable to,

Their humble Servant,

GEORGE ATKINSON.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue,

ON the Plantation late Mr. *Samuel Hyde's*, in *Baltimore County*, the last Friday and Saturday in July, a choice Parcel of Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, and all manner of Materials fit for Plantation Use; for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, and Time given for Payment.

June 4, 1747.

R. BOYCE.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer of this GAZETTE, for one Year or more, would much oblige him if they would contrive to make Payment, to enable him to comply with that sacred Injunction, Rom. xiii. 8. Owe no Man any thing, but to love one another.

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THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, July 28, 1747.

To the Publisher of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

S I R,

THE Inspection Law is at last brought to a happy Conclusion, I take this Opportunity to congratulate the Province upon it; not in the least doubting, but that those who have been assiduous in promoting it, will, in a very short Time, be justly esteemed THE DELIVERERS OF THEIR COUNTRY. Seeing this Affair, however, was not only agreeable to the Bulk of the People, but likewise to the Government, the Favours of it ought to be carefully distinguished; and if there are any of them who have given evident Marks of other *so did Plow*, and, under Pretext of writing for it, advanced Things of a pernicious Tendency, I hope the most sanguine for the Law, will not judge the single Merit of being for it a sufficient Reason for letting such pass without Observation. Among the various Speculations in your late Papers, there is one, I think, deserves particular Notice. It is that Letter which the remarkable Modesty of the Author address'd to the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of MARYLAND. The People of Maryland are certainly Freemen at present, but were the magisterial Precepts, laid down in that Piece, pursued, one may venture to affirm they could not long continue so. The Sum of them is this, — *You may very safely trust the Government, and rely upon the Assurances given, that whatever Power is intrusted in their Hands, will be exercised for the Benefit of the Country.* It is judiciously added, and then you will act the Part of true Patriots. I believe every one is convinced, that when this Author pretended Patriotism, he only acted a Part, and perform'd it but very clumsily. — The Arguments used to enforce this Doctrine are as *sophistical and senseless*, as the Doctrine itself is *ruinous and destructive*. The principal of them are to this Purpose: *There cannot be a good Government without good Officers, and good Officers must have good FEES; for good Fees will preserve their Virtue, by which Means they will be restrained by a Sense of HONOUR and SHAME, from pursuing any vile Practices.* This being the Reasoning, and that the Doctrine, contained in that labour'd Performance, as must be evident to every Man that reads it with Attention, it would in my opinion be affronting the Common Sense of the Country, and doing the *Sycophant Author* too much Honour to blot Paper in expoling it. — Let the Virtue of the present Administration be what it will, yet, as *Slavery* does not consist in the Number of Stripes given, but in the Power to give them at Pleasure, it is the Duty of every true Friend to Liberty to oppose every Measure which may, in any Degree, put the Happiness and Welfare of the People upon the precarious Foundation of the Honour and Virtue of Officers. — In this I am certain they will act agreeable to the Opinion of all those Philosophers who have seen the farthest into human Nature. Thus much was thought necessary to be laid as to the Reasoning Part; but as the Performances of this Writer are generally more the Subject of Ridicule, than of serious Argumentation, I leave his Ill-manners and Absurdities to be chastised by the following Piece, which you'll please to give a Place in your Gazette, and oblige,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

TOWN SIDE.

TEAGUE turn'd Planter.

MY Honey dear, now by my Shoul, (excuse familiar Banter) It was a wild Conceit you took, to write, and sign — *A Planter*. Too true it is, subscribing plain, wou'd been a sad Betraying; But then, alas! a Lion's skin will ne'er conceal — a Braying. When on a Time you advertis'd a Monthly Magazine, And seem'd asham'd in open Light to let your Name be seen;

St. Patrick's Wrath was kindled high, and order'd you Chastisement, He sent a Wit, to prove by Bulls, 'twas Teague's own Advertisement.

The Proof was clear; but some alledg'd, you ne'er so much wou'd blunder'd, Had those wrote Advertisements, from whom you always plunder'd: For then you might have borrow'd some few Sentences of Locke.

To mitigate the Nonsense, that came from your own Block. But having no Director, Dame Nature took her Course, From Bull to Bull you blunder'd on, just like a founder'd Horse. For a long Season this did prove a sad fiencing Stroke, 'Til now again, in the old Strain, you have that Silence broke. In vain you strive Concealment — avant all Cheat and Roguing, We know you, dress which Way you will — we know you by your Broguing.

You say, when Staple bore a Price, then you found Time to read; But now you have no Leisure from making it with Speed: For why, 'tis sunk into Contempt — the Reasoning is bright; Because in Things contemptible you always took Delight. Yet *Beer* is not contemptible, they say you love *Strong Beer*; But by the working in your Head, I doubt it is not clear. Foam high, ye frothy Fumes of *T. S.*; inspire this Lump of Lead, That something worth a Tun of Beer may grace his muddled Head.

While others from Experience in Trade their Reasons draw, 'Tis yours, of all such Reasoning, O Teague, to show the Flaw. For tho' without Experience all schemes of Trade are vain, Yet you can make Improvements from Whims in your own Brain.

Experimental Skill in Trade you modestly decline; Yet had not others handled this, you say 'twas your Design. Now should the *Father* spy the Bull, how could you ward the Blow? For how the D — v — I cou'd you write the Things you did not know?

THE worthy House of Burgesses have listned to your Lecture, And think you have outbluster'd far the Eastern Shore Factor. But do not find the Government has had Abuse so gross, Because in your own Magazine they're treated ten times worse. They think it strange Assurance when to that House you write, To call a Thing a gross Abuse, which claims the People's Right;

A Right asserted warmly by all that e'er sat there, You tell them is a gross Abuse — Ah by my Shoul that's rare. As Spaniel, when belmeat'd with Mud by hunting of his Prey, jumps, and bedaub's his Master, should he but cry — *Poor Tray*: So smile but on a Sycophant, he'll plange thro' thick and thin, To prove all Courtiers upright Men, and Opposition Sin. I'll tell you now, my Honey dear, without one Word of Flatt'ry, You'll bull and blunder on 'til Death, and never change your Batt'ry.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

* This Advertisement was published in the *Philadelphia Papers*, in the Year 1740. It contained a String of Bulls from one End to the other; and was extremely well burlesqu'd in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, under the Title of *Teague's Advertisement*; so that we do not claim the Honour of christening this Author.

** He has Mr. Locke continually in his Mouth, pronouncing that sacred Name upon all Occasions, to patronize his own wrong headed Notions. Any thing like Common Sense you meet

Antigua, June 4, 1747.

WHEREAS I have observed in the *Maryland Gazette*, of the 3d of March last, sent to me from *Philadelphia* to this Island, an advertisement signed *Thomas Clark, Osborn Sprigg*, and *Joseph Belt*, junior, declaring that I had a bond in my possession, dated 23d December 1743, and executed by them to *Sutcliffe and Bowen*, for the payment of 800l. Sterling; and that the said bond is fully paid and discharged, and ought to be surrender'd up, as by a Receipt, which they have in their possession; but that I have refused to give it up, and they are apprehensive that I may assign the bond to some other person.

There are therefore to inform all manner of persons that might have heard of this Affair, that the said C. S. and B. are indebted to me, upon the just balance of Accounts, about the sum of 470 l. Sterling. They therefore take this method, in publishing that advertisement, to endeavour to prejudice the minds of people against me, as they have always done, by other low and dirty insinuations, they knowing that I have large sums of money due to me in the province of *Maryland*, as well from sundry other persons, as themselves, which I am oblig'd generally to sue for—And also to inform, that I have not that bond in my possession, but have left it in the hands of my attorneys, *Philip Thomas, Esq;* and Sons, to be made no other use of than to oblige them to a settlement, and payment of their account due to me, which they have, to my said attorneys, before my coming away from *Maryland*, refused to do, for reasons which I hope they (*Messieurs Thomas*) will assign in the public papers, if need be, to convince the world of the great injustice that these three ungrateful men have always endeavour'd to do me, (tho' I think, I have a right to sue for as much of that bond, as the amount of account due to me) And further, that at my coming away from *Maryland*, *Clark, Sprigg*, and *Belt*, got *John Hepburn, Esq;* to endeavour to get that bond from me, by arguments which they furnish'd that gentleman with; upon which I made an offer to Mr. *Hepburn*, that if they, C. S. and B. or either of them, would go with me to *Philadelphia*, to which place I was then going, or empower a person properly to do it for them, I wou'd leave the whole of our accounts to be arbitrated by merchants who were indifferent to us, and to the affairs between us, thought judges of accounts, as that could not be done in *Maryland*, all of the gentlemen that I had the honour of being known to, being at one time or other concerned in the same affairs. And I hereby assure the gentlemen of *Maryland*, that for no other reason I refused to have it arbitrated in *Maryland*; for I make no doubt but there are men of integrity in all countries. And I hereby also declare, that if C. S. and B. will still leave it to indifferent merchants that are in *Philadelphia*, that my attorneys have full power to do it; and that I wou'd rather end it this way, than to continue a law-suit. I also offer'd Mr. *Hepburn* to put that Bond into his hands, to be delivered by him to C. S. and B. upon their entering into bonds of arbitration at *Philadelphia*.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

Just Imported, and to be Sold on board the Sloop Endeavor lying at Mr. William Govane's,

CHOICE LIMES very cheap, for Ready Money only. ZABDIEL POTTER.

RAN away about the last of April, 1747, from the Subscriber living in *Queen Anne's County*, a Negro Man named *Ambo*, aged about 30 Years, Country-born, of a middle stature, and well-set; he had on a light-colour'd Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Kersey wove, filled in with Linnen Thread. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him home to his Master, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

STrayed on the 24th of April last, from a Plantation near *Mount Calvert*, in *Prince George's County*, a Black Mare, with a bit cut off one Ear, a switch Tail, and had with her a Black bay Mare Colt about a Month old. Whoever brings the said Mare to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward. JOHN ORME.

A Very good SPINNET to be disposed of. Enquire of the Printer.

June 24, 1747.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in *Queen Anne's County School*: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living at *Bobemia Ferry, Cecil County, Maryland*, on the 18th of May last, two Irish Servants, one named *James Macguire*, a well set fellow, about 5 foot 6 Inches high, smooth faced, and ruddy complexioned: Had on when he went away, a light coloured Kersey Coat, with pewter buttons, and took with him a brown Silk Camblet Coat, a German Serge light-coloured waistcoat, and a pair of blue everlasting breeches, and has black Hair. The other named *John Menly*, aged about 40; had on a brown kersey coat and breeches, is red faced, and wore a pins-burnt wig, speaks poor English, but good Irish. They took with them a blue Barragan Curtain made into a Wallet.

Whoever secures said servants, so that the subscriber may have them again shall have Twenty Shillings reward for each, and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN BRADFORD.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, either on Smith's Accounts or otherwise, are desired forthwith to pay off their respective Accounts; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and

JOHN CONNEL.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, July 28, 1747.

To the Publisher of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

S I R,

THE Inspection Law is at last brought to a happy Conclusion, I take this Opportunity to congratulate the Province upon it; not in the least doubting, but that those who have been assiduous in promoting it, will, in a very short Time, be justly esteemed THE DELIVERERS OF THEIR COUNTRY. Seeing this Affair, however, was not only agreeable to the Bulk of the People, but likewise to the Government, the Favourers of it ought to be carefully distinguished; and if there are any of them who have given evident Marks of other *so did Views*, and, under Pretext of writing for it, advanced Things of a pernicious Tendency, I hope the most sanguine for the Law, will not judge the single Merit of being for it a sufficient Reason for letting such pass without Observation. Among the various Speculations in your late Papers, there is one, I think, deserves particular Notice. It is that Letter which the remarkable Modesty of the Author address'd to the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of MARYLAND. The People of Maryland are certainly Freemen at present, but were the magisterial Precepts, laid down in that Piece, pursued, one may venture to affirm they could not long continue so. The Sum of them is this, — *You may very safely trust the Government, and rely upon the Assurances given, that whatever Power is intrusted in their Hands, will be exercised for the Benefit of the Country.* It is judiciously added, and then you will see the Part of true Patriots. I believe every one is convinced, that when this Author pretended Patriotism, he only acted a Part, and perform'd it but very clumsily. — The Arguments used to enforce this Doctrine are as *sophistical and senseless*, as the Doctrine itself is *ruinous and destructive*. The principal of them are to this Purpose: *There cannot be a good Government without good Officers, and good Officers must have good FEES; for good Fees will preserve their Virtue, by which Means they will be restrained by a Sense of HONOUR and SHAME, from pursuing any vile Practices.* This being the Reasoning, and that the Doctrine, contained in that labour'd Performance, as must be evident to every Man that reads it with Attention, it would in my opinion be affronting the Common Sense of the Country, and doing the *Sycophant Author* too much Honour to blot Paper in expoling it. — Let the Virtue of the present Administration be what it will, yet, as *Slavery* does not consist in the Number of Stripes given, but in the Power to give them at Pleasure, it is the Duty of every true Friend to Liberty to oppose every Measure which may, in any Degree, put the Happiness and Welfare of the People upon the precarious Foundation of the Honour and Virtue of Officers. — In this I am certain they will act agreeable to the Opinion of all those Philosophers who have join'd the farthest into human Nature. Thus much was thought necessary to be said as to the Reasoning Part; but as the Performances of this Writer are generally more the Subject of Ridicule, than of serious Argumentation, I leave his Ill-manners and Absurdities to be chastised by the following Piece, which you'll please to give a Place in your Gazette, and oblige,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

TOWN SIDE.

TEAGUE *twas* d. Planter.

MY Honey dear, now by my Shoul, (excuse familiar Banter) It was a wild Conceit you took, to write, and sign — *d. Planter*. Too true it is, subscribing plain, wou'd been a *sa*u Betraying; But then, alas! a Lion's skin will ne'er conceal a Braying. When on a Time you advertis'd a Monthly Magazine, And seem'd aham'd in open Light to let your Name be seen;

St. Patrick's Wrath was kindled high, and order'd you Chastisement, He sent a Wit, to prove by Bulls, 'twas Teague's own Advertisment.

The Proof was clear; but some alledg'd, you ne'er so much wou'd blunder'd.

Had those wrote Advertisments, from whom you always plunder'd:

For then you might have borrow'd some few Sentences of Locke.

To mitigate the Nonsense, that came from your own Black.

But having no Director, Dame Nature took her Course,

From Bull to Bull you blunder'd on, just like a founder'd Horse.

For a long Season this did prove a sad silencing Stroke,

'Til now again, in the old Strain, you have that Silence broke.

In vain you strive Concealment — 'avant all Cheat and Roguery,

We know you, dress which Way you will — we know you by your Broguery.

You say, when Staple bore a Price, then you found Time to read;

But now you have no Leisure from making it with Speed:

For why, 'tis sunk into Contempt — the Reasoning is bright;

Because in Things contemptible you always took Delight.

Yet Beer is not contemptible, they say you love Strong Beers;

But by the working in your Head, I doubt it is not clear.

Foam high, ye frothy Fumes of Rye; inspire this Lump of Lead,

That something worth a Tuss of Beer may grace his muddled Head.

While others from Experience in Trade their Reasons draw,

'Tis yours, of all such Reasoning, O Teague, to show the Flaw.

For tho' without Experience all schemes of Trade are vain,

Yet you can make Improvements from Whims in your own Brain.

Experimental Skill in Trade you modestly decline;

Yet had not others handled this, you say 'twas your Design.

Now should the Fizzer spy the Bull, how could you ward the Blow?

For how the D—v—I cou'd you write the Things you did not know?

THE worthy House of Burgesses have listned to your Lecture,

And think you have outbluster'd far the Eastern Shore Factor.

But do not find the Government has had Abuse; 'tis so gross,

Because in your own Magazine they're treated ten times worse.

They think it strange Assurance when to that House you write,

To call a Thing a gross Abuse, which claims the People's Right;

A Right asserted warmly by all that e'er sat there,

You tell them is a *gross Abuse* — Ah by my Shoul that's rare.

As Spaniel, when belmest'd with Mud by hunting of his Prey,

Jump, and bedaub's his Master, should he but cry — *Par Trai*;

So smile but on a Sycophant, he'll plunge thro' back and thin,

To prove all Courtiers *upright Men*, and Opposition *Sin*.

I'll tell you now, my Honey dear, without one Word of Flatt'ry,

You'll bull and blunder on 'til Death, and never change your Batt'ry.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

This Advertisement was published in the *Philadelphian* Papers, in the Year 1740. It contained a String of Bulls from one End to the other; and was extremely well barbed in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, under the Title of *Teague's Advertisment*; so that we do not claim the Honour of caricaturing this Author.

He has Mr. Teague continually in his Mouth, pronouncing that sacred Name upon all Occasions, to patronize his own wrong headed Notions. Any thing like Common Sense you meet

sheet with in his Performances, is entirely owing to the Force of Memory: when that fails him, and his Judgment is left to itself, then *Teague* shines in his true Character; at these Times he never misses to flounce and flounder like a Fish out of Water. It was this Observation occasioned the saying of a Wit in *Philadelpia*: "If ever Mr. *Locke* (says he) had writ an Advertisement, poor W—— would not have blunder'd so."

† The original Absurdity in the Letter is not here exaggerated. He actually says (in the Character of a Planter) that when Tobacco bore a Price, he could then spare Time to read, but now it is sunk into Contempt he can spare none. It would be worthy a Man of his Sagacity, to shew that the Motives for Industry are stronger in the latter, than in the former Case.

†† He is always full of impracticable Improvements on Trade. In this Letter he pretends to no experimental Knowledge of Trade; and yet in the next Breath says, he has been anticipated in Arguments both of Reason and Experience, by a Piece signed *A. B.*

‡ A Writer that subscribes himself *An Eastern Shore Factor*, whom *Teague* treats with the utmost Ill-Manners, without any Provocation.

‡‡ What he has said to prove the Factor guilty of grossly abusing and libelling the Government, is far fetch'd, full of Ill-Nature and Impertinence; besides that the sneaking Design of the Author, to recommend himself at another Man's Expence, is too barefaced. But the Cream of the Jest is, that the Lower House of Assembly have constantly and uniformly asserted the illegality of setting Officers Fees by Proclamation, which is the Point he founds his Charge against the Factor upon: So that all the Scurrility vented against this *gross Abuse* falls upon the very Gentlemen to whom it is address'd in his Letter. According to his Way of Reasoning, they must be Libellers, Men guilty of a wicked desperate Attempt, Men that were ready and willing to sacrifice the Prosperity of a whole Province to their own selfish, paucity, and bye Ends. — Well done, *Teague*! O thou Head of the *Whangbuds*! — *Quere*, Whether this is not a Libel in a strict Sense?

‡ He endeavours to prove (with the Assistance of Mr. *Locke*) in his Magazine for January, 1740 1, that the Upper House of Assembly is a most iniquitous Institution, and dangerous to Liberty. *Quere*, Whether this is not in Reality trampling a Government under Foot?

MADRID, April 16.

WHILE the young Pretender was at this Court, he saw their reigning Majesties twice in private, and paid a Visit to the Queen Dowager, and the whole Royal Family. The King, it is said, ordered 50,000 Pistoles to be paid him, and presented him with a Gold hil'd Sword set with Brilliants: The Queen gave him a small Box with her Picture, and a Ring valued at 1500 Pistoles: The Queen Dowager is also said to have made him a rich Present.

Mantua, April 12. O. S. According to Advices from Genoa of the 5th, there is not much Harmony among the Chiefs and the Foreign Succours, and the People begin to accuse them as the Occasion of the bad Situation they are in at present.

Count Brown, who was going to take the command of the Expedition of Genoa, even at the Request of Count Schuemburg, perhaps will change his Resolution, since he has learnt, that there are not only arrived at that General's Deputies from Genoa to endeavour an Accommodation, but also that M. de Schoemberg has begun again to get on Horseback. It is reckoned, that by Habitations deserted by the Peasants, above 12,000 of both Sexes, and all Ages, are retired to Genoa, where the greatest Part are obliged to lie in the Streets and public Places.

Turin. The Citizens have lately erected a Monument to the King, with a Latin Inscription, in Letters of Gold, upon a Marble Table, to the following Effect: "The City of Turin, as an Effect of her Devotion to the tutelary Majesty of the best and most beneficent of Princes: To Charles Emanuel the Triumpher, who, after having retaken Aful, Alexandria, Acqui, Valenza, and Tortona, beat the enemy at Piacenza, &c. &c."

LONDON, April 21.

There is Advice from Constantinople, that Capt. Grill the famous Pyrate, who for several Years past has taken in the Archipelago, under the colours of Malta, a great Number of Ships belonging to the subjects of the Porte, was sometime since himself taken near Dourazzo, by the Turks, who had fitted out a ship for that purpose. This Pyrate was hanged at the Yard-

Arm, and his Effects, which are said to amount to 600,000 Crowns, have been confiscated, as well as the French ship, which he had hired at the Island of Argentera, and which was to have transported him to Dalmacia. The Crew of this ship were made Slaves, because they would have assisted him to have escaped.

The French King has published a Declaration lately, whereby he forbids the new Converts to sell their Effects without the Leave from his Majesty. The Reason of this seems to be, that they are suspected of not having left the Protestant Religion in their Hearts, tho' the severe Laws of their Country oblige them to disguise their Sentiments, and that therefore they might be encouraged to get away by a general Naturalization Bill in England, if this were suffered to dispose of their Effects.

A new Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction is talked of in France, to be composed of Archbishops and Bishops, who are to have as absolute a Power of deciding all Scholastick Questions in the Gallican Church, as the Bishops and Consistory have in the other Countries subject to the Papal Jurisdiction.

By Letters from Paris with the last Mail, we learn, that the Populace in that Kingdom cry out, with one Voice for Peace; a Thing the Minister of Versailles are very desirous of too; but carry on their military Preparations with great Alacrity, as they find the Allies are determined not to come to any Accommodations, which would be more disadvantageous to themselves than continuing the War.

They write from Hillverton, near Taunton, of the 18th instant, that early in the Morning a most shocking Affair happened in that Town. William Hughs a Husbandman, thro' straits of Circumstances, was induced to attempt to destroy himself and his two Children. He first cut the Throats of his Children, and afterwards his own. The eldest expired in two Hours, the youngest was living about Noon, as was the Father, tho' their Wind-pipes were cut thro'; they are sown up, and can both speak and swallow, their Arteries being unhurt.

As Lord Lovat was passing to the Tower, a certain *Stay at Home* Captain who had a command in the Squadron under Admiral *Whore Bonas*, when they were so careful of *Preserving* his Majesty's Ships, and who since that Time has received the King's pay without any other service than that of a Coffee-House Orator, had his Sword taken from him going into a Coffee house West of St. Paul's. — But the Captain very proudly gave himself no manner of Concern about a Thing which was entirely *useless to Him*, as the Scabbard was left behind.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for December.

Bristol, November 24, 1746.

GOING the other day into a gentleman's counter of my acquaintance there was hanging, neatly fram'd, by way of ornament, a map of *New England, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, &c.* given in the Magazine for January last, I was agreeably entertain'd with his zeal and ingenuity, he having nicely wrote upon it as follows:

In the Province of NEW-ENGLAND.

Brave race of men! who boldly shew'd,
The British Fire in you renew'd:
May God your land secure defend,
Your constant guardian, and your friend,
Unite your hearts, your councils bless,
And give your just designs success!

And over CAPE-BASTON.

May heav'n on BRITAIN long propitious smile,
And lasting tenure grant of BAYRON'S isle.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

By a Vessel arrived here Yesterday from Albany, we have Advice, That col. Peter Schuyler with his Regiment, was arrived safe at Sarapitoga; and that the French had withdrawn from before that Fort, and 'tis thought are gone to Crown Point, or to a Fort they are said to have built at Wood-Creek: several small Parties have been sent out to reconnoitre them, one of which happening to be discovered by some French Indians, was obliged to return without learning any Thing: The others were not yet come back: These Advices confirm Lieut. Chew, with his Party, being taken Prisoners and carried to Crown-Point, as mentioned in our last. All our Forces that remain, are in good Health and high Spirits, and long rather to go against the French, than be thus destroyed by piece-meal.

July 13. Last Saturday afternoon came in here a small sloop, with several English mariners on board, taken lately on our coast by a privateer sloop from St. Augustine, of only 6 guns; amongst whom is Capt. Hutchinson of this place, who was taken some time ago off S. Carolina: He had got another small sloop in Carolina, with which he was coming home, but was taken again on Monday 11. They had taken a few days before

before that, a brig, from Cape Fear for England; a small sloop that sailed from this port to Philadelphia. — Stevens master, which they made a tender of; and a large sloop from Virginia for Piscataway. — Holmes master, laden with Indian corn: The day after they took capt. Hutchinson, they chased a schooner on shore near Egg Harbour, which they set fire to, the men escaping on shore: While she was burning, they came to an anchor with Hutchinson's sloop, and were going to strip her, and burn her also; but a brig, appearing in sight, they left her at anchor, and gave chase to the brig, who was bound in here, and who having the heels of them, escaped: After four hours chase they stood in again for the sloop, but found she was gone; and capt. Hutchinson hopes the people who escaped from the schooner have carried her off. Soon after they fell in with a poor Cape May man, laden with shingles, which they took, and gave to 25 of the prisoners, with scarce any provisions on board; but they happily meeting a sloop from Maryland, were by her relieved, and brought in here as above.

We have advice from Albany, that some deputies of the Six Nations of Indians, at a conference which they lately had with his Excellency the governor of this province, expressed themselves in substance as follows; viz. That the Six Nations had, at the repeated instances of their brethren the English, entered into the war against the French, to which they were chiefly induced by the extraordinary preparations making to attack the French settlements in Canada; and, that they had not hitherto been wanting on their part in annoying the enemy; but as they could not now help being convinced, from the present inactivity of the English, that they had laid aside the design of attacking Canada, and observing the daily decrease of the new levies; they were reduced to the necessity of coming to a resolution, which nothing but their own immediate preservation and safety could have brought them to, which was, to make peace with the French on the best terms they could: That nevertheless, if the English would immediately proceed against the French fort at Crown Point, they would, with the greatest alacrity, assist them therein with 1000 of their best warriors. It is not to be doubted that the French, when acquainted with the present Disposition of the Six Nations of Indians, will use their utmost endeavours to improve them to their advantage, not only in bringing them to a peace, but engaging them in the war against the English; which, should it happen, would be attended with the most fatal consequences to all the British colonies in general, and to this in particular.

ANNAPOLIS.

Tuesday last Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin, of this City, Merchant, was married to Miss Mary Carroll, only Daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll, a young Gentlewoman blest with every good Qualification, besides a handsome Fortune.

A number of the Rebels imported in the Ship *Jobson*, into Oxford, are brought over here, and are now upon Sale.

Next Saturday a Copy of the *Affine Laws* will be sent to each of the Sheriffs in this Province, for the use of the respective *Affines*.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Ranger, George Ferguson, from Boston;
Ship Benedict; Charles Gyles, from Rhode-Island.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD.

THE Remainder of a Servant Man's Time, who has three Years to serve; he is a Weaver by Trade, and a very good Workman.

Any Person inclined to purchase, may enquire of the Printer, and know further.

LOST, some few Weeks since, a Mahogany walking Stick, having an Ivory Head, with the Owner's Name thus [Ashbury Sutton, March 28: 1747] stamp'd round the Head.

Whoever returns it to the Owner, or to the Printer hereof, shall have Five Shillings Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

JUST IMPORTED from Barbadoes, in the *Sloop Chaffer*: Town, John Senger Master.

CHOICE Barbadoes Rum, and Malaga Wine, in Quarter Casks.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at the Widow Burmen's, near the Dock in Annapolis.

ANNAW HANCOCK.

STRAYED, or Stolen from the Head of South River, about the 7th or 10th of July, a black Horse about 15 Hands high, has very large Feet, and was shod behind; one hind Foot white. Branded on the near Buttock I C, has a speig Tail.

Whoever returns the said Horse to the subscriber, living near Governor Ogle's Plantation in Prince George's County, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by

JAMES ELLIOT.

Baltimore-Town, July 22, 1747.

WHEREAS, a certain Richard Chase, a Limb of the Law, in this Town, does (for Want of better Occupation I am afraid) cause himself a great deal of Trouble to find out the hellish Authors of a most false and horrid Report, divulged by one of his Friends and Clients, with the infernal View to asperse my Character, could it be done by such blood-thirsty Villains as are the Inventors thereof; which I charitably suppose he intends to discover, Christian-like, with no other Intention but that of serving of me, and thereby ease his magnanimous Breast from the Obligations it labours under, for the too civil Usage he has hitherto received at my Hands; altho' he otherwise deserved, by his ill Conduct, in harbouring at diverse Times another of his Friends and Clients escaped out of my Custody, and for whom other Attorneys scorned to be concerned.

I take this public Method in order to support my Character (which I defy him and the whole Creation to blemish any ways), and likewise to give the said Chase Notice, that he may, by applying to *George Nicholson*, a fellow actually in Goal for felonious Actions, and to *Burgis Cooper*, another Villain (whose Character is not much superior to the other's), find out the whole of this execrable Report, of too black a Nature to be repeated, but by such graceless diabolical Imps and their Abettors. This Plot, I have good Grounds to believe, is the handy Work of some Persons of more superlative Genius's, who, I find, with right or wrong (was it in their Power) to effect my utter Ruin; having nothing to fear nor lose, their Character being forfeited long ago by their ill Conduct.

Now he has all the Information I think he can get, except some other Feinds should ascend from the infernal Regions, let him jointly with *Christopher Juxon*, another Limb of his Profession, and *Thomas Chase*, a Person well known, use his utmost Endeavours; and by presenting me to the Grand Inquest of this Province or County, to which I heartily dare and defy them, prejudice me if possible: But for their own Sakes let the Cards be so well play'd that they may win the Game, otherwise, as I justly expect Justice will take place here, I shall not be behind hand in playing mine to the utmost Extent of the Law; altho' with Reluctance, as I can't find any Delight in the Misfortunes happening to my fellow Creatures; which to my Sorrow some of them have experienced at my Cost; and generously reward me with Ingratitude, Falshood, Backbiting, &c. which they never dared, and I defy them to acknowledge before my Face. However, should they succeed, and prove, by false Evidence, this diabolical Report (which I hope Providence we'n't permit, knowing in my Conscience I am utterly innocent of what my vile Enemies, and their Cabal, will and must endeavour proving against me), it wou'd not give me one single Moment's Uneasiness, the Authors being well known. As to one of their Supporters, he has convinced this Province his Assertions are as far from Truth, as his Principles are from common Honesty; and if the two others follow his Example, they'll consequently deserve the same Epithet from me, as they have something else, which shall ever be ready to give them.

JAMES RICHARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living near *Landon-Town* in Anne Arundel County, on the 25th of May last, a short well set Mulatto Fellow named *Toby*, about 20 Years of Age, was Born in the Country. He is very arch in giving Answers: His right hand has been hurt, so that he can't well shut it. He had on a Fearnothering Pea-Jacket, a light-colour'd Druggert Vest, a Pair of red Everlasting Breeches, and a coarse brown Shirt; but may have stole other Cloathing, for he is Rogue enough to do it.

Whoever will bring the said Mulatto to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward if taken in this County, and Forty Shillings if in any other County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN BARWEN.

Lower-Marlborough, July 19, 1747.

RUN away from the Ship *Downes*, Hugh McQuid Commander, lying in Patuxent River, near Lower Marlborough, the following Sixteen Sailors, viz.

George Royall, Ralph Shirts, Bartly Quin, Charles Smith, Jacob Pettit, James Cook, Stephen Morris, Lison Rowe, George Sheeli, John Sutton, John Tysen, Owen Dalley, John Davis, John Simpson, Isaac Stell, and John Evans.

Whoever secures the said Sixteen People, or any One or more of them, and delivers him or them to the Subscriber, or otherwise secures them so as they may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Current Money for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

CHARLES GRAHAM,
for Capt. Hugh McQuid.

VERY good FRESH LIMES, to be SOLD,
by
ZACHARIAH HOOD.

Antigua, June 4, 1747.

WHEREAS I have observed in the *Maryland Gazette*, of the 3d of March last, sent to me from Philadelphia to this Island, an advertisement signed Thomas Clark, Osborn Sprigg, and Joseph Belt, junior, declaring that I had a bond in my possession, dated 23d December 1743, and executed by them to Sutcliffe and Bowen, for the payment of 800 l. Sterling; and that the said bond is fully paid and discharged, and ought to be surrender'd up, as by a Receipt, which they have in their possession; but that I have refused to give it up, and they are apprehensive that I may assign the bond to some other person.

The're are therefore to inform all manner of persons that might have heard of this Affair, that the said C. S. and B. are indebted to me, upon the just balance of Accounts, about the sum of 470 l. sterling. They therefore take this method, in publishing that advertisement, to endeavour to prejudice the minds of people against me, as they have always done, by other low and dirty insinuations, they knowing that I have large sums of money due to me in the province of Maryland, as well from sundry other persons, as themselves, which I am oblig'd generally to sue for. And also to inform, that I have not that bond in my possession, but have left it in the hands of my attorneys, Philip Thomas, Esq; and Sons, to be made no other use of than to oblige them to a settlement, and payment of their account due to me, which they have, to my said attorneys, before my coming away from Maryland, refused to do for reasons which I hope they (Messieurs Thomas) will assign in the public papers, if need be, to convince the world of the great justice that these three ungrateful men have always endeavoured to do me, (tho' I think, I have a right to sue for as much of that bond, as the amount of account due to me) And further, that at my coming away from Maryland, Clark, Sprigg, and Belt, got John Hepburn, Esq; to endeavour to get that bond from me, by arguments which they furnish'd that gentleman with; upon which I made an offer to Mr. Hepburn, that if they, C. S. and B. or either of them, would go with me to Philadelphia, to which place I was then going, or empower a person properly to do it for them, I wou'd leave the whole of our accounts to be arbitrated by merchants who were indifferent to us, and to the affairs between us, thought judges of accounts, as that could not be done in Maryland, all of the gentlemen that I had the honour of being known to, being at one time or other concerned in the same affairs. And I hereby assure the gentlemen of Maryland, that for no other reason I refused to have it arbitrated in Maryland; for I make no doubt but there are men of integrity in all countries. And I hereby also declare, that if C. S. and B. will still leave it to indifferent merchants that are in Philadelphia, that my attorneys have full power to do it; and that I wou'd rather end it this way, than to continue a law-suit. I also offer'd Mr. Hepburn to put that Bond into his hands, to be delivered by him to C. S. and B. upon their entering into bonds of arbitration at Philadelphia.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. Mordcai Hammond, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, either by Bill, Bond, or Account, are desired forthwith to discharge their respective Debts, and thereby save Trouble to themselves, and

GEORGE STEWART, Administrator.

Just Imported, and to be Sold on board the Ship *Endeavour* by Mr. William Govane's,

CHOICE LIMES very cheap, for Ready Money only.
ZABDIEL POTTIL.

RAN away about the last of April, 1747, from the Subscriber living in Queen Anne's County, a Negro Man named Amble, aged about 30 Years, Country-born, of a middle Stature, and well set; he had on a light-colour'd Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Kersey wove, filled in with Linnen Thread. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him home to his Master, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

STrayed on the 24th of April last, from a Plantation near Mount Calvert, in Prince George's County, a Black Mare, with a Bit cut off one Ear, a switch Tail, and had with her a Back bay Mare Colt about a Month old. Whoever brings the said Mare to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

JOHN OANI.

June 24, 1747.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master in Queen Anne's County School: Any Person properly qualified, upon applying to the Visitors, will meet with such Encouragement as the Law relating to Free-Schools will support them in.

Signed by Order,

NATHAN WRIGHT, Registrar.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, either on Smith's Accounts or otherwise, are desired forthwith to pay of their respective Accounts; which will prevent Troubles to themselves, and

JOHN CONNER.

Chesler-Mill, in Queen Anne's County, June 5, 1747.

ANY Gentlemen, or Gentlewomen, may be furnish'd with a two Wheel'd Chair and Horse, also a Man to attend upon them, for their convenient travelling between Chesler-Town and Mrs. Wilson's House at Kent-Island, or to Talbot Court-House, at a reasonable Rate,

per MATTHEW DOCKERY.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to Great Britain, in a short Time, hereby gives public Notice thereof, that all Persons who have any just Demands on him may bring in their Accounts, which shall be immediately paid. And those who are indebted to him, are requested to make Payment, which will prevent his taking such Measures, as will be very disagreeable to,

Their humble Servant,

GEORGE ATKINSON.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue,

ON the Plantation late Mr. Samuel Hyde's, in Baltimore County, the last Friday and Saturday in July, a choice Parcel of Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, and all manner of Materials fit for Plantation Use; for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, and Time given for Payment.

June 4, 1747.

R. BOYCE.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSET, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer of this GAZETTE, for one Year or more, would much oblige him if they would contrive to make Payment, to enable him to comply with that sacred Injunction, Rom. xiii. 8. Owe no Man any thing, but to love one another.