

## MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 5, 1758.

By the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,  
December 16, 1757.

ORDERED,

**T**HAT the Clerk of this House give Mr. Jonas Green, Printer, a Copy of the Bill for Reducing the Allowances of the Members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, with the Amendments proposed by the Lower House thereto, and the Messages that have passed thereon; and that he be directed to Print the same.

Copy. J. Ross, Cl. Up. Ho.

AN ACT for Reducing the ALLOWANCES of the MEMBERS of the UPPER and LOWER HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

**W**HEREAS, in this Time of War, the Taxes necessary for Defending and Protecting this Province, have been, and will be, very burthenome to the good People thereof; and the present Allowances, established by Law, to the Members of both Houses of Assembly, are more than sufficient to answer the End for which the same have been granted:

*BE it therefore Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That there shall be allowed to each Member of the Upper House of Assembly, for each Day he shall serve and attend in the said Upper House, during this Session, and the Continuance of this Act, besides the usual Allowance for itinerant Charges, the Sum of Seventy-five Pounds of Tobacco, and no more; and to each Delegate and Burgess of the Lower House of Assembly, for each Day he shall serve and attend in the said Lower House, during this Session, and the Continuance of this Act, besides the usual Allowance for itinerant Charges, the Sum of Seventy Pounds of Tobacco, and no more; saving to the People their Right of discharging the Tobacco Assessments in Current Money, as by the Laws of this Province is provided.*

*AND be it Enacted, by the Authority, Advice, and Consent aforesaid, That so much of an Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act directing the Manner of Electing and Summoning Delegates and Representatives to serve in succeeding Assemblies, and for ascertaining the Expenses of the Councillors, Delegates of Assembly, and Commissioners of the Provincial and County Courts of this Province, as relates to the settling of the Allowances of Councillors, and the Delegates and Burgesses of Assembly, during the Time they shall attend such Assemblies, be, and is hereby Repealed.*

*THIS Act to continue and be in Force for Three Years, and no longer.*

Indorsed, "By the Upper House of Assembly,  
November 19, 1757.

*Read the First Time, and Ordered to lie on the Table.*  
Signed per Order, J. Ross, Cl. Up. Ho.

By the Upper House of Assembly, Nov. 21, 1757.  
*Read the Second Time, and will Pass.*

Signed per Order, J. Ross, Cl. Up. Ho.

By the Lower House of Assembly, Nov. 21, 1757.  
*Read the First Time, and Ordered to lie on the Table.*

Signed per Order,

M. MACNEHARA, Cl. Lo. Ho.

the Lower House of Assembly, December 8,  
1757.

*Read the Second Time, and, with the Amendments therewith sent, will Pass.*

Signed per Order,

M. MACNEHARA, Cl. Lo. Ho.

By the Lower House of Assembly, Decemb. 8, 1757.

**A**MENDMENTS proposed by the Lower House of Assembly to the Bill, entitled, An Act for Reducing the Allowances of the Members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly.

*IN the Title of the Bill, after the Word Allowances, in the First Line, leave out the Words of the Members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly; and instead thereof, insert the following Words [of the Councillors, Deputies, and Delegates, that shall serve in the General Assembly, and of the Commissioners of the Provincial and County Courts of this Province, and for procuring the Independency of the said Deputies and Delegates].*

*AFTER the Word thereof, in the Third Line, leave out to the End of the Preamble.*

*IN the First Page, leave out the First Enacting Clause; and instead thereof, insert the following Clauses.*

*[BE it Enacted, by the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Lordship's Governor, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, and the Authority of the same, That there shall be allowed to each Councillor, for each Day he shall attend in the Upper House, from and after the End of this Session, for and during the Term of Four Years, then next following, besides the usual Allowance for itinerant Charges, the Sum of Seventy-five Pounds of Tobacco, and no more; and that each Delegate and Deputy, for each Day he shall serve and attend in the Lower House of Assembly, from and after the End of this Session, for and during the Term of Four Years, then next following, besides the usual Allowance for itinerant Charges, the Sum of Seventy Pounds of Tobacco, and no more; and to each Commissioner of the Provincial Court, for each Day he shall sit and attend such Court, from and after the End of this Session of Assembly, for and during the Term of Four Years, then next following, besides the usual Allowance for itinerant Charges, the Sum of Seventy Pounds of Tobacco, and no more; and to each Commissioner of the respective County Courts, for each Day he shall sit and attend such Court, from and after the End of this Session of Assembly, for and during the Term of Four Years, then next following, the Sum of Forty Pounds of Tobacco, and no more.*

*AND whereas the Community would be greatly benefited, by the Preservation of the Independency of the Lower House of Assembly of this Province: Be it therefore Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person, who shall have in his own Name, or in the Name of any Person or Persons in Trust for him, or for his Benefit, any Office or Place of Profit whatsoever, under the said Lord Proprietary, or the Government, or any Person having a Pension, Gratuity, or Reward, from the said Lord Proprietary, or the Government, shall, at any Time within Four Years after the End of this Session of Assembly, be capable of being Elected or Chosen a Member, or of Sitting or Voting as a Member of this present, or any future Lower House of Assembly.*

*AND be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person, who shall have or hold any Office, or Place of Profit, or any Pension, Gratuity, or Reward, as aforesaid, at any Time within Four Years, from the End of this Session of Assembly, shall presume to Sit or Vote in the said Lower House of Assembly, then, and in such Case, he shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One Hundred Pounds Current Money for every Day which he shall so Sit or Vote in the said Lower House of Assembly; one Half thereof to the Use of the Free-School of the City of Annapolis, and the other Half thereof to him, her, or them, that will sue for the same; to be recovered in any Court of Record within this Province, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in which no Effoin, Privilege, Protection, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed, and only one Imparlance.*

*AND be it further Enacted, That no Person, within Six Years after he shall have ceased to be a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, shall, in his own Name, or the Name or Names of any Person or Persons in Trust for him, or for his Be-*

*nefit, hold or enjoy any Office, or Place of Profit whatsoever, under the said Lord Proprietary, or the Government, or have or receive any Pension, Gratuity, or Reward, from the said Lord Proprietary or the Government.*

*AND be it further Enacted, That if any Person, within Six Years after he shall decline, or cease to be a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, shall, either in his own Name, or the Name or Names of any other Person or Persons in Trust for him, or for his Benefit, hold or enjoy any Office or Place of Profit, or receive any Pension, Gratuity, or Reward whatsoever, from or under the said Lord Proprietary, or the Government, he shall forfeit the Sum of One Thousand Pounds Current Money, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.*

*AND be it further Enacted, That if any Person having or holding any such Office, Place of Profit, or Pension, Gratuity, or Reward, shall, at any Time within Four Years from the End of this Session of Assembly, be a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, his Election shall be, and is hereby declared to be void; and a new Writ shall issue for a new Election, as if the Person holding such Office, Place of Profit, Pension, Gratuity, or Reward, was naturally dead.*

*AND be it further Enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Person, during the Time he shall be a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, to ask, require, solicit for, or any Ways endeavour to procure any Office, or Place of Profit, or Pension, Gratuity, or Reward, from the said Lord Proprietary, or the Government, for any Relation, Friend, or other Person whatever, under the Penalty of One Thousand Pounds Current Money, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.*

*PROVIDED always, and it is hereby Enacted, That no Person, who now is, or hereafter shall be, appointed a Justice of the Peace for any County within this Province, by any Commission of the Peace, or Militia-Officer by any Military Commission, shall, for and by Reason of such Commission only, or the Execution of any such Commission, or any Thing relating thereto, be disabled from being Elected a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, or Sitting or Voting as a Member thereof; any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.*

*AND whereas it is reasonable that the said Councillors and Delegates, and the said Commissioners of the Provincial Court, should be paid annually for their Attendance on the Public Service: Be it therefore Enacted, That the Clerk of each House of Assembly, shall, at every Session which shall hereafter happen, lay before the Committee of Accounts, when thereto required, an Account of the Number of Days which each Member of their respective House has attended as a Member thereof, during such Session; and the Clerk of the Provincial Court shall also, at every Session, lay before the said Committee an Account of the Number of Days each Justice of the said Court has attended thereon: And the said Committee, together with so many Members of the Upper House, not exceeding Two, as the said House shall think fit to appoint, shall be, and are hereby appointed a Committee to meet at the City of Annapolis, on the Second Monday in October yearly, then and there to assess and apportion such Sums of Tobacco, as shall appear, by the Returns of the said Clerks, to be due to the Councillors, Delegates, and Commissioners aforesaid, together with the Sheriffs Salary for Collection thereof, by even and equal Portions on the taxable Inhabitants of this Province, according to the Amount of the Lists thereof, to be returned for each Year; and particularly to order and direct how much thereof shall be levied and collected by the Sheriff of each respective County, and to what Person or Persons the said Sheriff shall pay the same. And after the same is so assessed and apportioned, the said Committee*



to himself; but if he should, on similar Occasions hereafter, choose to take a *Quantum Merit* for his Trouble, you will not, I suppose, concern yourselves about it, since he is not an Officer of the Government. If you had asked me, whether he had a Commission, or not, instead of spending Time to examine the Provincial Records, I should, without Hesitation, have satisfied your Curiosity; and tho' you do not ask me, whether he has underwent the Qualification, necessary to distinguish him to be a Loyal Subject, or not, I think proper to inform you, that he underwent such a Qualification as the Laws direct, before he accompanied me to this Province; and, I persuade myself, you will not imagine that his Principles have been since Debauched, by living in my Family.

As I would willingly avoid all Enquiries into your Rights and Privileges, I have not taken any Notice of your Claim of an unlimited Power, to call one of any other Gentleman's Family before you, but have only denied your Right, to call before you any of mine. The Power of Protecting those that reside in my House, while they offend not the Laws, is a Right that I can neither part with, nor suffer to be disputed, and I will venture to pronounce, that none of my Predecessors, when they granted the Prayer of a new Speaker, by assuring him, "that the Members of the Lower House of Assembly should be free from Restraint, in their own Persons, and in their Attendants, during the Session," designed thereby to invest him with a Power of stripping them of their Attendants, whenever he should think proper.

But to have done with this Controversy, which I am sure I have been obliged to engage in, much against my Inclination, I shall conclude with declaring, that altho' I should look upon myself as Guilty of a Breach of Trust, were I to suffer the Rights and Privileges, that are Incident to my Station, as Supreme Magistrate, to be trampled on; yet, I shall ever think myself bound to support the Dignity of your House, as the Third Branch of our Legislature, and shall be always ready to concur with you, in taking every Measure that might tend to promote the Publick Good.

Dec. 15. HOR<sup>o</sup>. SHARPE.

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LONDON, October 4.

BY Letters from Lisbon we find, that in digging up the Ruins of the Churches, the numerous Quantities of dead Bodies that were lost in the same, produced so great a Stench, that they were obliged to desist from their Plan of Building, for some Time longer.

'Tis said that the Disputes have run so high in the Senate of Sweden, as to occasion the Members to draw on one another, and that they were all killed except two.

It is said from good Authority, that four foreign Officers of the Allied Army, under the Duke of Cumberland, are under Arrest for Cowardice, to take their Trials as soon as they shall enter their respective Territories, the Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel not excepted.

October 8. We hear that 10,000 more Troops are speedily to embark for America, on which Account a Number of Transports are taken into the Service of the Government.

We hear that the Right Honourable the Earl of Loudoun has desired Leave to return home.

ANNAPOLIS, December 29.

We are informed; by private Letters from Philadelphia, that a Fire lately happen'd at the Barracks in the Fort at New-York, which consumed the same, and Clothing for about 2000 Men, and 7 or 800 Stand of Arms.

Last Week a very large HOG, between 3 and 4 Years old (which was rais'd in the Forrest of Baltimore County) was Kill'd here. He was, when Alive, upwards of Four Feet in height; and when Dead, measured, on a Strait Line, from his Nose to the end of his Tail, Nine Feet Two Inches; in Circumference round his Belly Six Feet; and, when clean'd and gutted, weighed Six Hundred and Twelve Pounds.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Enter'd, since October 27.

Brig Two Brothers, A. Cumming, from N. York; Sloop Baltimore-Town, J. Sanders, from Ditto; Sloop Tryall, John Crockett, from Rhode-Island;

Sloop Betsey, Nicholas Andrews, from Bristol; Brig Sea-Horse, John Dorrington, from Boston; Ship Thetis, Matthew Craymer, from London; Sloop Swan, Richard Bryan, from New-York.

Cleared for Departure;

Sloop Unity, John Jones, for Jamaica; Snow Expedition, Joseph Rothery, for Bristol; Sloop Catharine, John Watson, for Virginia; Sloop Betty, James Barnes, for Ditto; Brig Kent, John Pyke, for Biddeford; Brig Experiment, Robert Bryce, for Liverpool; Snow Christian, George Watt, for Leith.

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RAN away a Day or two ago, and is supposed to be fallen into a Bottle of Rum, or Jug of Cyder, a Servant MAN, that is a TAYLOR, named JOHN MAPLES, who is about 40 Years of Age, has a remarkable large Black Beard, but small thin Face, Stammers much in his Speech, Walks Stooping having had both his Legs broke. Had on a yellow Coat.

Whoever takes him up, and brings him home to his Master (living near the Court-House in Annapolis) shall receive as a Reward, One Pair of LIST GARTERS, from EDWARD PAYTON.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL, And to be Sold by the Subscriber, on board the Schooner Industry, now lying at ANNAPOLIS,

A QUANTITY of FINE SALT, and a few SERVANTS, consisting of Boys and Girls. 2 ABRAHAM WAYNE.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Church-Street, between the Church and Mr. Swan's Store, in ANNAPOLIS,

SUNDRY Sorts of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, very cheap, for ready Money, Bills, or short Credit. 2 BASIL WHEELER.

ALL RETAILERS of RUM, WINE, and other SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, in Anne-Arundel County, are desired, agreeable to Act of Assembly, to make Entries of the same with the Collector, at his Office in Annapolis. 2 UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 11th of January next,

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, for Sterling Cash, good Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency. A short Time will be given for Payment, on giving Security if required.

At the same Time will be Sold, a Parcel of good Horses, Mares, and Colts; and some Cattle and Sheep, for ready Currency. 2 HENRY GASSAWAY.

N. B. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, and to continue till all is Sold. If Wednesday proves a rainy Day, the Sale to be on the next fair Day.

To be Sold, at the Plantation where William Rawlings now lives, near South-River Church, on Monday the second Day of January next.

SOME Cattle, Milch Cows, Cart-Horses, Carts, Plows, some old Corn, Oats, Rye, Cyder, and some Plantation Utensils. M. MACNEMARA.

N. B. The Sale will begin precisely at Ten o'Clock. X 2

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1758.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Stores at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIC-POINT,

A PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. &c. 4 STEPHEN WEST.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, on the 16th of September last, the Three following Negroes, viz. Forrester, a lusty well-made Fellow, between 50 and 60 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a light Cloth colour'd Jacket, with slash Sleeves, a striped Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Check Shirt, and old Stockings and Shoes.

Joe, a low well-made Fellow, about 30 Years of Age. He had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and old Shoes and Stockings.

Bess, a low well-made Wench, between 40 and 50 Years of Age. She had on when she went away, a Country Cloth Jacket and Petticoat, an Osnabrigs Shift, and old-Shoes and Stockings; and took with her a Callico Jacket and Petticoat, and a Cotton Ditto.

Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings them home, shall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by THOMAS NOBLE.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Monday the 2d of January next, at Lower-Marlborough, for Sterling Money, Currency, or Bills of Exchange,

SEVEN Hundred and Twenty-Eight Barrels of FLOUR, and Two Thousand Six Hundred Bushels of old WHEAT. For the Convenience of Purchasers, the Flour will be Sold in Lots of Fifty Barrels, and the Wheat in Quantities not less than Two Hundred and Fifty Bushels. The Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock, at the Warehouse where the Grain now lies. Any Person inclining to purchase, may see the Condition of the Wheat and Flour at any Time before the Day of Sale, by applying to Messieurs Wardrop and Grubame; and if any Person inclines to purchase any Part before the Day of Sale, they may apply to the Subscribers. ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON, in the THETIS, and to be Sold on board the said Ship, lying at ANNAPOLIS, by Wholesale or Retail,

SINGLE and Double Refin'd Sugar, Cheeses, Lemons, Beer, in Cask or Bottles, Pickles, viz. Olives, Capers, Anchovies; Sweet Oil, Durham Mustard, Scotch Snuff, Shoes and Pumps, Mens and Womens Thread, Worsted, and Silk Stockings, Worsted and Silk Patterns for Breeches, Felt and Castor Hats, both plain and laced, Osnabrigs, Sheetings, Brown Rolls, Irish Linen, Cotton and Linnen Checks, stamp Linens, Chintz, plain Lawn, figur'd Gauzes, Womens Ruffles and Handkerchiefs, Scotch Handkerchiefs, Welch and Kendall Cottons, blue Ditto, Flannels, Rugs and Blankets, Knives, Razors, Buckles, Lancets, Cutlasses, Medicines of all Sorts, Surgeons Instruments, Hungary Water, new Books and Magazines, cut Tobacco, several Sorts of Stone and Earthen Ware, viz. Sets of white Tea Ware, Decanters, Porringers, Chamber Pots of different Sorts, Bowls of all Sizes, Stew Plates and Dishes of the newest Fashions and Sizes, Breakfast Plates, Pickle Plates, Fruit Baskets, Butter Pots, Welch Ware, viz. China Cups and Saucers, red China Coffee-Pots, &c. Nails of all Sorts, Hoes and Frying Pans, Drinking Glasses, Wine and Water Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters, and several other Things too tedious to mention. JAMES HOUSTON.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

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

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, by Wholesale or Retail,

CHOICE GOOD SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, and fine old CANE SPIRIT: As likewise by Retail, MADEIRA WINE, WEST-INDIA RUM, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR. JOHN CLAPHAM.

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

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*nefit, hold or enjoy any Office, or Place of Profit whatsoever, under the said Lord Proprietary, or the Government, or have or receive any Pension, Gratuity, or Reward, from the said Lord Proprietary or the Government.*

*AND be it further Enacted, That if any Person, within Six Years after he shall decline, or cease to be a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, shall, either in his own Name, or the Name or Names of any other Person or Persons in Trust for him, or for his Benefit, hold or enjoy any Office or Place of Profit, or receive any Pension, Gratuity, or Reward whatsoever, from or under the said Lord Proprietary, or the Government, he shall forfeit the Sum of One Thousand Pounds Current Money, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.*

*AND be it further Enacted, That if any Person having or holding any such Office, Place of Profit, or Pension, Gratuity, or Reward, shall, at any Time within Four Years from the End of this Session of Assembly, be a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, his Election shall be, and is hereby declared to be void; and a new Writ shall issue for a new Election, as if the Person holding such Office, Place of Profit, Pension, Gratuity, or Reward, was naturally dead.*

*AND be it further Enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Person, during the Time he shall be a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, to ask, require, solicit for, or any Ways endeavour to procure any Office, or Place of Profit, or Pension, Gratuity, or Reward, from the said Lord Proprietary, or the Government, for any Relation, Friend, or other Person whatever, under the Penalty of One Thousand Pounds Current Money, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.*

*PROVIDED always, and it is hereby Enacted, That no Person, who now is, or hereafter shall be, appointed a Justice of the Peace for any County within this Province, by any Commission of the Peace, or Militia-Officer by any Military Commission, shall, for and by Reason of such Commission only, or the Execution of any such Commission, or any Thing relating thereto, be disabled from being Elected a Member of the Lower House of Assembly, or Sitting or Voting as a Member thereof; any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.*

*AND whereas it is reasonable that the said Councillors and Delegates, and the said Commissioners of the Provincial Court, should be paid annually for their Attendance on the Public Service: Be it therefore Enacted, That the Clerk of each House of Assembly, shall, at every Session which shall hereafter happen, lay before the Committee of Accounts, when thereto required, an Account of the Number of Days which each Member of their respective House has attended as a Member thereof, during such Session; and the Clerk of the Provincial Court shall also, at every Session, lay before the said Committee an Account of the Number of Days each Justice of the said Court has attended thereon: And the said Committee, together with so many Members of the Upper House, not exceeding Two, as the said House shall think fit to appoint, shall be, and are hereby appointed a Committee to meet at the City of Annapolis, on the Second Monday in October yearly, then and there to assess and apportion such Sums of Tobacco, as shall appear, by the Returns of the said Clerks, to be due to the Councillors, Delegates, and Commissioners aforesaid, together with the Sheriffs Salary for Collection thereof, by even and equal Portions on the taxable Inhabitants of this Province, according to the Amount of the Lists thereof, to be returned for each Year; and particularly to order and direct how much thereof shall be levied and collected by the Sheriff of each respective County, and to what Person or Persons the said Sheriff shall pay the same. And after the same is so assessed and apportioned, the said Committee*



mittee shall forthwith deliver to the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County a fair List or Account thereof for each County, indorsed for his Lordship's Service, and directed to the Sheriffs of the several Counties respectively, who are hereby obliged to demand, collect, levy, and pay, the several Sums of Tobacco therein mentioned, in the same Manner that County Levies are by Law to be demanded, collected, levied, and paid; and shall pay the same to the several Persons therein named.

**PROVIDED** always, and be it Enacted, That the said Committee shall, in every such List, direct and appoint, that the Allowance to the said Delegates, shall be levied and paid to each Delegate in the County where he resides, and not elsewhere, unless the Amount of the Sum to be levied on the several Taxables, in any County, shall not be sufficient for that Purpose; in which Case the said Committee shall direct, that the Delegates for such County shall be paid the Remainder of their Allowance in some one of the next adjacent Counties.

**PROVIDED** also, and be it further Enacted, That from and after the End of this Session of Assembly, for and during the Term and Time of Four Years, all such Councillors who shall serve in the General Assembly, and also, all such Provincial Magistrates, who are, or shall be, Inhabitants and Residents of the City of Annapolis, or whose Habitations are so near the said City, that they shall usually, in Assembly or Provincial Court Time, Lodge at Home, shall be allowed only One Half the Sum that others are to be allowed under this Act.]

BETWEEN the Words *Assembly* and *during*, in the Second Line of the Second Page, insert the following Words [and Commissioners of the Provincial and County Courts].

BETWEEN the Words *Assemblies* and *be*, in the Third Line of the same Page, insert the following Words [and Courts].

IN the Third Line of the same Page, strike out from the Word *Repealed*, to the End, and insert the following Words [from and after the End of this Session of Assembly, for and during the Term of Four Years, and no longer].

Signed per Order,

M. MACNEMARA, Cl. Lo. Ho.

By the Upper House of Assembly, December 15, 1757.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have returned you the Bill for reducing the Allowances of the Members, &c. and although a Reduction of the Allowances of the Provincial and County Magistrates does not appear to us to be necessary, yet we have agreed to it, that a Bill which may be made in other Respects, so conducive to the Ease of the People, and the Dispatch of Public Business, may not be lost. The Alterations we now offer to your Amendments, are so plainly calculated, to advance the End professed to be intended by this Bill, to correct the glaring Partialities which some of your Propositions would introduce, and make the respective Parts of it Consistent, that we can no more Doubt of your ready Concurrence with them, than we can suppose, that your Amendments were proposed with a View of obliquely Defeating a Law, too apparently Beneficial to your Constituents to admit of an absolute and direct Rejection.

IN the First Enacting Clause you have offered by your Amendments, we propose that the Reduction may take Place from the Beginning of the present Session, and continue for Six Years; and therefore, instead of the Words, *from and after the End of this Session, for and during the Term of Four Years*, insert the following Words, *viz. [during this Session of Assembly, and for and during the Term of Six Years thereafter]*.

TO the Preamble, introducing the next Clause, add, after the Word *Province*, the following Words, [and by the Dispatch of Public Business] and in the Enacting Part of this Clause, instead of the Word *Four*, insert *Six*, and in the same Manner alter the other Parts of the Bill, so that the Word *Six*, may stand in the Place of the Word *Four*.

THE next Alteration we offer, is to your Amendment, whereby 'tis directed that the Members of both Houses, and the Magistrates of the Provincial Court, be paid annually; this Amendment, we propose, may be entirely left out, or made more extensive, that other Claimants upon the Public may not have Reason to complain that we are Regardless of the Justice due to them, whilst we take an especial Care to secure to Ourselves a speedy and punctual Payment of our Allowances; but if you do not choose to wave this Amend-

ment, we propose that it may be extended so as to include the Officers attending both Houses, and all Public Creditors who are usually paid in the Public Levy, and that a Committee composed of an equal Number of the Members of both Houses, agreeable to the last Levy Bill, and the usual Practice in such Cases, may be appointed to make the annual Assessment; in the Preamble, therefore, to the Clause directing the annual Assessment, after the Word *Court*, insert the following Words [and the Officers attending both Houses of Assembly, and all other Public Creditors]; and in the Enacting Part of the said Clause, strike out the Words *and the said Committee, together with so many Members of the Upper House, not exceeding Two, as the said House shall think fit to appoint*; and in their Place, insert the following Words [and Six Members of the Upper House, and Six Members of the Lower House, to be appointed by the said respective Houses]; and after the Words *Commissioners aforesaid*, insert the following Words [and also such Sums of Tobacco and Money as shall be due to the Officers attending both Houses of Assembly, and all other Public Creditors usually provided for in Levy Bills].

YOU have taken Care, by a Proviso proposed by you as an Amendment to our Bill, that your Allowances shall be paid in your respective Counties; but why, Gentlemen? Upon what Principle of Equity, is your Convenience only to be consulted? And that of every other Person, whose Claim upon the Public is as justly and legally founded as yours; injuriously neglected? Here you seem to be too solicitous about your own Interest, to remember the common Justice due to others. That this Provision may be equal to all, whose Claims upon the Public rest on the same Foundation, insert the Words [to the said Councillors] after the Word *Allowances*; and after the Word *Delegates*, insert the Words [and the Dues of all Provincial Magistrates, Officers attending both Houses, and other Public Creditors aforesaid]; and after the Word *paid*, leave out the Words *to each Delegate*, and insert the Words [in equal Proportions, in the respective Counties wherein they shall reside]; and leave out the Words in the last Line of the said Proviso, *that the Delegates for such County, and instead thereof, insert the Words [that the said Persons]*.

THE last Alteration we shall trouble you with, is to the Proviso, by which 'tis directed, that all such Councillors, who "shall serve in the General Assembly, and also all such Provincial Magistrates, who are, or shall be, Inhabitants and Residents of the City of Annapolis, or whose Habitations are so near the said City that they shall usually in Assembly or Provincial Court Time, lodge at Home, shall be allowed only one Half the Sum that others are to be allowed under this Act." We presume it must have happened through some Mistake or Accident, that the Members of the Lower House, under the same Circumstance with Councillors and Provincial Magistrates, in respect of their Residence in the City of Annapolis, or the Neighbourhood of it, were not mentioned in this Clause, as no Reason can be assigned why their Allowances should not be subject to the same Defalcations; and we can't suspect that such a manifest Disregard of all Decorum, and the obvious Rules of Equity, could be designed. In this Proviso, after the Word *Councillors*, insert the Words [and Members of the Lower House].

Signed per Order, J. Ross, Cl. Up. Ho.

By the Lower House of Assembly, December 16, 1757.

May it please your HONOURS,

YOUR Message of the 15th Instant, by Benedict Calvert, Esq; containing an Offer of Alterations to the Amendments by us proposed to the Bill for Reducing the Allowances of the Members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, sent down with that Bill, is so unparliamentary, so contrary to every established Method of Proceeding on Bills, that we don't think it Right to take it into Consideration; and therefore have herewith again returned you that Bill.

Signed per Order,

M. MACNEMARA, Cl. Lo. Ho.

By the Upper House of Assembly, December 16, 1757.

GENTLEMEN,

WE are extremely sorry, that the Bill for Reducing the Allowances of the Members of both Houses, from which so much Benefit would redound to the Province, in the Dispatch of Public Business, and the Reduction of the Taxes upon your Constituents, should fail with you upon so slight a Pretence as that intimated in your Message

of this Day, when no substantial Objection could be made by you to the Justice or Propriety of the Alterations we proposed. The general Assertion, that we have proceeded in an unparliamentary Manner, may be more easily made as an Evasion, than proved or defended, and is somewhat surprising, considering the many Instances in which your House has observed the same Method; and it should seem, that had there been some little formal Mistake, in the Mode of our Proceeding, it might have been obviated (if not overlooked) with no great Difficulty, were there not really wanting a sincere Disposition to Pass this very useful Bill.

Signed per Order, J. Ross, Cl. Up. Ho.

Copy. J. Ross, Cl. Up. Ho.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. ARTICLES of CAPITULATION proposed by Peter Renault, Esq; Director, and the Council for the French East-India Company's Affairs, at Chandernagore, to Vice-Admiral Watson, with his Answer, March 23, 1757.

I. THE Lives of all the Deserters shall be saved.

The Deserters to be absolutely given up.

II. All the Officers of this Garrison shall be Prisoners on their Parole of Honour; that they shall have Liberty to carry with them their Effects, and go where they please, on promising they will not serve against his Britannic Majesty during the present War.

Agreed to.

III. The Soldiers of the Garrison shall be Prisoners of War, so long as the present War continues; and when Peace is made between the King of France and the King of England, they shall be sent to Pondicherry, and 'til then be entertained at the Expence of the English Company.

The Admiral likewise agrees, with this Difference only, that instead of sending the Soldiers to Pondicherry, they shall be sent to Madras or to England, as the Admiral shall hereafter think proper; and that such Foreigners, who are of the French Nation, and choose voluntarily to enter into the English Service, shall have Liberty.

IV. The Seapoys of the Garrison shall not be Prisoners of War; they shall have Leave, on the contrary, to return on the Coast in their Country.

Agreed to.

V. The Officers and Men of the Company's European Ship St. Contest, shall be sent to Pondicherry in the first English Ship which goes to the Coast.

The Officers and Men of the European Ship shall be upon the same Footing as the Soldiers, and to be sent to Madras or to England as soon as possible.

VI. The French Jesuit Fathers shall have Liberty to exercise the Functions of their Religion in the House which has been assigned them, since the demolishing of their Church: The Silver Ornaments, and every Thing that belongs to the Church, shall be given them, and also their Effects.

The Admiral cannot agree to any Europeans residing here, but that the French Jesuits may go to Pondicherry, with all the Ornaments of their Church, or where-ever they please.

VII. All the Inhabitants, of what Nation or Quality soever, as Europeans, Muscetes, Christians, Blacks, Gentils, Moors, and others, shall be put in Possession, of their Houses, and all in general as shall be found belonging to them, either in the Fort, or on their Estates.

This Article to be left to the Admiral, who will do Justice.

VIII. The Factories of Casseimbazar, Dacca, Patna, Jeuda, and of Ballasore, shall remain at the Command of the Chiefs who direct them.

To be settled between the Nabob and the Admiral.

IX. The Director, Councillors, and those employed under them, shall have Leave to go where they please, with their Cloaths and Linen.

Agreed to.

At Fort D'Orlean of Chandernagore, March 23, 1757.

LAPORTERIE  
F. NICHOLAS  
SUGUES

P. RENAULT  
M. FOURNIER  
A. CAILLOTT.

The Admiral expects an Answer by Three o'Clock this Afternoon, and that the British Forces may take Possession of the Fort by Four.

The abovementioned Propositions have been accepted of by the Council; in Consequence of which we have delivered up the Fort of Chandernagore to Admiral Watson.

Chandernagore, March 23, 1757.

LAPORTERIE  
F. NICHOLAS  
SUGUES

P. RENAULT  
M. FOURNIER  
A. CAILLOTT.

Newcastle,

Newcastle, Sept. Shark was taken in Bridge at Berwick affrightened the Fish they saw it, image of Salmon, the N as soon as it came Water fly a prod had disabled it a ter, it made a H which would hav Curious who hav the Indies say, th 'tis believed tha Fleet to the Forth up the River in was found in its Winchester, Sept of General Napie in this Town) w The Major (after up, and made a S good Behaviour them remember, they went, that t giment, a Corps or turned its Back cheller is appoint out of the Force B O S

Wednesday last Assembly of th Thursday his f sed to make th

Gentlemen of

WHEN I l and alar such Expedients was then upon th I now call u Meeting, to deli manent System o not leave the Co temporary Expec when they are n it's Well-being Courtes as may l

When you fee and Post, and nication through see how firmly t tinent: When y cendency over t ly they hold the Continent: WH it is) united an how great that is prepared to d convince you c Enemy; my W the State of thi bouring almost Weight of Ta ble or effectual tiers or it's M which the Lit Property of th If your own E you are in fro Words cannot

If you are t and it much ir you, Gentlemen vinc'd, you v Frontiers may Militia may b Country has l fequal Law a to arm and f Remedy lies. you will appl mine. Und you are in, l that is in my however ine maintain an But if yo Execution o Charter give repelling of prize the D I will then, Spirit of th and Well-b I do not and offensiv fruitless, th the Strengt



Newcastle, Sept. 17. Last Week a large green Shark was taken in the Tweed, a little above the Bridge at Berwick, which was six Feet long; it affrightened the Fishermen greatly, who, before they saw it, imagined they had got a great Haul of Salmon, the Net being so difficult to draw; as soon as it came near the Shore, it made the Water fly a prodigious Height; and after they had disabled it a little, and got it into shoal Water, it made a Hole in the Sand with it's Tail, which would have held a Coach. Some of the Curious who have seen these Creatures in both the Indies say, this was an East-India one; and 'tis believed that it has followed the East-India Fleet to the Forth, and taken off after the Salmon up the River in passing by. A clasped Penknife was found in its Belly.

Winchester, Sept. 6. Yesterday 40 private Men of General Napier's second Battalion (quartered in this Town) were draughted to go to America. The Major (after having selected them) drew them up, and made a Speech, thanking them for their good Behaviour in the Regiment, and bidding them remember, into whatever Part of the World they went, that they belonged to the Twelfth Regiment, a Corps that never forfeited its Honour, or turned its Back to any Enemy. It is said Winchester is appointed a Rendezvous for the Draughts out of the Forces in the West.

BOSTON, November 28.

Wednesday last the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province met here: And on Thursday his Excellency the Governor was pleased to make the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

WHEN I last met you, it was upon a sudden and alarming Emergency, to provide for such Expedients as might remove the Danger that was then upon the Country.

I now call upon you, at your usual Time of Meeting, to deliberate upon and form such a permanent System of well grounded Measures, as may not leave the Country to the dangerous Risque of temporary Expedients and Shiftings off of Dangers when they are near; but may found it's Being and it's Well-being on such wise, steady and uniform Courses as may keep them far off.

When you see the Enemy possess'd of every Pass and Post, and Masters of the intire Water-Communication throughout the whole Country; you will see how firmly they hold the Command of the Continent: When you consider their Alliance and Ascendency over the Savages; you will see how firmly they hold the Command of every Indian on the Continent: When you consider this Command (as it is) united and effective in it's Power; and feel how great that Power is; what it has done, and it is prepared to do: If the Facts themselves will not convince you of the Danger you are in from the Enemy; my Word cannot. When you consider the State of this Country, Whether it be not labouring almost to it's utmost Strength under the Weight of Taxes; and whether it be in any suitable or effectual State of Defence either in it's Frontiers or it's Militia; in any State of Defence, to which the Liberties, the Lives, the dear-bought Property of the People can be faithfully intrusted: If your own Eyes will not convince of the Danger you are in from your own helpless Condition; my Words cannot.

If you are convinc'd of these interesting Truths, and it much imports the Safety of the Country that you, Gentlemen of the General Court, should be convinc'd, you will then by Law provide that your Frontiers may be effectually covered: That your Militia may be a real and actual Defence. The Country has People, Spirit and Abilities—an effectual Law adapted to our present Circumstances, to arm and form them is all that is wanting: This Remedy lies, Gentlemen, with you, and whether you will apply it or not, is your Business, and not mine. Under the unhappy and defective State you are in, I can do my Duty, for I can do all that is in my Power: And all that is in my Power, however ineffectual that may be, I will do, to maintain and defend this Country.

But if you will by Law provide for the effectual Execution of such Powers, as your ever valuable Charter gives you to use for your Defence, and the repelling of any Enemy that shall attempt or enterprize the Destruction or Invasion of the Province; I will then, from a Confidence in the Courage and Spirit of the People, be answerable for the Safety and Well-being of the Province.

I do not call upon you to go into Expeditions and offensive Measures, that I know would prove fruitless, that would waste the Treasure and exhaust the Strength of the Province: I do not call upon

you to fight for Parts of this Country, lest you lose the whole; I advise you to save your Strength, to collect your Force, to treasure up your Money, till God by the Course of his Providence, shall call us forth, One and All, to wreak his Vengeance on the Breakers of Peace, the Violators of Faith, the Enemies of Liberty, the French in Canada. When that good Time shall come, we know that One and All, we are willing, One and All we are able to destroy them. All that can be hoped at present, and all that I do hope from you under the Circumstances to which the Enemy and your Misfortunes have reduced you, is, that you will in the mean Time provide for the Defence of this Country that your Fathers have left you; and that you will not in the mean Time give up that good old Cause for which they have so often bled.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

On these Principles I recommend to you in the first Place, to examine into the State of this Defence, and to take Care, as far as comes within your Department, that no Monies be apply'd to useless or wasteful Measures; that the Service of the People be not fraudulently or causelessly employed; Next, as your Taxes are and must continue (while the Enemy thus prevails) very great and grievous, that you be not quite exhausted to examine into the State of those Resources whence they arise: And that you establish the sure and lasting Interest of the Country on that Trade which is founded in Economy, which is founded in the Profits that arise from your own Produce, Labour and Exports.

To this End I shall lay before you such Matters of Information as are come to my Knowledge, and shall direct the Secretary to lay before you all such Papers as may be of Use in your Deliberations. I have directed him to lay before you the Earl of Loudoun's Letters to me, proposing as a Plan whereby much may be saved to this Province, that I should send him some Companies of Rangers in Lieu of the Troops now in the Pay of the Province at Fort-Edward. And, I make no doubt, you will provide accordingly, as by this Measure, only Part will be expended of what must have been otherwise necessary to keep the Regiment up till March, and the greater Part saved to the Province: By my Letter to his Lordship, you will see what Measures I proposed to save the Expence of new Levies.

T. POWNALL.

Saturday last was executed at Providence, in Rhode-Island, an Indian Man, aged upwards of 60 Years, for the Murder of a young Man, on the 8th of October last. He behaved uncommonly well, and expressed great Sorrow for his killing him; but shew'd no Signs of Fear of Death, but rather a Desire to die.

NEW-YORK, December 5.

On Wednesday last, being St. Andrew's Day, the Resident and Honorary Members of the New-York St. Andrew's Society, held their Anniversary Meeting at Scotch Johnny's, where, agreeable to the Intention of that charitable Institution, a considerable Sum of Money, it is said, was collected for the Use of the Poor. After which, as there happen'd to be a great many Scotch Gentlemen belonging to the Army in Town, upwards of Sixty Members in all din'd together in a most elegant Manner. Many loyal and patriot Toasts were drank on the Occasion, heartily, yet soberly. In the Evening the same Company gave a Ball and Entertainment at the Exchange-Room, and King's Arms Tavern, to the Town, at which a large and polite Company of both Sexes assembled. The Ladies in particular made a most brilliant Appearance, and it is thought there scarcely ever was before, so great a Number of elegantly dress'd fine Women seen together at one Place in North-America. As there were a great many of his Majesty's Officers present, several too of the first Rank, who had never before seen a public Company of Ladies in this Part of the World, they were most agreeably surprized and struck with the charming Sight!—The whole was conducted with the utmost Regularity, Decency and Elegance; and nothing but Gaiety, good Humour and universal Satisfaction appeared from Beginning to End.

ANNAPOLIS, January 5.

Tuesday last, in the Beginning of the Evening, we had a sudden and violent Storm of Wind, with Rain and Hail, from the S. W. which broke down the Flag-Staff from the Top of our Court-House; and we hear, has done a great deal of Damage in the Country, by blowing down many Tobacco-Houses full of Tobacco, Out-Houses, Trees, Fences, &c.

RUM, Sugar, Melasses, Cheese, Butter, Salt, and Coffee; likewise sundry European and India Goods, to be Sold by the Subscriber.

All Sorts of Smith's Work done, Carting as usual.

He has also a neat CUTLER, lately from England, who makes and repairs all Sorts of Cutlery, and is a curious Grinder of Razors, Lancets, Scissors, Shears, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

January 5, 1758.

ALL Persons that have open Accounts with the Subscriber, for Twelve Months or more, are desired to discharge the same, or pass their Notes for the Balances; which will oblige

Their humble Servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, this Day, a Convict Servant Man, named John Rodd, of a pert Look, round faced, brown Complexion, wears his own Hair, which is black, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and by Trade a Gardener. Had on when he went away, and took with him, a brown Cloth Coat, half worn, an old dark coloured Cloth Coat, an old black Worsted Waistcoat, and a half worn red Waistcoat, both without Sleeves; (the Two Coats and Waistcoats have Spots of Tar on them) Two Pair of grey Worsted Stockings, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of old Leather Breeches; a Pair of Shag Ditto, a Pair of Sailor's Trowsers, an old white Shirt, a new Osnabrigs Shirt, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever apprehends the said Runaway, and delivers him to me at Annapolis, shall receive Forty Shillings for their Trouble, if taken in Anne-Arundel County; if taken in any other County, Three Pounds.

JAMES MACCUBBIN.

January 2, 1758.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Piccarawaxon Cteek, in Charles County, on Thursday Night last, a Convict Servant Man, named William Baker, an Englishman, near Thirty Years of Age, a squat thick Fellow, sandy hair'd and complexion'd, and about Five Feet and an Half high: He had on when he went away, a new Kersey Jacket with small Brass Buttons, and an old one over it, new Cotton Breeches, Country made Shoes, Yarn Stockings, and a middling good Felt Hat. He carried off with him a Bay Horse, about Fourteen Hands high, remarkable by Two white Streaks on the near Side of his Neck, occasion'd by the Galling of a Rope, with a pretty good Store-Saddle.

Whoever takes up said Fellow, and brings him and the Horse, &c. to his Master, or secures him in any Goal, taking Care of the Horse, and acquainting the Subscriber immediately with it, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, over and above what the Law allows, paid by

James Plant.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in the Fork of Gunpowder, about the 17th of November, a Bright Bay Horse, belonging to Mr. Anthony Waters, branded with an H, has a bob Tail, one hind Foot white, has a Star in his Forehead, paces slow, and trots and gallops well. He lately belonged to Mr. Brooke in Prince-George's County.

Whoever will deliver him to me, and detect the Thief, shall meet with a handsome Reward, from

W. YOUNG.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Giles, at Rock-Run in Baltimore County, taken up as Strays,

A Bay Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, one hind Foot white, and is about 11 or 12 Years old.

And, A Black Mare, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder IG, and also on the off Buttock.

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

J. Hall.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Carmack, living in Frederick County, on the Head of Israel's Creek, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Buttock, but not known with what, has a small Star in his Forehead, his off hind Foot is white, paces slow, and is about 7 Years old. He had on a small Bell marked C H, with a Leather Collar.

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

JUST



JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL,  
And to be Sold by the Subscriber, on board the Schoo-  
ner Industry, now lying at ANNAPOLIS,  
A QUANTITY of FINE SALT, and a few  
SERVANTS, consisting of Boys and Girls.  
ABRAHAM WAYNE.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Church-  
Street, between the Church and Mr. Swan's Store,  
in ANNAPOLIS,

3 SUNDRY Sorts of EUROPEAN and EAST-  
INDIA GOODS, very cheap, for ready Mo-  
ney, Bills, or short Credit.  
BASIL WHEELER.

3 ALL RETAILERS, of RUM, WINE, and  
other SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, in Anne-  
Arundel County, are desired, agreeable to Act of  
Assembly, to make Entries of the same with the  
Collector, at his Office in Annapolis.  
UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the  
11th of January Instant,

3 A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN  
SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and  
Children, for Sterling Cash, good Bills of Ex-  
change, or Paper Currency. A short Time will  
be given for Payment, on giving Security if requi-  
red.

At the same Time will be Sold, a Parcel of good  
Horses, Mares, and Colts; and some Cattle and  
Sheep, for ready Currency.  
HENRY GASSAWAY.

N. B. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, and  
to continue till all is Sold. If Wednesday proves  
a rainy Day, the Sale to be on the next fair Day.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL,  
And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Stores at  
UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIC-POINT,

5 A PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS,  
FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and  
other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS  
8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON  
WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. &c.  
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NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons that  
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TO BE SOLD,  
By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, by  
Wholesale or Retail,

11 CHOICE GOOD SINGLE and DOUBLE  
REFINED SUGAR, and fine old CANE  
SPIRIT: As likewise by Retail, MADEIRA  
WINE, WEST-INDIA RUM, and MUS-  
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16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water  
Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted  
Trees, lying on the Round-Bay near the Vine-Yard;  
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Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Par-  
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chant, in Annapolis.

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RAN away from the Subscriber, living in  
Prince-George's County, on the 16th of Sep-  
tember last, the Three following Negroes, viz.

Forrester, a lusty well-made Fellow, between 50  
and 60 Years of Age. Had on when he went  
away, a light Cloth colour'd Jacket, with slash  
Sleeves, a striped Country Cloth Jacket and Bree-  
ches, Check Shirt, and old Stockings and Shoes.

Joe, a low well-made Fellow, about 30 Years  
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Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings  
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The Owner may have him again, on proving his  
Property, and paying Charges.

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Shoulder with a C, and on the near Thigh thus O,  
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Forehead, paces pretty well, and is branded on  
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OPEN'D by Mistake, and left with the Printer  
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been made for the said Chaney, or Caney, but no  
such Person, as yet, can be found. The Person  
to whom it belongs, may have it, on Application  
to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of  
this Advertisement, 10s.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,  
The Way to HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND  
HAPPINESS:

Or, a Discourse on TEMPERANCE, and the  
particular Nature of all Things requisite for the  
Life of MAN; as, all Sorts of Meats, Drinks,  
Air, Exercise, &c. with special Directions how  
to use each of them to the best Advantage of  
the Body and Mind. Shewing from the true  
Ground of Nature, whence most Diseases pro-  
ceed, and how to prevent them.

To which is added,

A Treatise of most Sorts of HERBS, with several  
other remarkable and most useful Observations,  
very necessary for ALL FAMILIES. The whole  
Treatise displaying the most hidden Secrets of  
Philosophy, and made easy and familiar to the  
meanest Capacities, by various Examples and  
Demonstrances.

Communicated to the World for a general Good, by  
THOMAS TRYON, Student in Physic.

CONDITIONS.

I. THAT this Work (which contains upwards  
of Five Hundred Pages) shall be commit-  
ted to the Press as soon as a sufficient Number are  
subscribed for, to defray the Expence of Printing.

II. That it shall be Printed in a neat Octavo, on  
a good Letter and Paper, and be delivered to the Sub-  
scribers with all convenient Speed, neatly bound up in  
blue Paper, and cut.

III. That the Price to Subscribers shall be One  
Milled Dollar, One Half to be paid at the Time of  
subscribing, and the other Half at the Delivery of  
the Books: Those who subscribe for Six Books, shall  
have a Seventh gratis.

As the Publication of this excellent Treatise will  
depend entirely on the Number of Subscribers, it  
is hoped that those who incline to encourage such  
a useful Undertaking, will be speedy in sending in  
their Names, as no more will be Printed than what  
may be subscribed for.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer  
hereof, who will also deliver the Books to such as  
may subscribe with him, when ready.

This Subscription has been opened in Philadel-  
phia, by a Gentleman of Note in that City, with a  
201. Subscription.

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

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 12, 1758.

## L O N D O N.

**O**N Saturday the 24th of September, the fine Monument erected in Westminster Abbey to the Memory of Sir PETER WARREN was opened. The Design is, Hercules holding forth the Warrior's Bust, while Britannia, with the Emblems of Plenty at her Side, sits under him deploring the Publick Loss; and behind is a Sail struck, with an Anchor and Cable. On the Monument is this Inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of  
SIR PETER WARREN,  
Knight of the Bath, Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of the British Fleet, and Member of Parliament for the City and Liberty of Westminster.

He deriv'd his Descent from an ancient Family of Ireland:

His Fame & Honours from his Virtues & Abilities. How eminently these were displayed, With what Vigilance and Spirit they were exerted In the various Services wherein he had the Honour to command,

And the Happiness to conquer,  
Will be more properly recorded in the Annals of GREAT BRITAIN.

On this Tablet Affection with Truth must say That deservedly esteemed in private Life, And universally renowned for his publick Conduct, The judicious and gallant Officer Possessed all the amiable Qualities of the Friend, The Gentleman, and the Christian:

But the ALMIGHTY,  
Whom alone he feared, & whose gracious Protection He had often experienced,

Was pleased to remove him from a Place of Honour To an Eternity of Happiness,  
On the 29th Day of July, 1752, in the 49th Year of his Age.

\*\*\*\*\*  
From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, October 15, 1757.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt, to Sir Edward Hawke, and to Sir John Mordaunt, dated Whitehall, September 15, 1757, dispatched by the Viper Sloop, and received by them on board the Ramilies the 22d Day of September.

S I R,

**H**IS Majesty, by his Secret Instructions, dated the 5th Day of August last, having directed the Return of the Fleet under your Command, together with the Land Forces on board, "so as to be in England, at, or about, as near as may be, the End of September, unless the Circumstances of the Ships and Forces, shall necessarily require their Return sooner;" I am now to signify to you the King's Pleasure, that you do not consider the abovementioned Time, limited for your Return, as intended, in any Manner, to affect or interfere with the full Execution of the first and principal Object of the Expedition; namely, "Attempting, as far as shall be found practicable, a Descent on the French Coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and, by a vigorous Impression, force that Place, and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your Power, all Shipping, Docks, Magazines, and Arsenals, that shall be found there, and exert such other Efforts, as shall be judged most proper for annoying the Enemy." And with Regard to any other particular Attempt, which, agreeable to your Orders, you shall have commenced, and in the Execution whereof you shall be actually engaged; It is his Majesty's Pleasure, that you do not desist from, or break up the same, merely and solely on Account of the Time limited

for your Return, by the Instructions abovementioned; but that, notwithstanding the same, you do continue, with the Fleet, during such a farther Number of Days, as may afford a competent Time, for the Completion of any Operation under the above Circumstances: After which you are to take Care to return, with the Fleet under your Command, and the Forces on board, in the Manner directed by your former Instructions.

I am, &c.

W. PITT.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, October 29.

**H**IS Majesty's Ship the Augusta, commanded by Arthur Forrest, Esq; the Dreadnought, by Morris Suckling, Esq; and the Edinburgh, by William Langdon, Esq; being out on a Cruise to protect our Shipping from falling into the Hands of the French Privateers, who swarm about the Islands out of Number; the Commanding Officer, Capt. Forrest, having had Information that a large Fleet of loaded Merchantmen, under the Convoy of four Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, viz. L'Intrepide, of 74 Guns, Monf. De St. Kurzim; Le Sceptre, 74; L'Opiniatre, 64; the Greenwich, 54; L'Outarde Frigate, 44; Le Savage, and La Licence, of 36 Guns each, were at Cape François in Readiness to sail, after looking into the Cape, and making himself sure that the above Account was true, immediately gave Admiral Coates Notice of their Situation and Number, by a small Tender called the Flying Fish, belonging to the Emilia Privateer, the sole Property of Augustine Merida, Esq; who had been out to carry Provisions to the Emilia, and was returning to Jamaica, not being able to meet with her; Capt. Forrest ordered the Master of the Tender to make all possible Haste to Port-Royal, to deliver his Letter to the Admiral, which the Master of the Sloop did, and happily arrived safe with the News, and also that the little Squadron were resolved to block up the Cape till the Admiral could send a Reinforcement to them; after this Capt. Forrest, having an Opportunity to write again, apprehensive that the Flying Fish might fall into the Hands of a French Privateer, wrote a second Letter by a Sloop, which either through the Perfidy or Neglect of the Master, was not thrown overboard when the Sloop fell into the Hands of the French; therefore they, i. e. the French, soon got Information of Capt. Forrest's Intention, and it was near three Weeks after the Arrival of the Flying Fish, before the Ships were got ready to go to their Assistance; at last, about the 12th Instant, the Princess Mary, and Lively went out, and at the same Time a small Fleet of Merchantmen, and the Pacquet; we are not informed how far they had Directions to convoy the Fleet and Pacquet, but they never joined the Squadron as expected, by which Means their vigilant Look-out and gallant Intention was in a great Measure frustrated; for on the 22d Instant, about Seven in the Morning, the Dreadnought, being the headmost Ship in Shore, made the Signal for seeing the Fleet coming out of the Cape, upon which the Augusta and Edinburgh crowded all the Sail they could, to come near enough to discover their Strength; about Eight o'Clock they could plainly distinguish Seven large Ships, a Schooner and a Pilot-Boat, they then tacked to bring their Ships in a proper Position to keep the Weather Gage of the Enemy; this being done, the Commanding Officer made a Signal for the other two Captains to come on board, which they immediately did—it were to be wished that all our Councils of War would take no more Time in their Deliberations than did these worthy Gentlemen;—the Question was not, what superior Strength the Enemy had, or how unequal the Combat; all that we can learn of this Council of War in Miniature is, that the Commanding Officer said to the other two Gentlemen, You see the Force of the Enemy, is it your Resolution to fight them, or not? Upon

which they both resolutely answered it was; here the Council of War ended, having lasted about 30 Seconds; Capt. Forrest wished them a good Morning, and desired them to make all possible Haste on board, and giving Orders for a Royal Salute, it being the Day of his Majesty's Coronation, immediately threw out the Signal for the Line, one Ship a Head of the other, as near as possible, the Dreadnought to lead; which being formed with the greatest Expedition, they made all the Sail they could venture to make, preserving the Weather Gage; at this Time the Enemy crowded all the Sail they could, and stood towards our Ships, which were meeting them with their reefed Topsails: But the French perceiving our Ships haul up their Foresails, they tacked, and stood for the Land; which greatly surprized Capt. Forrest, who immediately threw out a Signal to tack, and stand after them, which the Enemy observing, they immediately formed themselves into a Line, waiting for our little Squadron; which was of very great Advantage to the Enemy, for they were so properly prepared, they gave our People a most furious Reception, by which the Ships received more Damage than they did during the whole Time of the Action, though it lasted two Hours and a Half, having begun about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon. The French began firing at a great Distance, which our Ships returned with equal Spirit, as soon as they came near enough for proper Service; in short, the Engagement was as furious as it was possible; never was there an Action more unequal, or more warmly disputed; 'tis said the Dreadnought in the Heat of the Action was some considerable Time between two Fires, but sustained it with infinite Bravery, till the Edinburgh run in to her Assistance; never did Man behave with more undaunted Courage and Prudence than the Commander in Chief.—We believe it will not be said of these Three gallant Gentlemen, as M. de Faucault said of a Captain of a Man of War, who some Time ago fell an easy Victim into their Hands, being asked if the English Captain behaved gallantly; replied, that the Captain was a prudent Man, and took great Care of the King of England's Subjects.—The French Commodore was at last so disabled, as to be obliged to be towed off by one of the light Frigates, after a most gallant Behaviour; in the mean Time the Rest of the French Fleet continued the Engagement as briskly as possible, to give their Commodore Time to get off; as soon as they saw her out of Danger, finding themselves in a most shattered Condition, and Night coming on, they made all the Sail they could from our Ships, which were all Three perfect Wrecks, under no Sort of Command, having all their Masts, Sails and Rigging so disabled, as made it impossible to give them Chace. The Commander in Chief of this little gallant Squadron did all that was possible to put the Ships in a Condition to return, for it was impracticable for them to keep the Seas; and in that tattered Condition they arrived safe here on the 25th Instant. It was observable, that never Anxiety equalled that of the Seamen, till they knew the Determination of their Officers, which, when they heard, they were ready to run mad with Joy, huzzaing and throwing up their Hats and Wigs in the Air like People inspired; and throughout the whole Action behaved accordingly.

There is so much Glory and Gallantry in this Action, it speaks for itself; but as the Conduct of these Gentlemen can never be too much praised and admired, we make no Doubt but they will meet with a Reward from their King and Country suitable to their Merit: But let what will happen, these gallant Officers will carry to their Graves the Glory of having attempted an Action that has not been equalled this War, or surpassed in any that we have read of.

The Augusta had 27 Men wounded, and 9 killed,



JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL,  
And to be Sold by the Subscriber, on board the Schoo-  
ner Industry, now lying at ANNAPOLIS,

A QUANTITY of FINE SALT, and a few  
SERVANTS, consisting of Boys and Girls.  
ABRAHAM WAYNE.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Church-  
Street, between the Church and Mr. Swan's Store,  
in ANNAPOLIS,

3 SUNDRY Sorts of EUROPEAN and EAST-  
INDIA GOODS, very cheap, for ready Mo-  
ney, Bills, or short Credit.

BASIL WHEELER.

ALL RETAILERS of RUM, WINE, and  
other SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, in Anne-  
Arundel County, are desired, agreeable to Act of  
Assembly, to make Entries of the same with the  
Collector, at his Office in Annapolis.

UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the  
11th of January Instant.

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN  
SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and  
Children, for Sterling Cash, good Bills of Ex-  
change, or Paper Currency. A short Time will  
be given for Payment, on giving Security if requi-  
red.

At the same Time will be Sold, a Parcel of good  
Horses, Mares, and Colts; and some Cattle and  
Sheep, for ready Currency.

HENRY GASSAWAY.

N. B. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, and  
to continue till all is Sold. If Wednesday proves  
a rainy Day, the Sale to be on the next fair Day.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL,  
And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Stores at  
UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIC-POINT,

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due to him for a valuable Hoghead of Tobacco  
received per Capt. Coxon in 1752. Enquiry has  
been made for the said Chaney, or Chaney, but no  
such Person, as yet, can be found. The Person  
to whom it belongs, may have it, on Application  
to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of  
this Advertisement, 10s.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,  
The Way to HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND  
HAPPINESS:

Or, a Discourse on TEMPERANCE, and the  
particular Nature of all Things requisite for the  
Life of MAN; as, all Sorts of Meats, Drinks,  
Air, Exercise, &c. with special Directions how  
to use each of them to the best Advantage of  
the Body and Mind. Shewing from the true  
Ground of Nature, whence most Diseases pro-  
ceed, and how to prevent them.

To which is added,

A Treatise of most Sorts of HERBS, with several  
other remarkable and most useful Observations,  
very necessary for ALL FAMILIES. The whole  
Treatise displaying the most hidden Secrets of  
Philosophy, and made easy and familiar to the  
meanest Capacities, by various Examples and  
Demonstrances.

Communicated to the World for a general Good, by  
THOMAS TRYON, Student in Physic.

CONDITIONS.

I. THAT this Work (which contains upwards  
of Five Hundred Pages) shall be commit-  
ted to the Press as soon as a sufficient Number are  
subscribed for, to defray the Expence of Printing.

II. That it shall be Printed in a neat Octavo, on  
a good Letter and Paper, and be delivered to the Sub-  
scribers with all convenient Speed, neatly dent up in  
blue Paper, and cut.

III. That the Price to Subscribers shall be One  
Milled Dollar, One Half to be paid at the Time of  
subscribing, and the other Half at the Delivery of  
the Books: Those who subscribe for Six Books, shall  
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As the Publication of this excellent Treatise will  
depend entirely on the Number of Subscribers, it  
is hoped that those who incline to encourage such  
a useful Undertaking, will be speedy in sending in  
their Names, as no more will be Printed than what  
may be subscribed for.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer  
hereof, who will also deliver the Books to such as  
may subscribe with him, when ready.

This Subscription has been opened in Philadel-  
phia, by a Gentleman of Note in that City, with a  
201. Subscription.

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



# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 12, 1758.

L O N D O N.

**O**N Saturday the 24th of September, the fine Monument erected in Westminster Abby to the Memory of Sir PETER WARREN was opened. The Design is, Hercules holding forth the Warrior's Bust, while Britannia, with the Emblems of Plenty at her Side, sits under him deploring the Publick Loss; and behind is a Sail struck, with an Anchor and Cable. On the Monument is this Inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of  
SIR PETER WARREN,  
Knight of the Bath, Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of the British Fleet, and Member of Parliament for the City and Liberty of Westminster.

He deriv'd his Descent from an ancient Family of Ireland:

His Fame & Honours from his Virtues & Abilities.

How eminently these were displayed,  
With what Vigilance and Spirit they were exerted  
In the various Services wherein he had the Honour to command,

And the Happiness to conquer,  
Will be more properly recorded in the Annals of  
GREAT BRITAIN.

On this Tablet Affection with Truth must say  
That deservedly esteemed in private Life,  
And universally renowned for his public Conduct,

The judicious and gallant Officer  
Possessed all the amiable Qualities of the Friend,  
The Gentleman, and the Christian:

But the ALMIGHTY,  
Whom alone he feared, & whose gracious Protection  
He had often experienced,

Was pleased to remove him from a Place of Honour  
To an Eternity of Happiness,

On the 29th Day of July, 1752, in the 49th  
Year of his Age.

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From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, October 15, 1757.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt, to Sir Edward Hawke, and to Sir John Mordaunt, dated Whitehall, September 15, 1757, dispatched by the Viper Sloop, and received by them on board the Ramilies the 22d Day of September.

S I R,

**H**IS Majesty, by his Secret Instructions, dated the 5th Day of August last, having directed the Return of the Fleet under your Command, together with the Land Forces on board, "so as to be in England, at, or about, as near as may be, the End of September, unless the Circumstances of the Ships and Forces, shall necessarily require their Return sooner;" I am now to signify to you the King's Pleasure, that you do not consider the abovementioned Time, limited for your Return, as intended, in any Manner, to affect or interfere with the full Execution of the first and principal Object of the Expedition; namely, "Attempting, as far as shall be found practicable, a Descent on the French Coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and, by a vigorous Impression, force that Place, and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of your Power, all Shipping, Docks, Magazines, and Arsenals, that shall be found there, and exert such other Efforts, as shall be judged most proper for annoying the Enemy." And with Regard to any other particular Attempt, which, agreeable to your Orders, you shall have commenced, and in the Execution whereof you shall be actually engaged; It is his Majesty's Pleasure, that you do not desist from, or break up the same, merely and solely on Account of the Time limited

for your Return, by the Instructions abovementioned; but that, notwithstanding the same, you do continue, with the Fleet, during such a farther Number of Days, as may afford a competent Time, for the Completion of any Operation under the above Circumstances: After which you are to take Care to return, with the Fleet under your Command, and the Forces on board, in the Manner directed by your former Instructions.

I am, &c.

W. PITT.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, October 29.

**H**IS Majesty's Ship the Augusta, commanded by Arthur Forrest, Esq; the Dreadnought, by Morris Suckling, Esq; and the Edinburgh, by William Langdon, Esq; being out on a Cruise to protect our Shipping from falling into the Hands of the French Privateers, who swarm about the Islands out of Number; the Commanding Officer, Capt. Forrest, having had Information that a large Fleet of loaded Merchantmen, under the Convoy of four Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, viz. L'Intrepide, of 74 Guns, Monf. De St. Kurzim; Le Sceptre, 74; L'Opiniatre, 64; the Greenwich, 54; L'Outarde Frigate, 44; Le Savage, and La Licence, of 36 Guns each, were at Cape Francois in Readiness to sail, after looking into the Cape, and making himself sure that the above Account was true, immediately gave Admiral Coates Notice of their Situation and Number, by a small Tender called the Flying Fish, belonging to the Emilia Privateer, the sole Property of Augustine Merida, Esq; who had been out to carry Provisions to the Emilia, and was returning to Jamaica, not being able to meet with her; Capt. Forrest ordered the Master of the Tender to make all possible Haste to Port-Royal, to deliver his Letter to the Admiral, which the Master of the Sloop did, and happily arrived safe with the News, and also that the little Squadron were resolved to block up the Cape till the Admiral could send a Reinforcement to them; after this Capt. Forrest, having an Opportunity to write again, apprehensive that the Flying Fish might fall into the Hands of a French Privateer, wrote a second Letter by a Sloop, which either through the Perfidy or Neglect of the Master, was not thrown overboard when the Sloop fell into the Hands of the French; therefore they, i. e. the French, soon got Information of Capt. Forrest's Intention, and it was near three Weeks after the Arrival of the Flying Fish, before the Ships were got ready to go to their Assistance; at last, about the 12th Instant, the Princess Mary, and Lively went out, and at the same Time a small Fleet of Merchantmen, and the Pacquet; we are not informed how far they had Directions to convoy the Fleet and Pacquet, but they never joined the Squadron as expected, by which Means their vigilant Look-out and gallant Intention was in a great Measure frustrated; for on the 22d Instant, about Seven in the Morning, the Dreadnought, being the headmost Ship in Shore, made the Signal for seeing the Fleet coming out of the Cape, upon which the Augusta and Edinburgh crowded all the Sail they could, to come near enough to discover their Strength; about Eight o'Clock they could plainly distinguish Seven large Ships, a Schooner and a Pilot-Boat, they then tacked to bring their Ships in a proper Position to keep the Weather Gage of the Enemy; this being done, the Commanding Officer made a Signal for the other two Captains to come on board, which they immediately did—it was to be wished that all our Councils of War would take no more Time in their Deliberations than did these worthy Gentlemen;—the Question was not, what superior Strength the Enemy had, or how unequal the Combat; all that we can learn of this Council of War in Miniature is, that the Commanding Officer said to the other two Gentlemen, You see the Force of the Enemy, is it your Resolution to fight them, or not? Upon

which they both resolutely answered it was; here the Council of War ended, having lasted about 30 Seconds; Capt. Forrest wished them a good Morning, and desired them to make all possible Haste on board, and giving Orders for a Royal Salute, it being the Day of his Majesty's Coronation, immediately threw out the Signal for the Line, one Ship a Head of the other, as near as possible, the Dreadnought to lead; which being formed with the greatest Expedition, they made all the Sail they could venture to make, preserving the Weather Gage; at this Time the Enemy crowded all the Sail they could, and stood towards our Ships, which were meeting them with their reefed Topails: But the French perceiving our Ships haul up their Forefalls, they tacked, and stood for the Land; which greatly surprized Capt. Forrest, who immediately threw out a Signal to tack, and stand after them, which the Enemy observing, they immediately formed themselves into a Line, waiting for our little Squadron; which was of very great Advantage to the Enemy, for they were so properly prepared, they gave our People a most furious Reception, by which the Ships received more Damage than they did during the whole Time of the Action, though it lasted two Hours and a Half, having begun about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon. The French began firing at a great Distance, which our Ships returned with equal Spirit, as soon as they came near enough for proper Service; in short, the Engagement was as furious as it was possible; never was there an Action more unequal, or more warmly disputed; 'tis said the Dreadnought in the Heat of the Action was some considerable Time between two Fires, but sustained it with infinite Bravery, till the Edinburgh run in to her Assistance; never did Man behave with more undaunted Courage and Prudence than the Commander in Chief.—We believe it will not be said of these Three gallant Gentlemen, as M. de Faucault said of a Captain of a Man of War, who some Time ago fell an easy Victim into their Hands, being asked if the English Captain behaved gallantly; replied, that the Captain was a prudent Man, and took great Care of the King of England's Subjects.—The French Commodore was at last so disabled, as to be obliged to be towed off by one of the light Frigates, after a most gallant Behaviour; in the mean Time the Rest of the French Fleet continued the Engagement as briskly as possible, to give their Commodore Time to get off; as soon as they saw her out of Danger, finding themselves in a most shattered Condition, and Night coming on, they made all the Sail they could from our Ships, which were all Three perfect Wrecks, under no Sort of Command, having all their Masts, Sails and Rigging so disabled, as made it impossible to give them Chace. The Commander in Chief of this little gallant Squadron did all that was possible to put the Ships in a Condition to return, for it was impracticable for them to keep the Sea; and in that tattered Condition they arrived safe here on the 25th Instant. It was observable, that never Anxiety equalled that of the Seamen, till they knew the Determination of their Officers, which, when they heard, they were ready to run mad with Joy, huzzaing and throwing up their Hats and Wigs in the Air like People inspired; and throughout the whole Action behaved accordingly.

There is so much Glory and Gallantry in this Action, it speaks for itself; but as the Conduct of these Gentlemen can never be too much praised and admired, we make no Doubt but they will meet with a Reward from their King and Country suitable to their Merit: But let what will happen, these gallant Officers will carry to their Graves the Glory of having attempted an Action that has not been equalled this War, or surpassed in any that we have read of.

The Augusta had 27 Men wounded, and 9 killed.



Jed, besides Mr. Farmer, first Lieutenant, a Gentleman whose Conduct and Courage renders him universally regretted; her Main-top-gallant-mast was shot away the first Fire, great Damage done to her Rigging and Hull, and her Main-mast disabled.

The Edinburgh has also suffered greatly in her Rigging, &c. and had 6 Men killed, and 32 wounded.

The Dreadnought is also in a very bad Condition, having 13 Men killed, and 20 wounded, her Fore-top-mast shot away to the Cap, her running Rigging and Stays all shot away, and several Shot betwixt Wind and Water.

State of the British and French Ships.

French.			English.		
Ships	Guns	Men.	Ships	Guns	Men.
1	74	800	1	70	550
1	74	800	1	60	450
1	64	700	1	60	450
1	54	550	—	—	—
1	44	350	3	190	1450
1	36	300	—	—	—
1	24	300	Odd 4	180	2350
7	370	3800	7	370	3800

The Number of Killed (including those who have died since the Action of their Wounds) is 40, and 78 wounded.

There are now cruising off Cape-François, upwards of 30 English Privateers, in wait for the French Merchantmen. November 26. Sunday last arrived here Capt. Cunningham in a Flag of Truce from Cape-François, by whom we have the following Account.

State and Condition of the French Squadron, that sailed from Cape-François in the Night, between the 20th and 21st of October, to drive three English Men of War from their Coast, that had continued cruising in Sight of the Cape, by which it was blocked up for Seven Weeks together, so that no French Vessels could either go in or come out.

Line of Battle. Intrepid, M. de Kuzim, in the Van of the Line of Battle; her Mizzen-mast and Main-top-mast was so much wounded by Shot, that they were both changed; he was thrice set on Fire by his own Powder, and so much damaged in his Rigging and Sails, that he could not work his Ship till other Sails were bent, and his Rigging put in order.

Opiniatre, M. de Molean, the third Ship in the Line, as the Sceptre leaving it, she took her Place; dismasted; nothing standing but the Stump of her Mizzen-mast, and was towed in by one of the Frigates; her Hull was also much damaged.

Greenwich, M. Faucault, the second in the Line; her Yards and Masts much damaged, obliged to get her Fore-mast on Shore, and Fore and Main-yards also, her Hull very much damaged, she receiving from 20 to 30 Shot between Wind and Water.

Sceptre, M. Clavau, so much damaged, that she was obliged to quit the Line after the Edinburgh's second Broadside.

There is no Account of what Damage the Frigates received. These Ships were all richly loaded with the Returns of the India Ship's Cargo, computed at 8 Millions of French Livres, besides a great Quantity of Effects on their own Account, the Pillage of M. Kuzim on the Coast of Guiney. There were also on board many Passengers and Volunteers on their Passage home.

The shattered and deplorable Condition in which they returned into the Cape the next Day after the Engagement, is hardly to be described, having had about 500 Men killed and wounded; among the last Mr. Kuzim, Commodore, was much hurt, M. de Molean dangerously wounded, and his second Captain's Calf of his Leg shot away; several Officers of Distinction wounded; the Major of the Squadron killed, and several other Officers.

M. Delbrook, a Gentleman we believe very well remembered, for the extraordinary Favour and Countenance he received from all the great People in this Island, acted on board the Greenwich as a Volunteer Lieutenant, by Virtue of a Warrant, and offered his Service to the Commodore to go out and reconnoitre the Force of our Fleet, which he completed, disguised in a little Schooner, pretending to barter Ground Provisions for Salt, had the good Fortune to be shot right in two by a Grape-Shot.

Their Damage was repaired with all possible Diligence, the Crews and Carpenters of all the Merchant Ships were continually employed Night and Day in assisting them, and very fortunately the India Ship's Masts, Yards, &c. suited the Opiniatre, and in every Thing else they did as well as their Circumstances would permit, to make all possible Dispatch to get to Sea with the King's Ships and Merchantmen, striving to get clear of the Island before any of our English Men of War should be sent up to them, whose Courage, Bravery and Gallantry, they had too lately experienced, to desire any more of their Visits; and notwithstanding the natural Vanity and Gasconading of these People, the Force of Truth obliges them, to confess, they never remember to be so roughly handled by Three Ships against Seven, and are at lavish in the Praises of these Three gallant Commanders, as though the Glory were their own.

On the 19th Instant the Fleet, consisting of about 40 Sail of Merchant Ships, all richly laden with white Sugar, Indico and Coffee, sailed for Old-France, under Convoy of the forementioned Men of War.

ANNAPOLIS, January 12.

His Excellency our Governor, in Council, this Day, was pleased further to Prorogue the General Assembly of this Province, to Tuesday the 24th of this Instant January.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very good HORSES, a CART, and a likely strong NEGRO FELLOW. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD, TWO Young NEGRO MEN, that did belong to Mr. John Hughes, and are now at Mr. Caleb Dorsey and Company's Iron-Works, on Elk-Ridge, where they may be seen. For the Price, apply to

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

To be Sold at Joppa, on Friday the 3d of February, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the Highest Bidder, for Sterling, Currency, or Bills of Exchange,

FOUR Thousand Five Hundred Bushels of WHEAT; to be delivered Part at Swan-Creek, and the Remainder at Bush-River and Joppa. For the Convenience of Purchasers, it will be set up in Lots of Five Hundred Bushels. Any Person may know the Condition of the Wheat, by applying to Mr. David McCulloch, or

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel County Goal, on the 4th of this Instant January, a Negro Man, who calls himself Joe, and said, when he was taken, that he belonged to Margaret Brooke, of Prince-George's County; but since says that he belongs to Sarah Clarvo of the said County.

The Owner may have him again, on paying lawful Charges, and the Expence of this Advertisement. UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

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

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

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Henry Howard, near Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a middle sized white Mare, branded with something like an S on the off Buttock; she was shod before, and had a Bell on when taken up.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Thomas Marshall, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a middle sized well made Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock with an I, has a Star in his Forehead, Switch Tail, hanging Mane, and is about 7 or 8 Years old.

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

RUM, Sugar, Melasses, Cheese, Butter, Salt, and Coffee; likewise, sundry European and India Goods; to be Sold by the Subscriber.

All Sorts of Smith's Work done, Carting as usual.

He has also a neat CUTLER, lately from England, who makes and repairs all Sorts of Cutlery, and is a curious Grinder of Razors, Lancets, Scissors, Shears, &c. &c.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

January 5, 1758.

ALL Persons that have open Accounts with the Subscriber, for Twelve Months or more, are desired to discharge the same, or pass their Notes for the Ballances; which will oblige

THEIR humble Servant, THOMAS HYDE.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in the Fork of Gunpowder, about the 17th of November, a Bright Bay Horse, belonging to Mr. Anthony Waters, branded with an H, has a bob Tail, one hind Foot white, has a Star in his Forehead, paces slow, and trots and gallops well. He lately belonged to Mr. Brooke in Prince-George's County.

Whoever will deliver him to me, and detect the Thief, shall meet with a handsome Reward, from W. YOUNG.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Picawaxon Creek, in Charles County, on Thursday Night last, a Convict Servant Man, named William Baker, an Englishman, near Thirty Years of Age, a squat thick Fellow, sandy hair and complexion'd, and about Five Feet and an Half high: He had on when he went away, a new Kersey Jacket with small Brass Buttons, and an old one over it, new Cotton Breeches, Country made Shoes, Yarn Stockings, and a middling good Felt Hat. He carried off with him a Bay Horse, about Fourteen Hands high, remarkable by Two white Strakes on the near Side of his Neck, occasion'd by the Galling of a Rope, with a pretty good Store-Saddle.

Whoever takes up said Fellow, and brings him and the Horse, &c. to his Master, or secures him in any Goal, taking Care of the Horse, and acquainting the Subscriber immediately with it, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, over and above what the Law allows, paid by

JAMES PLANT.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Church-Street, between the Church and Mr. Swan's Store, in ANNAPOLIS,

SUNDRY Sorts of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, very cheap, for ready Money, Bills, or short Credit.

BASIL WHEELER.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Stores at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and PIC-POINT,

A PARCEL of WELCH COTTONS, PRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. &c.

STEPHEN WEST.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons that are any Ways indebted to the Concern at Piscataway, belonging to Edward Trufford, Esq; and Sons, in Liverpool, to come and pay their several Ballances, or settle the same by Bond, or Note of Hand; otherwise they will immediately be sued.

Likewise all Persons that have any Demands against the said Concern, are desired to come and receive the same; which will be paid them either in Tobacco or Goods, or settled in the most agreeable Manner, by

GEORGE BOWDON.

N. B. As there are several Persons that have very large Ballances now standing in the Book, and have stood so for some Years past, and by all Appearance they seem to take little or no Notice about them: This is to acquaint all such, that without they come and settle the same, either by Bond, or Note of Hand, or discharge them, they may expect further Trouble, let the Consequence be what it will.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, on the 16th of September last, the Three following Negroes, viz.

Forrester; a lusty well-made Fellow, between 50 and 60 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a light Cloth colour'd Jacket, with flash Sleeves, a striped Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Check Shirt, and old Stockings and Shoes.

Joe, a low well-made Fellow, about 30 Years of Age. He had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and old Shoes and Stockings.

Bess, a low well-made Wench, between 40 and 50 Years of Age. She had on when she went away, a Country Cloth Jacket and Petticoat, an Osnabrigs Shift, and old Shoes and Stockings; and took with her a Callico Jacket and Petticoat, and a Cotton Ditto.

Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings them home, shall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

THOMAS NOBLE.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1758.

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



# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 19, 1758.

LONDON, September 27.

**A** GENTLEMAN has caused a Marble Monument to be erected in St. Anne's Church Yard, for the late King of Corsica, on which is the following Inscription:

Near this Place is interred  
THEODORE King of CORSICA,  
Who died in this Parish Decem. 1, 1756,  
Immediately after leaving  
The King's-Bench Prison,  
By the Benefit of the Act of Insolency:  
In Consequence of which,  
He registered his Kingdom of Corsica,  
For the Use of his Creditors.

The Grave, great Teacher, to a level brings  
Heroes and Beggars, Galley Slaves and Kings;  
But Theodore this Moral learn'd, e'er dead  
Fate pour'd its Lessons on his living Head,  
Bestow'd a Kingdom, and deny'd him Bread.

October 4. Yesterday a poor Woman, who had expended her All in the Purchase of a Lottery-Ticket, on Enquiry at an Office, found it had drawn a 100 l. Prize, the sudden News of which had such an Effect upon her, that she fell senseless on the Floor, and it was with great Difficulty that by Bleeding and other Assistance she could be brought to herself, but she remains still so bad that her Recovery is doubtful.—The *Abbe de Ville* has wrote a learned Treatise on the *Passions*, which contains a curious Disquisition on the Consequences of sudden Grief and Joy, in which he proves the latter to be infinitely more fatal to the human Frame than the former.—Amongst the many Instances he brings to enforce his Arguments, he relates a Story of a Lady in the Province of Languedoc, she was married to a Gentleman between whom and herself there reign'd a reciprocal and passionate Fondness. One Day at Dinner the Husband fell dead upon the Floor, the Lady made a dreadful Shriek, the Family were alarmed, they ran to know the Cause, and found them both seemingly in the same Condition; all possible Means were used for their Recovery, after many Efforts, the Lady's Sense returned, but the Gentleman was declared *no more*.—She abandoned herself to the most pungent Sorrow; but whilst the necessary Preparations were making for the Husband's Funeral, her Relations and Confessor used every Means to persuade her to be reconciled to her Fate, their Arguments at length alleviated her Grief, and she seemed resigned to the Will of Heaven.—Three Days were now past, when a Relation in the Practice of Physic, who resided at a considerable Distance, arrived; (he was sent for Express, the Day the unhappy Accident happened) after he had been in the House a few Hours, and paid his Respects of Condolance to the Widow, he desired one of the Servants to shew him the Corps, the Lid of the Coffin was removed, he gave a Look or Two, and then ordered it to be replaced; but happening to touch the Flesh with his Hand, he thought he felt a Warmth unknown to a Body so long dead, he applied, but there was no Pulse; yet not satisfied, he waited some Time, then touch'd, and observ'd the Heat to gain considerably; within the Space of an Hour he plainly found the Pulse to beat, he directly ordered a warm Bed, and had the Body put in it;—whilst this was doing, he went to the Lady, *My dear Niece*, says he, entering the Room, *be of Comfort, I have seen the Corps, touch'd and discovered Warmth in it, watch'd the Gradations of returning Life, am satisfied of it's Certainty, and come to give you Joy that your dearest Husband lives.* All this while the Lady listened to him with an attentive Surprise, mixed with a seeming Pleasure; but as soon as he had finished, she stood motionless, her Eyes were fixed, and before he could catch her in his Arms, she dropt down upon the Floor, and never spoke afterwards, but was interr'd in

the very Grave intended for her Husband, who recovered from the Trance he laid in, was restored to Health, and is now alive; but from the most volatile, chang'd to the most melancholic Disposition of any Man living. Thus (says the *Abbe*) we see this Lady deprived of Life by sudden Joy, when sudden Grief could not effect it.

Last Week it is said, died at Kniver, a small Village near Bridgnorth, in the County of Salop, one Robert Parr, aged 124. He was Great-Grandson of old Thomas Parr, who lies buried in Westminster Abbey, and died in the Reign of King Charles the Second. What is remarkable, the Father of this Robert was above 100, the Grandfather 113, and the Great-Grandfather, the said Thomas, is well known to have died at the amazing Age of 152.

Marthal Lehwald has wrote in these Terms to the Russian General: *If Religion, or mere Humanity, are not capable of restraining the Violences and Barbarities committed by your irregular Troops and others; at least let the Reprizals with which Saxony is threatened, be a Motive to stop their Hands; let them not oblige the King my Master to depart from the strict Rules of Discipline which he has hitherto caused to be observed.*

October 11. We hear that Admiral Broderick was employed to take the Soundings for the large Ships to cover the Debarkation of the Land Forces in the late Expedition: That it was resolv'd they should land by Moon-light: That when the Admiral had got every Thing ready for landing them accordingly, he received a Message from the General, acquainting him, that he did not think it proper to land till next Morning: That when Morning came, the General sent him Notice, that a Council of War, consisting of Land Officers, had resolv'd not to land at all: Upon which the Admiral wrote to the General, to know whether he had any further Service for his Majesty's Fleet; if not, he would sail for England next Day. The very strong Reasons by which the General's Council of War were determined, we have not yet learnt. It is said, that two French Prisoners gave Information, that the Ditch round Rochefort, which was supposed to be a dry Ditch, was filled to the Brim with Water; and that the Garrison could lay the Country five Miles round under Water.

October 18. This Morning Sir Edward Hawke set out for Portsmouth, and is to sail directly, with Twenty-one Ships of the Line, and Seven Frigates.

The *Comedy of Errors*, which has been Acting some Years in the British Dominions, by Persons of Distinction in high Employments, for the Benefit of the French Nation, and the Diversion of all Europe, is, we hear, to be postponed for some Time, and *Measure for Measure* to be performed in the Room of it, for the Benefit of some of the Commanders in the late glorious Expedition.

It is said that Capt. H——, Capt. B——, Capt. C——, and Mr. W——, a Volunteer, in the late Expedition, went all on Shore near Rochefort, and remained on Shore unmolested Two Hours.—But it was in the Night.

Brissel, October 1. The COMET, which now appears, may be seen near the Star of the first Magnitude, called *The Lyon's Heart*, to the Northward of the East, about Four in the Morning, if the Air be clear, (for earlier it will be too low) It is a small round blurry Spot, without a Tail. The Morning Twilight, and the Moon continually approaching towards it, will soon render it invisible.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, October 15.

We hear that the French now on Hispaniola are in the greatest Distress; that the yellow Fever rages violently among them, which, together with their Want of Provisions, sweeps off Multitudes; and that the whole Island is surrounded with English Privateers.

NEW-YORK, January 2.

Captain M'Leish from London, in the Channel spoke with two English Cruizers, the Captains of which told him, That Sir Edward Hawke had sailed on another Expedition, in which he had the sole Command, from Portsmouth.

By Letters from London, we learn, that the Merchants of that City are apprehensive the French intend to garrison Hamburg.

Monday last was sent in here by the Privateer Brig Hope, Captain M'Daniel, of this Place, a small Sloop, which he took at Ruby, some Time ago, with three or four Dutchmen on board; who soon made their Escape, having Permission to go on Shore to raise Money to ransom the Vessel; but by Papers found on board, 'tis evident she was French Property.

There is now coming through the Sound from Rhode-Island, a French Prize Ship, under the command of Captain Holmes. She is called the *Charmont*, is a Letter of Marque, mounting 12 Carriage Guns, had 35 Men, is 350 Tons Burthen, and was bound from Cape-François to Martinico. She was taken by Captain Taylor, of the Privateer Snow Dreadnought, of this Port, on the 22d of November last, and is loaded with near 500 Hogheads of Sugar, 400 of which are white; a great Quantity of Coffee, near 10,000 wt. of Indico, and about 20 or 30 Boxes of Shells, consequently esteemed a rich Prize. Captain Holmes was beating on the Coast upwards of 10 Days; and at last was obliged to bear away for Rhode-Island, where he got a Pilot, and so comes thro' the Sound.

While the above Prize was on the Coast, Capt. Holmes spoke with a large French Prize Ship bound in here, taken by the Captains Seymour, Valentine and Nicholls, all of this Port;—The Prize Master of which, Mr. John Wood, thinking it not likely to get in here for some Time, it is said has bore away for South-Carolina. It is reported this Prize is between 4 and 500 Tons Burthen, and was one of the Fleet which failed from Cape-François, the 14th of November last.

On the 19th ult. arrived at Newport, Rhode-Island, a large Schooner, seized on her Passage from Cape-François to St. Eustatia, by the Privateer Hawke, Capt. Valentine, of this Port. She was navigated with Scotchmen, had no proper Dutch Papers on board, and loaded with Sugar and Coffee;—the Navigators giving out that a great Quantity of Indico is also on board of her, and that the whole Cargo is French Property. She likewise will, if condemned, prove a tolerable Prize for her Burthen.

Capt. Wilcox, Prize Master of the aforementioned Schooner, says, That 5 Days after Capt. Valentine dispatched him, he spoke with Capt. Jauncey, in the Royal-Hunter of this Port, who told him the French Fleet had failed in Sight of the Privateers cruising off the Cape, who were, with himself, then in Chase of them.

We have Letters from Antigua, of the 6th of December, which give us positive Assurance, that the Sturdy-Beggar Privateer, Robert Troup, Commander, belonging to the Port of New-York, in Company with the Captains Reed and Codrington, had taken and sent in there a small French Privateer.—That Capt. Troup had seized a Dutch Ship, in Company with the *Hibernia*, Capt. Smith, of Bristol, and sent her into Antigua. She was bound from Ireland, and loaded with Beef, &c. and condemned, but two Appeals have since been made. Capt. Troup arrived at Antigua the 9th of December, and carried in with him another French Privateer of 8 Guns, and 38 Men.

Wednesday last arrived here a French Prize Ship called the *Benjamin*, Monf. Chaille. She was bound from Old France to Cape-Breton, but by Distress of Weather was obliged to bear away for Cape-François; and on her Way thither,



on the 24th of November last, in Lat. 20 : 10, Long. 63, was taken by the Snow Revenge, James Griffith, and Brig Hope, James M'Daniel, two Privateers of this Port, her Cargo consists of Flour, Bread, Beef, Pork, and French Brandy; and was brought in by Henry Buck, as Prize Master.

Capt. Buck left the Revenge on the 29th of November, in Chace of a Sloop; and informs us, That Capt. Griffith had also taken a Sloop loaded with Sugar, and ordered her to this Place: That Capt. M'Daniel had seized a large Ship, and sent her into Providence, having contraband Goods on board.

And on Thursday arrived another French Prize Ship, called La Fidelle, Joseph Postier, Master, taken by Capt. Koffler, in the Defiance Privateer of this Port, on Dec. 3d. She was from Cape Breton, to Cape François, and is loaded with dry'd Cod, and Mackerell. The Prisoners of said Prize say, that Provisions are very scarce at Louisburg, and not one Pound of fresh Meat to be bought at any Price.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, dated Dec. 21.

"A few Days ago the Ship Carrington, commanded by the brave Appowen, arrived here from your Port. In running down this Latitude, he was met with, and attacked, by four French Privateers, whom he boldly engaged, made a most gallant Defence against them, fought his Way through, and got clear; but was obliged to heave his Cables, Water Casks, and Part of his Cargo overboard.

"The 19th Instant the Speaker, and Sloop Fanny, returned here from a Cruise, having been sent out after the Privateers that attacked Captain Appowen to the Eastward of this Island, and brought in with them a Privateer Schooner, belonging to Martinico, of eight Guns, a fine going Vessel, and has been very successful, though not long in Commission, having taken, it is said, 22 Vessels; among which are Captain Gilchrist, of Bermuda; Captain Sinnet, in a large Brigantine from New York for this Island; Captain Judkin, in a Brigantine from hence for South Carolina; and a Guineyman, with 250 Slaves, for this Place. The Speaker, in Chace of this Vessel, sprung her Foremast; upon which the Falkland Man of War, Captain Drake, put out, and is now cruising to Windward. By a Sloop from St. Christophers, in a few Days, we learn, that the Brigantine Antigua has very lately taken three French Privateers, and sent them into Antigua."

Captain Appowen fell in with the above Privateers about Eight in the Morning, and it was past Seven at Night before he got clear of all of them; in which Time he had only one Man wounded, but his Sails and Rigging were much damaged. He does not know what Damage the Frenchmen received, but thinks it must have been considerable, as the Vessels were very near one another the greatest Part of the Engagement.

We hear that the Amazon Man of War has taken Eight French Privateers in the West-Indies, in Six Weeks Time.

Our last Advices from Albany are, That Capt. Rogers, with a large Party, was gone to Ticonderoga, resolved not to return without doing something; that Capt. Putman, with his Rangers, was also very active; that there seemed to be an Emulation among the Ranging Companies, who should do the most; and that Lake George was then clear of Ice.—The Indian Intelligence there was, that the French designed to come and attack Fort Edward, as soon as the Lake was froze over; likewise to send a Body of Men to destroy the Mohawks River.—Some French Defectors report the same, and say, they will be drove to it for Want of Provisions.—The Inhabitants of Schoharie had sent their Effects to Albany, and desired the Assistance of some Troops, being informed that the Enemy designed to attack them on the First or Second Instant.

A Letter from New-York, dated on Thursday last, mentions a Report being then there that Rogers was returned, and had brought in Two Prisoners, and Two Defectors; and it was also said, that all the Swiss in the French Service at Ticonderoga were put in Irons, in order to prevent their Deserting.

In the Storm on the Third Instant the Brig Nancy, Capt. Carter, bound to Barbados, overset

at Reedy-Island, and Three of her Hands were drowned. The rest of the Shipping there, we hear, with Difficulty rode it out.

ANNAPOLIS, January 19.

The General Assembly of this Province is further Prorogued, to Monday the Sixth Day of February next.

A few Days ago, a poor Man standing with one of his Arms on the Muzzle of a loaded Gun, by some Accident it went off, and shatter'd his Arm all to Pieces.

There will be a great and total Eclipse of the Moon, beginning at 53 Minutes after XI, on Monday Night next.

CHOICE WEST-INDIA RUM, MELASSES, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis. LANCELOT JACQUES.

THIS is once more to give Notice to all those indebted to Charles Carroll, Esq; who had not settled with him before his Departure from this Province, nor since with the Subscriber, that unless they discharge their Bonds (or at least the Interest) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by the First Day of March next, Actions will certainly be brought against them.

R. CROXALL, Attorney-in-Fact.



WANTED, Two or Three able SEAMEN, to go a Voyage to Jamaica, and return to this Place, in the good Sloop Swan, now lying in Patuxent, Captain Thomas Hammond, Master: To whom apply.

Upper-Marlborough, January 17, 1758.

WANTED,

A BLACK-SMITH, for Country-Business, well recommended; may have good Encouragement, by applying to

JOSEPH BELT, junior.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living on Kent-Island, Two Servant Men, viz.

John Williams (but will probably change his Name, he having got the Indentures of one Modesty, by whose Name it is thought he will endeavour to pass) wears his own Hair, has lost some of his fore Teeth, and is a short Fellow. He had on an old Hat, with a Brass Button to it, an old lightish Whiting Coat, which had formerly been a Great Coat, old Country Cloth Breeches, patch'd Country Shoes, and Country Stockings.

Joseph Patridge, a short, thick, well-set Fellow, wears his own Hair. Had on an old Felt Hat, an old purple Cotton Jacket, a striped one under it, an old Pair of Leather Breeches, an old Pair of lightish-colour'd Cloth Ditto, white Stockings, and Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and delivers them to their Masters, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, if taken off Kent-Island, paid by

X 1 M.

JOHN MECONEKIN,  
PHILEMON TANNER.

STRAYED from the Plantation of the late Dr. Francis Parnham, in Charles County, a middle-sized Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus I: T: hardly discernable, has a Saddle Spot on each Side his Back, with a small Blaze in his Forehead. Whoever has found the said Horse, and will bring him to the said Plantation, shall have a Pistole Reward.

MARY PARNHAM.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he went towards Frederick County, as he was bred there.

THERE is at the Plantation of Richard Watt, near Michael Deuden's, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a young Black Horse, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder thus T: he is about 13 Hands high, but is neither cut nor dock'd.

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

STRAYED from the Plantation of Thomas Lowry, at Elk-Ridge, on the 22d of December last, a Bay Horse, about 13½ Hands high, has a large Blaze down his Face, Two Saddle Spots on the near Side, and a black Spot on one of his Ears, has a long Sprig Tail, is a natural Pacer, and shod before.

Whoever will take up the said Horse, and bring him to the said Lowry, or Cornelius Howard in Annapolis, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

THERE is at the Plantation of Brannon Price, near Bladensburg, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, about 12 Hands high, with a Blaze in his Face.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Warbell, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded thus E and has 3 white Feet.

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

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Young NEGRO MEN, that did belong to Mr. John Hughes, and are now at Mr. Caleb Dorsey and Company's Iron-Works, on Elk-Ridge, where they may be seen.

For the Price, apply to

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

To be Sold at Joppa, on Friday the 3d of February, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the Highest Bidder, for Sterling, Currency, or Bills of Exchange,

FOUR Thousand Five Hundred Bushels of WHEAT; to be delivered Part at Swan-Creek, and the Remainder at Bush-River and Joppa. For the Convenience of Purchasers, it will be set up in Lots of Five Hundred Bushels. Any Person may know the Condition of the Wheat, by applying to Mr. David McCulloch, or

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very good HORSES, a CART, and a likely strong NEGRO FELLOW. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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

THOMAS PECKER.

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

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

T. PECKER.

RUM, Sugar, Melasses, Cheese, Butter, Salt, and Coffee; likewise sundry European and India Goods; to be Sold by the Subscriber.

All Sorts of Smith's Work done, Carriage usual.

He has also a neat CUTLER, lately from England, who makes and repairs all Sorts of Cutlery, and is a curious Grinder of Razors, Lancets, Scissors, Shears, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

January 5, 1758.

ALL Persons that have open Accounts with the Subscriber, for Twelve Months or more, are desired to discharge the same, or pass their Notes for the Balances; which will oblige

Their humble Servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Church-Street, between the Church and Mr. Swan's Store, in ANNAPOLIS,

SUNDRY Sorts of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, very cheap, for ready Money, Bills, or short Credit.

BASIL WHEELER.

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



[Numb. 664.]

THE  
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, January 26, 1758.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

From a Piece lately published, entitled, The ESTIMATE of the MANNERS, &c. of the TIMES.

1. Of the national Capacity.

IT was a shrewd Observation of a good old Writer, "How can he get Wisdom, whose Talk is of Bullocks?" [Book of Wisdom.] But Rusticity is not more an Enemy of Knowledge, than Effeminacy: With the same Propriety, therefore, it may now be asked, "How can he get Wisdom, whose Talk is of Drefs and Wagers, Cards and Borough-Jobbing, Horses, Women, and Dice?" The Man of Fashion is indeed cut off from the very Means of solid Instruction; His late Hours occasion a late Rising; and thus the Morning which should be devoted to the Acquisition of Knowledge, is devoted to Sleep, to Drefs, and Ignorance.

How weak then must be the national Capacity of that People, whose leading Members in public Employ should, in general, be formed on such a Model? If instead of a general Application to Books, instead of investigating the great Principles of Legislation, the Genius of their national Constitution, of its Relations, and Dependencies on that of others, the great Examples and Truths of History, the Maxims of generous and upright Policy, and the severer Truths of Philosophy, on which all these are founded; if, instead of these, they should seldom rise in political Study higher than the securing of a Borough; instead of History, be only read in Novels; instead of Legislation, in party Pamphlets; instead of Philosophy, in Irreligion; instead of manly and upright Manners, in trifling Entertainments, Drefs, and Gaming: If this should ever be their ruling Character, what must be expected from such established Ignorance, but Errors in the first Concoction.

In a Nation thus circumstanced, it is odds but you would see even some of its most public and solemn Assemblies turned into Scenes of unmanly Riot; instead of the Dignity of Freedom, the Tumults of Licentiousness would prevail: Forwardness of young Men without Experience, intemperate Ridicule, dissolute Mirth, and loud Peals of Laughter, would be the ruling Character of such an Assembly.

It is true, that in every Assembly of this Kind, the public Measures are generally determined by the few whose Superiority is approved and acknowledged; by the few, who have been so unfashionable as to despise the ruling System of Effeminacy; and before they had appeared in a higher Stage, had laboured and shone in a College. But what an Increase of national Capacity must arise, if those Master-Spirits were aided, and their Plans of Government examined and improved, by Men of the like Application and Ability?

But if, in any Nation, the Number of superior Minds be daily decreasing, from the growing Manners of the Times; what can a Nation so circumstanced have more to fear, than that in another Age a general Cloud of Ignorance may overshadow it.

Let us next consider the natural Effects of those effeminate Manners on Fleets and Armies.

It would, I apprehend, be ill taken to suppose, that the fashionable and prevailing Manners abound not in the Army and Navy: The Gentlemen of these Professions are even distinguished by their Taste and Drefs, their Skill at Play, their Attendance on every Amusement, provided it be but fashionable; and sure it must be by Miracle, if this trifling and effeminate Life conduct them to Knowledge, or produce Capacity; It were unjust to deny, that Men of Ability, in this Order, are yet among us; but it would be Matter of great Pleasure and Satisfaction to the Public, to find Ignorance in the Profession either uncommon or disgraceful.

Would these Gentlemen please to look into History, they would find, that in polished Times few have ever distinguished themselves in War, who were not eminent or considerable in Letters.

It is true indeed, that in barbarous Ages there want not Instances of unlearned Leaders, who have done mighty Actions in Battle; but we must observe, that these were at least practised in their own Profession. It is farther to be observed, that in such Time the Fate of War depends little on Stratagem or Discipline; but it is chiefly to be observed, that no general Rule can be drawn from a few Instances. A Man of great natural Talents takes mighty Strides in any Science or Profession: He is self-taught: While the common Run of Men, whom Nature hath destined to travel on to Improvement by the beaten Track of Industry, through a blind and ill-understood Imitation of his superior Conduct, must forever fall the Victims of their Vanity and Ignorance.

There is another Profession, which, under the Article of the national Capacity, the vulgar Reader will naturally expect to find considered, I mean that of the Clergy; but the general Defect of religious Principles among the higher Ranks, hath rendered this Order of Men altogether useless, except among those in middle Life, where they still maintain a certain Degree of Estimation. The Contempt with which (not they, but) their Profession is treated, by the ignorant and profligate, is equally common indeed to high and low Life; but while I defend and honour the Profession, I mean not to flatter the Professors: As far, therefore, as the Influence of their Conduct and Knowledge can be supposed to affect the national Capacity, so far they seem falling into the same unmanly and effeminate Peculiarities, by which their Contemporaries are distinguished; such of them, I mean, as have Opportunity of conversing with what is called the World, and are supposed to make a Part of it: In their Conduct they curb not, but promote and encourage, the trifling Manners of the Times. It is grown a fashionable Thing among these Gentlemen to despise the Duties of their Parish, to wander about, as the various Seasons invite, to every Scene of false Gaiety, to frequent and shine in all public Places, their own Pulpits excepted.

Or if their Age and Situation set them above these puerile Amusements, are we not to lament, that instead of a manly and rational Regard to the Welfare of Mankind, the chief Employment of many a clerical Life is to slumber in a Stall, haunt Levees, or follow the gainful Trade of Election-Jobbing?

If false Pleasure and Self-Interest thus take Possession of the Heart, how can we expect that a Regard for Religion and Christianity should find a Place there?

In Consequence of these ruling Habits, must we not farther lament, that a general Neglect of Letters is now creeping even upon this Profession, which ought to maintain and support them? Instead of launching into the Depths of Learning, the fashionable Divine hardly ventures on the Shallows: The great Works of Antiquity, the Monuments of ancient Honour and Wisdom, are seldom opened or explored; and even mere modern Books are now generally read at second Hand through the false Mediums of bad Translations, or sorry Abstracts.

2. Of the national Valour, or Spirit of Defence.

Our effeminate and unmanly Life, working along with our Island Climate, hath notoriously produced an Increase of low Spirits and nervous Disorders, whose natural and unalterable Character is that of Fear.

And even where this Distemper is not, the present false Delicacy of the fashionable World effectually disqualifies them from enduring Toil, or facing Danger.

Enthusiastic Religion leads to Conquest; rational Religion leads to rational Defence; but the modern Spirit of Irreligion leads to rashly and abandoned Cowardice: It quencheth every generous Hope that can enlarge the Soul, and levels Mankind with the Beasts that perish.

Can the Debility of Modern Honour produce the manly Spirit of Defence? Alas! if ever it is put in Action by any Thing beyond the Vanity of Show, it is roused by an Affront, and dies in a Duel.

How far this dastard Spirit of Effeminacy hath crept upon us, and destroyed the national Spirit of Defence, may appear from the general Panic the Nation was thrown into at the late Rebellion: When those of every Rank above a Constable, instead of arming themselves and encouraging the People, generally fled before the Rebels; while a Mob of ragged Highlanders marched unmolested to the Heart of a populous Kingdom.

Nay so general was this cowardly and effeminate Spirit, that it was not confined to the Friends of Liberty and Britain: In England it infected even their Enemies; who, while the hardy Scots risked their Lives in a strange Country, amidst the Inclemencies of a severe Season, sat like Cowards by the Chimney Corner, tamely wishing the Success of that Mischief which their effeminate Manners durst not propagate.

For a natural Display of the Genius of the Times, commend me to the frank Declaration of an honest Gentleman, during the impending Terror of a French Invasion: "For my Part, I am no Soldier; and therefore think it no Disgrace to own myself a Coward. Here is my Purse, at the Service of my Country: If the French come, I'll pay; but D—l take me if I fight."

Where then shall we seek for the genuine Spirit of Defence? Where, in Truth, should we most seek for it but among those who are our Defenders by Profession?

Are not our Army and Navy the great Schools of Courage and Honour, where these shining Qualities are of Course obtained? Truly, it hath long been so affirmed; so long, that the Affirmation hath, till of late, passed for Proof: But the Nation is now beginning to grow sceptical in this Point, and require something more than Affirmation for the Support of an Article of such Importance.

It is true, than when Armies take the Field, and Fleets put to Sea; when Sieges are undertaken, and Battles fought, and Glory is the Prize of Toil and Danger; then indeed Armies and Navies become the Schools of Courage and warlike Honour: Here is a strong and continued Bias put upon the Mind of every Individual, of Force to conquer its earliest Obliquities; but where nothing of this happens; where Land-Officers in the Capital are occupied in Drefs, Cards, and Tea; and in Country Towns divide their Time between Milliners-Shops and Taverns; and Sea-Officers (even in Time of War) instead of annoying the Enemy's Fleets, are chiefly busied in the gainful Trade of catching Prizes: In such a Case, the Army must of Necessity be the School of Avarice, to the Ends of Effeminacy.

How far these general Reasonings are confirmed by a Series of recent Events, the World is left to judge.

3. Of the national Spirit of Union.

It may be proper to preface this Part of the Estimate, by observing, that whereas a national Capacity and Spirit of Defence are not necessarily affected by a national Form of Government, the national Spirit of Union, on the contrary, is naturally strong under some Forms, and naturally weak under others.

It is naturally strong in absolute Monarchies; because, in the Absence both of Manners and Principles, the compelling Power of the Prince directs and draws every Thing to one Point; and



on the 24th of November last, in Lat. 20 : 10, Long. 63, was taken by the Snow Revenge, James Griffith, and Brig Hope, James M'Daniel, two Privateers of this Port, her Cargo consists of Flour, Bread, Beef, Pork, and French Brandy; and was brought in by Henry Buck, as Prize Master.

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Captain Appowen fell in with the above Privateers about Eight in the Morning, and it was past Seven at Night before he got clear of all of them; in which Time he had only one Man wounded, but his Sails and Rigging were much damaged. He does not know what Damage the Frenchmen received, but thinks it must have been considerable, as the Vessels were very near one another the greatest Part of the Engagement.

We hear that the Amazon Man of War has taken Eight French Privateers in the West-Indies, in Six Weeks Time.

Our last Advices from Albany are, That Capt. Rogers, with a large Party, was gone to Ticonderoga, resolved not to return without doing something; that Capt. Putnam, with his Rangers, was also very active; that there seemed to be an Emulation among the Ranging Companies, who should do the most; and that Lake George was then clear of Ice.—The Indian Intelligence there was, that the French designed to come and attack Fort Edward, as soon as the Lake was froze over; likewise to send a Body of Men to destroy the Mohawks River.—Some French Defectors report the same, and say, they will be drove to it for Want of Provisions.—The Inhabitants of Schohony had sent their Effects to Albany, and desired the Assistance of some Troops, being informed that the Enemy designed to attack them on the First or Second Instant.

A Letter from New-York, dated on Thursday last, mentions a Report being then there that Rogers was returned, and had brought in Two Prisoners, and Two Defectors; and it was also said, that all the Swifs in the French Service at Ticonderoga were put in Irons, in order to prevent their Deserting.

In the Storm on the Third Instant, the Brig Nancy, Capt. Carter, bound to Barbados, overset

at Reedy-Island, and Three of her Hands were drowned. The rest of the Shipping there, we hear, with Difficulty rode it out.

ANNAPOOLIS, January 19.  
The General Assembly of this Province is further Prorogued, to Monday the Sixth Day of February next.

A few Days ago, a poor Man standing with one of his Arms on the Muzzle of a loaded Gun, by some Accident it went off, and shatter'd his Arm all to Pieces.

There will be a great and total Eclipse of the Moon, beginning at 33 Minutes after XI, on Monday Night next.

CHOICE WEST-INDIA RUM, MELASSES, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis. LANCELOT JACQUES.

THIS is once more to give Notice to all those indebted to Charles Carroll, Esq; who had not settled with him before his Departure from this Province, nor since with the Subscriber, that unless they discharge their Bonds (or at least the Interest) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by the First Day of March next, Actions will certainly be brought against them.

R. CROXALL, Attorney in Fact.



WANTED, Two or Three able SEAMEN, to go a Voyage to Jamaica, and return to this Place, in the good Sloop Swan, now lying in Patuxco, Captain Thomas Hammond, Master: To whom apply.

Upper-Marlborough, January 17, 1758.

WANTED,

A BLACK-SMITH, for Country-Business, well recommended; may have good Encouragement, by applying to

JOSEPH BELT, junior.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living on Kent-Island, Two Servant Men, viz.

John Williams (but will probably change his Name, he having got the Indentures of one Mody, by whose Name it is thought he will endeavour to pass) wears his own Hair, has lost some of his fore Teeth, and is a short Fellow. He had on an old Hat, with a Brass Button to it, an old lightish Whitney Coat, which had formerly been a Great Coat, old Country Cloth Breeches, patch'd Country Shoes, and Country Stockings.

Joseph Partridge, a short, thin, well-set Fellow, wears his own Hair. Had on an old Felt Hat, an old purple Cotton Jacket, a striped one under it, an old Pair of Leather Breeches, an old Pair of lightish-colour'd Cloth Ditto, white Stockings, and Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and delivers them to their Masters, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, if taken off Kent-Island, paid by

JOHN MACONEKIN, PHILEMON TANNER.

STRAYED from the Plantation of the late Dr. Francis Parnham, in Charles County, a middle-siz'd Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus I: T: hardly discernable, has a Saddle Spot on each Side his Back, with a small Blaze in his Forehead. Whoever has found the said Horse, and will bring him to the said Plantation, shall have a Pistole Reward.

MARY PARNHAM.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he went towards Frederick County, as he was bred there.

THERE is at the Plantation of Richard Watts, near Michael Dowden's, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a young Black Horse, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder thus T he is about 13 Hands high, but is neither cut nor dock'd.

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

STRAYED from the Plantation of Thomas Lowry, at Elk-Ridge, on the 22d of December last, a Bay Horse, about 13½ Hands high, has a large Blaze down his Face, Two Saddle Spots on the near Side, and a black Spot on one of his Ears, has a long Sprig Tail, is a natural Pacer, and shod before.

Whoever will take up the said Horse, and bring him to the said Lowry, or Cornelius Howard in Annapolis, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

THERE is at the Plantation of Benoni Price, near Bladensburg, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, about 12 Hands high, with a Blaze in his Face.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Warbell, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded thus and has 3 white Feet.

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

TO BE SOLD, TWO Young NEGRO MEN, that did belong to Mr. John Hughes, and are now at Mr. Caleb Dorsey and Company's Iron-Works, on Elk-Ridge, where they may be seen. For the Price, apply to

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

To be Sold at Joppa, on Friday the 3d of February, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the Highest Bidder, for Sterling, Currency, or Bills of Exchange,

FOUR Thousand Five Hundred Bushels of WHEAT; to be delivered Part at Swan-Creek, and the Remainder at Bush-River and Joppa. For the Convenience of Purchasers, it will be set up in Lots of Five Hundred Bushels. Any Person may know the Condition of the Wheat, by applying to Mr. David McCulloch, or

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

TO BE SOLD, TWO very good HORSES, a CART, and a likely strong NEGRO FELLOW. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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

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

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

T. PECKER.

RUM, Sugar, Melasses, Cheese, Butter, Salt, and Coffee; likewise sundry European and India Goods; to be Sold by the Subscriber.

All Sorts of Smith's Work done, Carriage usual.

He has also a neat CUTLER, lately from England, who makes and repairs all Sorts of Cutlery, and is a curious Grinder of Razors, Lancets, Scissors, Shears, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

January 5, 1758.

ALL Persons that have open Accounts with the Subscriber, for Twelve Months or more, are desired to discharge the same, or pass their Notes for the Balances; which will oblige

Their humble Servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Church-Street, between the Church and Mr. Swan's Store, in ANNAPOOLIS,

SUNDRY Sorts of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, very cheap, for ready Money, Bills, or short Credit.

BASIL WHEELER.

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

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[Numb. 664.]

THE  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**

*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, January 26, 1758.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

From a Piece lately published, entitled, The ESTIMATE of the MANNERS, &c. of the TIMES.

1. Of the national Capacity.

IT was a shrewd Observation of a good old Writer, "How can he get Wisdom, whose Talk is of Bullocks?" [Book of Wisdom.] But Rusticity is not more an Enemy of Knowledge, than Effeminacy: With the same Propriety, therefore, it may now be asked, "How can he get Wisdom, whose Talk is of Dress and Wagers, Cards and Borough-Jobbing, Horses, Women, and Dice?" The Man of Fashion is indeed cut off from the very Means of solid Instruction: His late Hours occasion a late Rising; and thus the Morning which should be devoted to the Acquisition of Knowledge, is devoted to Sleep, to Dress, and Ignorance.

How weak then must be the national Capacity of that People, whose leading Members in public Employ should, in general, be formed on such a Model? If instead of a general Application to Books, instead of investigating the great Principles of Legislation, the Genius of their national Constitution, of its Relations, and Dependencies on that of others, the great Examples and Truths of History, the Maxims of generous and upright Policy, and the severer Truths of Philosophy, on which all these are founded; if, instead of these, they should seldom rise in political Study higher than the securing of a Borough; instead of History, be only read in Novels; instead of Legislation, in party Pamphlets; instead of Philosophy, in Irreligion; instead of manly and upright Manners, in trifling Entertainments, Dress, and Gaming: If this should ever be their ruling Character, what must be expected from such established Ignorance, but Errors in the first Concoction.

In a Nation thus circumstanced, it is odds but you would see even some of its most public and solemn Assemblies turned into Scenes of unmanly Riot; instead of the Dignity of Freedom, the Tumults of Licentiousness would prevail: Forwardness of young Men without Experience, intemperate Radicalism, dissolute Mirth, and loud Peals of Laughter, would be the ruling Character of such an Assembly.

It is true, that in every Assembly of this Kind, the public Measures are generally determined by the few whose Superiority is approved and acknowledged; by the few, who have been so unfashionable as to despise the ruling System of Effeminacy; and before they had appeared in a higher Stage, had laboured and shone in a College. But what an Increase of national Capacity must arise, if those Master-Spirits were aided, and their Plans of Government examined and improved, by Men of the like Application and Ability?

But if, in any Nation, the Number of superior Minds be daily decreasing, from the growing Manners of the Times; what can a Nation so circumstanced have more to fear, than that in another Age a general Cloud of Ignorance may overshadow it.

Let us next consider the natural Effects of those effeminate Manners on Fleets and Armies.

It would, I apprehend, be ill taken to suppose, that the fashionable and prevailing Manners abound not in the Army and Navy: The Gentlemen of these Professions are even distinguished by their Taste and Dress, their Skill at Play, their Attendance on every Amusement, provided it be but fashionable; and sure it must be by Miracle, if this trifling and effeminate Life conduct them to Knowledge, or produce Capacity: It were unjust to deny, that Men of Ability, in this Order, are yet among us; but it would be Matter of great Pleasure and Expectation to the Public, to find Ignorance in this Profession either uncommon or disgraceful.

Would these Gentlemen please to look into History, they would find, that in polished Times few have ever distinguished themselves in War, who were not eminent or considerable in Letters.

It is true indeed, that in barbarous Ages there want not Instances of unlearned Leaders, who have done mighty Actions in Battle; but we must observe, that these were at least practised in their own Profession. It is farther to be observed, that in such Time the Fate of War depends little on Stratagem or Discipline; but it is chiefly to be observed, that no general Rule can be drawn from a few Instances. A Man of great natural Talents takes mighty Strides in any Science or Profession: He is self-taught: While the common Run of Men, whom Nature hath destined to travel on to Improvement by the beaten Track of Industry, through a blind and ill-understood Imitation of his superior Conduct, must forever fall the Victims of their Vanity and Ignorance.

There is another Profession, which, under the Article of the national Capacity, the vulgar Reader will naturally expect to find considered, I mean that of the Clergy; but the general Defect of religious Principles among the higher Ranks, hath rendered this Order of Men altogether useless, except among those in middle Life, where they still maintain a certain Degree of Estimation. The Contempt with which (not they, but) their Profession is treated, by the ignorant and profligate, is equally common indeed to high and low Life; but while I defend and honour the Profession, I mean not to flatter the Professors: As far, therefore, as the Influence of their Conduct and Knowledge can be supposed to affect the national Capacity, so far they seem falling into the same unmanly and effeminate Peculiarities, by which their Contemporaries are distinguished; such of them, I mean, as have Opportunity of conversing with what is called the World, and are supposed to make a Part of it: In their Conduct they curb not; but promote and encourage, the trifling Manners of the Times. It is grown a fashionable Thing among these Gentlemen to despise the Duties of their Parish, to wander about, as the various Seasons invite, to every Scene of false Gaiety, to frequent and shine in all public Places, their own Pulpits excepted.

Or if their Age and Situation set them above these puerile Amusements, are we not to lament, that instead of a manly and rational Regard to the Welfare of Mankind, the chief Employment of many a clerical Life is to slumber in a Stall, haunt Levees, or follow the gainful Trade of Election-Jobbing?

If false Pleasure and Self-Interest thus take Possession of the Heart, how can we expect that a Regard for Religion and Christianity should find a Place there?

In Consequence of these ruling Habits, must we not farther lament, that a general Neglect of Letters is now creeping even upon this Profession, which ought to maintain and support them? Instead of launching into the Depths of Learning, the fashionable Divine hardly ventures on the Shallows. The great Works of Antiquity, the Monuments of ancient Honour and Wisdom, are seldom opened or explored; and even mere modern Books are now generally read at second Hand through the false Mediums of bad Translations, or sorry Abstracts.

2. Of the national Valour, or Spirit of Defence.

Our effeminate and unmanly Life, working along with our Island Climate, hath notoriously produced an Increase of low Spirits and nervous Disorders, whose natural and unalterable Character is that of Fear.

And even where this Distemper is not, the present false Delicacy of the fashionable World effectually disqualifies them from enduring Toil, or facing Danger.

Enthusiastic Religion leads to Conquest; rational Religion leads to rational Defence; but the modern Spirit of Irreligion leads to rashly and abandoned Cowardice: It quencheth every generous Hope that can enlarge the Soul, and levels Mankind with the Beasts that perish.

Can the Debility of Modern Honour produce the manly Spirit of Defence? Alas! if ever it is put in Action by any Thing beyond the Vanity of Show, it is roused by an Affront, and dies in a Duel.

How far this dastard Spirit of Effeminacy hath crept upon us, and destroyed the national Spirit of Defence, may appear from the general Panic the Nation was thrown into at the late Rebellion: When those of every Rank above a Constable, instead of arming themselves and encouraging the People, generally fled before the Rebels; while a Mob of ragged Highlanders marched unmolested to the Heart of a populous Kingdom.

Nay so general was this cowardly and effeminate Spirit, that it was not confined to the Friends of Liberty and Britain: In England it infected even their Enemies; who, while the hardy Scots risked their Lives in a strange Country, amidst the Inclemencies of a severe Season, sat like Cowards by the Chimney Corner, tamely withstanding the Success of that Mischief which their effeminate Manners durst not propagate.

For a natural Display of the Genius of the Times, commend me to the frank Declaration of an honest Gentleman, during the impending Terror of a French Invasion: "For my Part, I am no Soldier; and therefore think it no Disgrace to own myself a Coward. Here is my Purse, at the Service of my Country: If the French come, I'll pay; but D— take me if I fight."

Where then shall we seek for the genuine Spirit of Defence? Where, in Truth, should we most seek for it but among those who are our Defenders by Profession?

Are not our Army and Navy the great Schools of Courage and Honour, where these shining Qualities are of Course obtained? Truly, it hath long been so affirmed; so long, that the Affirmation hath, till of late, passed for Proof: But the Nation is now beginning to grow sceptical in this Point, and require something more than Affirmation for the Support of an Article of such Importance.

It is true, than when Armies take the Field, and Fleets put to Sea; when Sieges are undertaken, and Battles fought, and Glory is the Prize of Toil and Danger; then indeed Armies and Navies become the Schools of Courage and warlike Honour: Here is a strong and continued Bias put upon the Mind of every Individual, of Force to conquer its earliest Obliquities; but where nothing of this happens; where Land-Officers in the Capital are occupied in Dress, Cards, and Tea; and in Country Towns divide their Time between Milliners-Shops and Taverns; and Sea-Officers (even in Time of War) instead of annoying the Enemy's Fleets, are chiefly busied in the gainful Trade of catching Prizes: In such a Case, the Army must of Necessity be the School of Avarice, to the Ends of Effeminacy.

How far these general Reasonings are confirmed by a Series of recent Events, the World is left to judge.

3. Of the national Spirit of Union.

It may be proper to preface this Part of the Estimate, by observing, that whereas a national Capacity, and Spirit of Defence are not necessarily affected by a national Form of Government, the national Spirit of Union, on the contrary, is naturally strong under some Forms, and naturally weak under others.

It is naturally strong in absolute Monarchies; because, in the Absence both of Manners and Principles, the compelling Power of the Prince directs and draws every Thing to one Point; and



and therefore, in all common Situations, effectually supplies their Place.

But in free Countries, it is naturally weak, unless supported by the generous Principles of Religion, Honour, or public Spirit; for, as in most Cases, a full national Union will require, that the separate and partial Views of private Interest be in some Degree sacrificed to the general Welfare, so where Principle prevails not, the national Union must ever be thwarted or destroyed by selfish Views and separate Interests.

Another Circumstance must be remarked, by which, in free Countries, the national Union will often be accidentally checked, but not destroyed; I mean, by the Freedom of Opinion itself, urged into Act by the very Strength of generous and prevailing Principle.

This Distinction leads us to observe what may be deemed an Oversight, or Inaccuracy, of the celebrated Montesquieu. He hath often given it as his Opinion, that Factions are not only natural, but necessary, to free Governments; and this general Rule he gives without Restriction. Thus he speaks of Rome: *On n'entend parler dans les auteurs, que des divisions, qui perdirent Rome; mais on ne voit pas que ces divisions y étoient nécessaires, qu'elles y avoient toujours été, et qu'elles y devoient toujours être.*

How far this Proposition is true or false, the Distinction made above will lead us to discover. When the Spirit of Union is checked, and Divisions arise from the Variety and Freedom of Opinion only, or from the contested Rights and Privileges of the different Ranks or Orders of a State (not from the detached and selfish Views of Individuals) a Republic is then in its Strength, and gathers Warmth and Fire from these Collisions. Such was the State of ancient Rome; in the simpler and more disinterested Periods of that Republic.

But when Principle is weakened, and Manners lost, and Factions run high from selfish Ambition, Revenge, or Avarice, a Republic is then on the very Eve of its Destruction; and such was the State of Rome; in the Times of Marius and Sylla, Pompey and Caesar, Anthony and Augustus.

Therefore, before we can determine whether the Factions that divide a free Country be salutary or dangerous, it is necessary to know what is their Foundation, and their Object. If they arise from Freedom of Opinion, and aim at the public Welfare, they are salutary; if their Source be selfish Interest, of what Kind soever, they are then dangerous and destructive.

It was necessary to make these Distinctions before we could say with Precision how far, in our own Country, a national Spirit of Union is in Reality a national Good.

The Point therefore to be examined, is, "How far our national Spirit of Union is weakened or destroyed by selfish Views of Good, by separate Interests, and Defect of Principle?"

Now, if the Delineation already given of our ruling Manners and Principles be true, the Consequence must needs follow, that our national Spirit of Union must be shaken by them.

Neither shall we need to cast about for evident Facts that will confirm this Theory: Glaring Proofs will meet us at every Turn, and not only make good this Conclusion, but throw new Light on the Delineation already made.

The Restraints laid on the royal Prerogative at the Revolution, and the Accession of Liberty thus gained by the People, produced two Effects with Respect to Parliaments: One was, that instead of being occasionally, they were thenceforward annually, assembled; the other was, that whereas on any trifling Offence given they had been usually intimidated or dissolved, they now found themselves possessed of new Dignity and Power, their Consent being necessary for raising the annual Supplies.

No Body of Men, except in the simplest and most virtuous Times, ever found themselves possessed of Power, but many of them would attempt to turn it to their own private Advantage. Thus the Parliaments finding themselves of Weight, and finding at the same Time, that the Disposal of all lucrative Employments was vested in the Crown, soon bethought themselves, that in Exchange for their Concurrence in granting Supplies, and forwarding the Measures of Government, it was but equitable that the Crown should concur in vesting them, or their Dependants, with the lucrative Employments of State.

If this was done, the Wheels of Government ran smooth and quiet; but if any large Body of Claimants was dissatisfied, the political Uproar

began, and public Measures were obstructed or overturned.

William III. found this to be the national Turn, and set himself, like a Politician, to oppose it: He therefore silenced all he could, by Places or Pensions; and hence the Origin of making of Parliaments.

But the Art, as yet, was but in its Infant State. The ruling Principles, which had brought about the Revolution, had not as yet lost their Force; and the first Essays of Art are always rude: Time only, and Variety of Trial and Experiment, can form them into perfect Systems.

In the mean Time, this new Principle of Self-Interest began to work deeper every Day in its Effects. As a Seat in Parliament was now found to be of considerable selfish Importance, the Contention for Gain, which had begun in Town, spread itself by Degrees into the Country: Shires and Boroughs, which in former Times had paid their Representatives for their Attendance in Parliament, were now the great Objects of Request, and political Struggle.

And as the Representatives had already found their Influence, and made their Demands on the Crown, so now the Constituents found their Influence, and made their Demands on the Representatives.

Thus the great Chain of political Self-Interest was at length formed, and extended from the lowest Cöbler in a Borough to the King's first Minister.

But a Chain of Self-Interest is indeed no better than a Rope of Sand; there is no Cement nor Cohesion between the Parts: There is rather a mutual Antipathy and Repulsion; the Character of Self-Interest being in a peculiar Sense that of *terres atque rotundus*, wrapt up wholly in itself, and unconnected with others, unless for its own sake. Here then we see even this Chain itself ready to fall in Pieces, and on any sudden Thwart or Concession, break into an Infinity of Factions.

Besides this, the lucrative Employments of our Country not being near so numerous as the Claimants are, in every Degree of political Power and Expectation, the Spirit of selfish Faction arose of Course in its Strength, from unsatisfied Demands, and disappointed Avarice.

It hath been much debated, whether the Ministers or the People have contributed more to the Establishment of this System of Self-Interest and Faction. On Enquiry it would probably appear, that at different Periods the Pendulum hath swung at large on both Sides: It came down, in former Times, from the Minister to the Representative, from the Representative to the managing Alderman, from the Alderman to the Cöbler; in later Times, the Impulse seems to have been chiefly in the contrary Direction: From the Cöbler to the managing Alderman, from him to the Member, from the Member to the great Man who ruled the Borough, and thence to the Minister. Thus what was formerly in the Minister an Act of supposed Prudence, has of late grown into an Act of supposed Necessity. The Cöbler by this Time had found his Strength; so the Pressure went upwards, till it came upon the Ministry.

To suppose that the Servants of the Crown never attempted Measures that were known to be bad, nor never made Parliaments, in order to carry their Attempts into Action, would be ridiculous; but on the other Hand it is equally true, what Machiavel somewhere delivers as a Maxim, "That an ill-disposed Citizen can do no great Harm, but in an ill-disposed City." Bribery in the Minister supposes a corrupt People.

And to venture a plain, though perhaps an unpopular, Truth on this Occasion, it must be owned, that a Minister is, not therefore certainly corrupt in his Intention, because he makes a Parliament by indirect and corrupt Means. This Conduct, however indefensible, may arise from two opposite Causes: He may be afraid of the Virtue of a Nation, in it's opposing bad Measures; or he may not dare to rely on the Virtue of a Nation, in supporting him in good ones.

There was a noted Minister in this Kingdom, who, during his long Reign, seems to have put these two Maxims in Practice, as Occasion offered; for if it was his Maxim, "that every Man had his Price:" It was his Maxim too, "that he was obliged to bribe the Members, not to vote against, but according to their Conscience."

However this is not meant as a Vindication of his Measures; on the contrary, they seem generally to have aimed no higher than to secure present Expedients, to oblige his Friends and Dependants, and provide for his own Safety. His Capacity, even when he meant well, seems to have been too

narrow to comprehend any great Plan of Legislation; and perhaps his Character might be drawn in these few Words, "That while he seemed to strengthen the Superstructure, he weakened the Foundation of our Constitution."

But however defective Ministers may have been in making the Public Welfare the main Object of their Views, we may be satisfied, by this Estimate of Things, from the Revolution to the present Times, that the Nation have at least marched *passibus æquis*; and though this Work is not intended either as a Defence or an Accusation of Ministers, yet for the Sake of Truth, it must be said, that the eternal Clamours of a selfish and a factious People against every Ministry that rises, puts one in Mind of those Carthaginian Armies, which being at once cowardly and insolent, ran away at Sight of an Enemy, and then encircled their General; because he did not gain the Victory.

To return therefore to our Subject (if indeed we have departed from it) evident it is, that the Want of Principle hath at length firmly established a System of political Self-Interest among us, which must at all Times break out into Factions, and prevent the great Effects which a national Spirit of Union would produce. Former Times, we plainly see, have been fatally infected with this selfish Spirit; present Times in this Respect are sadder, and therefore we speak not of them: But if the ruling Manners, and present Want of Principle, in this Kingdom, be not checked in their Career, we must expect that future Times will be more selfish, and therefore more factious, than those former ones we have already described.

For Vanity, Luxury and Effeminacy (increased beyond all Belief within these 20 Years) as they are of a selfish, so are they of a craving and unsatisfied Nature: The present Rage of Pleasure and unmanly Dissipation hath created a Train of new Necessities, which in their Demands outstrip every possible Supply.

And if the great Principles of Religion, Honour and public Spirit, are weak or lost among us, what effectual Check can there be upon the Great to controul their unbounded and unwarranted Pursuit of lucrative Employments, for the Gratification of these unmanly Passions?

And whenever this happens, what can we expect as the Consequence, but a general Anarchy? What, but that disappointed Avarice will kindle Faction? That national Union must be thwarted by selfish Regards? That no public Measure, however salutary, can be carried into Act, if it clash with any foreseen private Interest?

Nay, is it not the Duty of every Well-wisher to his Country to consider, not only how soon this may be, but how far it is, our present Situation?

What other Effect can naturally arise from the Vanity, Dissipation, and Rapacity of a dissolute People? For in a Nation so circumstanced, it is natural to imagine, that next to Gaming and Riot, the chief Attention of the great World must be turned on the Business of Election-Jobbing, of securing Counties, controuling, bribing, or buying of Boroughs; in a Word, on the Possession of a great parliamentary Interest.

But what an Aggravation of this Evil would arise, should ever those of the highest Rank, though prohibited by Act of Parliament, insult the Laws, by interfering in Elections, by soliciting Votes, or procuring others to solicit them, by influencing Elections in an avowed Defiance of their Country, and even selling vacant Seats in Parliament to the best Bidder?

Would not this be a faithful Copy of degenerating and declining Rome? *Ea demum Romæ libertas est, non servatum, non magistratus, non leges, non mores majorum, non instituta patrum vereri.*

And what can we suppose would be the real Drift of this illegitimate Waste of Time, Honour, Wealth, and Labour? Might not the very Reason publicly assigned for it be this, "That they may strengthen themselves and Families, and thus gain a lasting Interest (as they call it) for their Dependants, Sons, and Posterity?" Now what would this imply but a supposed Right or Privilege of demanding lucrative Employments, as the chief Object of their View? And whence can this supposed Privilege of Demand derive its Force, but from a foreseen Power, and determined Purpose, of kindling Faction, and obstructing all public Measures, in Case of Disappointment and Disgrace?

We see then how the political System of Self-Interest is at length completed, and a Foundation laid in our Principles and Manners for endless Dissensions in the State. This Faction is established,

blinded, not on Ambition and Rapacity. Need we point out the Corruption of these Trustees now labouring under a deadly Bow-string of public galping and expiring and contending? *Disfranchiam, lacera-*  
*quorum in manu sit.*

The Author affirms that may be drawn from the French Nation follows:

"Thus, in Consequence, France hath been led to lead the Way, hath allured her Neighbours, to drink the poisoned Cup of Madness, Health by the secret

Forced by this, the nation, tho' inconsistent found, or rather in Extremes: They have are effeminate, yet noble; hospitable, not splendid, not generous, not virtuous, Trifles serious, gay Toilet, Heroes in in Conduct decent united; in Manners contemptible in people."

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L O N

LETTERS from give a further quake that was of Fyall, St. George's, it was at the same Time Inhabitants were

The Manna Dearth about Rotterdam to Bilbao, 7th Instant, and the Captain and Crew the Goods under the King's Bolts of Canvas, Whalebone, 11 of Beans.

A new Scene the Court of Commons to keep the Countess of the Lymel Railroad, of 10 Bay of Biscay, Man were saved Guernsey.

We hear that Catholic, that a French Harb By Letters that a Man of had taken a Fr was on a Cruise in there.

In the District Northampton others were to full Gallop and took to the Cl alighted, and wounding m

Extra! "The Mances Up they seized Hostage for he was obliging. Arguments to regain hi The Paris tenham, Ha to pay all to serve in the be employe Room of themselves. the Kingde real useful



blished, not on Ambition, but on Avarice; on Avarice and Rapacity, for the End of Dissipation. Need we point out particular Facts, in Confirmation of these Truths? Is not the Nation even now labouring under this fatal Malady? Is not the deadly Bow-string already stretched, and the Public gasping and expiring under the Tugs of opposed and contending Parties?

*Distractam, laceratamque rempublicam—magis quoniam in manu sit, quam ut incolumis sit quæri.*

The Author afterwards answers an Objection that may be drawn from the present Circumstances of the French Nation, which he concludes as follows:

"Thus, in Contradiction to all known Example, France hath become powerful, while she seemed to lead the Way in Effeminacy; and while she hath allured her Neighbour Nations, by her own Example, to drink largely of her Circæan and poisoned Cup of Manners, hath secured her own Health by the secret Antidote of Principle.

Forced by this, the Character of the French Nation, tho' inconsistent, is respectable: They have found, or rather invented, the Art of uniting all Extremes: They have Virtues and Vices, Strengths and Weaknesses, seemingly incompatible. They are effeminate, yet brave; insincere, yet honourable; hospitable, not benevolent; vain, yet subtle; splendid, not generous; warlike, yet polite; plausible, not virtuous; mercantile, yet not mean; in Trifles serious, gay in Enterprize; Women at the Toilet, Heroes in the Field; profligate in Heart, in Conduct decent; divided in Opinion, in Action united; in Manners weak, but strong in Principle; contemptible in private Life, in Public formidable."

L O N D O N, October 15.

LETTERS from Lisbon by Monday's Mail, give a further Confirmation of the Earthquake that was so violently felt at the Islands of Fyall, St. George, Pico, Terceira and St. Michaels; it was felt at these five Western Islands at the same Time, and great Numbers of the Inhabitants were buried in the Ruins.

The Manna Dogger, Captain Garrit Van Nyn, burthen about 100 Tons, and 9 Men, from Rotterdam to Bilbao, ran on the Goodwin Sands the 7th Instant, and is bulged and lost, but the Captain and Crew got safe on Shore at Deal, and the Goods undermentioned are saved and secured under the King's Locks at that Port, viz. 117 Bolls of Canvas, 10 Casks of Sugar, 4 Bundles of Whalebone, 11 Casks of Salmon, and 36 Sacks of Beans.

A new SCREEN is going to be Built before the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster-Hall to keep the Court WARM.

The Lyme Privateer of Weymouth, Captain Bailcul, of 10 Guns and 60 Men, overset in the Bay of Biscay, and only the Captain and another Man were saved by the Cumberland Privateer of Guernsey.

We hear that the Winds have lately been so Catholic, that a Protestant Fleet cannot get into a French Harbour.

By Letters from Gibraltar, we are informed, that a Man of War of Admiral Osborn's Squadron had taken a French Privateer of 16 Guns, which was on a Cruise in the Streights, and carried her in there.

In the Disturbances about the Militia-Act at Northampton three Persons lost their Lives, many others were terribly bruised by the Troops riding full Gallop among them; after which the Populace took to the Church-Yard for Security, the Soldiers alighted, and Sword in Hand drove them away, wounding many of them.

Extract of a Letter from Nottingham.

"The Militia Affair occasions great Disturbances. Upon their last Meeting for Ballotting, they seized the worthy Sir George S. as a Hostage for the Return of the Lists; whereupon he was obliged to make use of the most prevailing Arguments, and grant them their Requests, to regain his Liberty.

The Parishioners of Enfield, Edmonton, Tottenham, Hadley, and South Mims, have resolved to pay all such poor Persons as shall be elected to serve in the Militia 18d. for each Day they shall be employed, and to hire Persons to serve in the Room of such Persons who do not chuse to serve themselves. If this Method was followed all over the Kingdom, it might be a Means of raising a real useful Militia, as there would be a sufficient

Number in every Parish ready to accept the Office upon such Terms.

B O S T O N, December 26.

A few Days ago a Man was committed to Goal here, for making and uttering counterfeit Dollars and what are commonly called Cobs, which, it's said, are so like the true ones, that People may easily be deceived, without a careful Inspection. It is said great Numbers have been put off in the Western Parts of this Province; and also in the Neighbouring Provinces. At Halifax in Nova-Scotia it is said that many counterfeit Dollars are likewise passing there, as also two Pistareen Cob Pieces, so call'd: The last are stamped with a Four-Pistareen Stamp, are made of Pewter, and covered with Leaf-Silver; the Dollars are also made of Pewter, and exceedingly well done; the Edges of them seem to be cut with a File. The Counterfeits are considerably lighter than true ones. This is mentioned to prevent the Unwary being deceived, as some of them may perhaps find their Way hither.

We hear that four Men were apprehended and committed to Goal a few Days ago at Sheffield, in the County of Hampshire, for making and uttering counterfeit Dollars, a Number of which, together with their Tools, were found upon them.

Yesterday the Captains Ingraham and Thompson arrived from Surinam, and inform, that there had been an Insurrection of the Negroes in that Colony, who had destroyed three Plantations, and were continuing their Depredations when our Informers came away.

And by Capt. Loring, who arrived here Yesterday from Cape-Fear, we are told, that as he came out, he met with a Vessel in a short Passage from Portsmouth, in England, the Master of which told him, that 4 or 5 Days before he left Portsmouth, Admiral Hawke failed upon another Expedition, but to what Place was an impenetrable Secret.

N E W - Y O R K, January 9.

Monday last was sent in here, by Capt. Griffiths, in the Snow Revenge, of this Port, the Ship Felicité, Monsieur Aplement, late Master, but came in under the Command of Capt. Murphey: She was taken on the 5th of December last, bound from Canada for Cape-Francois; and has little or no Cargo.

Capt. Griffiths has also taken, Capt. Easton, in a Rhode-Island Sloop, as he lay at Monto-Christo, and a Sloop from Cape-Francois, navigated with Spaniards, and cleared for the Bay of Campeachy: The former he sent to Providence or Jamaica; and the latter he ordered for this Port.

Saturday last Major Rogers came to Town from Albany: He is just returned from a Scout, and brought into Fort-Edward a French Serjeant and Soldier, that he took in Sight of Ticonderoga, a few Days ago: He also killed a Number of Oxen, and did considerable Damage to the Inhabitants residing near Ticonderoga.

We hear that two French Deserters arrived at Fort-Edward since our last; and that many more would follow their Example; but that most of the German Troops in the French Garrisons were kept under close Confinement.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Edward, Dec. 26.

"About Eight o'Clock last Night, a negligent Soldier set Fire to the Garret of a small Barrack here: The Garrison acted with great Calmness and Spirit, and soon extinguished the same, tho' not without destroying that Barrack, and a small Quantity of Stores which were under it."

Extract of a Letter from Christopher Miller, Commander of the Privateer True-Briton, of this Port, to his Owners, dated at Isabella-Bay, December 17, 1757.

GENTLEMEN,

"A few Days ago, I had the Pleasure of writing to you by the Prize Ship Le Caduce, Capt. Sleeth, which I took in Company with Capt. Isaac Sears. The 14th Instant, I parted with the Ship, and Capt. Sears. The 15th, I took this Snow, and having many Prisoners on board, I was obliged to run down to Isabella-Bay to land them. I now have 70 Men and Boys on board. The Snow came lost from Quebec, and has on board 1200lb. of Gunpowder, 20 Barrels of Oil, and some Lumber."

A N N A P O L I S, January 26.

A Gentleman here has just received a Letter from Mr. Glassford, via Virginia, dated at Glasgow November 28 last, wherein he has this Passage, "The KING of PRUSSIA has gained a complete Victory over the combined Armies." The General Assembly of this Province is certainly to meet here, for the Dispatch of Public Business (agreeable to his Excellency's last Prorogation) on Monday the 6th of February next.

THOSE GENTLEMEN who subscribed with the Printer hereof, for the AMERICAN MAGAZINES (Printed in Philadelphia by Mr. BRADFORD) and who have not already had them, may have as far as December, Numb. III, by only sending for them to the PRINTING-OFFICE.

W A N T E D,

THREE strong healthy NEGRO LADS, between 16 and 18 Years of Age.

Whoever has any such to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to the Printer. Ed. B. T.

WHEREAS little Notice has hitherto been taken of an Advertisement frequently published in this Gazette, desiring all Persons indebted to Mr. Daniel Wolfenbolme, Merchant (now gone to England) to come and settle their respective Accounts with the Subscriber: This is therefore to give Notice, that if they do not immediately come and settle the same, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond, they may expect to be proceeded against according to Law. JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. Robert Swan, now gone for Great-Britain, either on the STORE or TAN-YARD ACCOUNT, are desired to come and pay their respective Balances to the Subscriber; and those whose Accounts have been long open, he expects they will come and settle them by Bond or Note, or may be assured Suits will be immediately brought against them.

The TANNING BUSINESS will still be carried on as usual, until the Tan-Yard is Sold, as lately advertised. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Subscriber.

Also to be Sold, a small SLOOP of 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain Burthen, in good Repair, and well found; fine GREEN and HYSON TEAS, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAL LEATHER at 15d. per Pound by the Hide, and Allowance made for larger Quantities; likewise about 600 Bushels of old CORN. ROBERT COUDEN.

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

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

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

BEST BOLTED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 12/6 per Hundred; and good WEST-INDIA RUM, by Retale. JOHN RAITT.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Savory, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with D, and on the near Shoulder with something not discernable.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Walter Pomphrey, on Patapsco, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a large bright Bay Horse, shod before, no Brand perceivable, goes a shuffling Foot Pace, pretty long Back'd, has no White about him.

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

THERE was taken up by Christopher Tipper, and now in the Possession of Samuel Maffey and Thomas Hamar, in Queen-Anne's County, a Black Horse, about 13 Hands high, paces a small Travel, and has some Kind of Brand on the near Shoulder, which is not discernable.

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

CHOICE WEST-INDIA RUM, MELASSES, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis. LANCELOT JACQUES.





**WANTED, Two or Three able SEAMEN,** to go a Voyage to *Jamaica*, and return to this Place, in the good Sloop *Swan*, now lying in *Patapsco*, Captain *Thomas Hammond*, Master: To whom apply.

**THIS** is once more to give Notice to all those indebted to *Charles Carroll*, Esq; who had not settled with him before his Departure from this Province, nor since with the Subscriber, that unless they discharge their Bonds (or at least the Interest) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by the First Day of *March* next, Actions will certainly be brought against them.

R. CROXALL, Attorney in Fact.

Upper-Marlbrough, January 17, 1758.

**WANTED,**

**A BLACK-SMITH**, for Country-Business, well recommended; may have good Encouragement, by applying to  
JOSEPH BELT, junior.

**STRAYED** from the Plantation of the late Dr. *Francis Parnham*, in *Charles* County, a middle-sized Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus I: T: hardly discernable, has a Saddle Spot on each Side his Back, with a small Blaze in his Forehead. Whoever has found the said Horse, and will bring him to the said Plantation, shall have a Pistole Reward.

MARY PARNHAM.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he went towards *Frederick* County, as he was bred there.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of *Richard Watts*, near *Michael Dowden's*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a young Black Horse, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder thus T he is about 13 Hands high, but is neither cut nor stock'd.

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

**STRAYED** from the Plantation of *Thomas Lowry*, at *Elk-Ridge*, on the 22d of *December* last, a Bay Horse, about 13½ Hands high, has a large Blaze down his Face, Two Saddle Spots on the near Side, and a black Spot on one of his Ears, has a long Sprig Tail, is a natural Pacer, and shod before.

Whoever will take up the said Horse, and bring him to the said *Lowry*, or *Cornelius Howard* in *Annapolis*, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of *Benoni Price*, near *Bladensburg*, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, about 12 Hands high, with a Blaze in his Face.

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

To be Sold at *Joppa*, on Friday the 3d of *February*, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the Highest Bidder, for Sterling, Currency, or Bills of Exchange,

**FOUR** Thousand Five Hundred Bushels of **WHEAT**; to be delivered Part at *Swan-Creek*, and the Remainder at *Busb-River* and *Joppa*. For the Convenience of Purchasers, it will be set up in Lots of Five Hundred Bushels. Any Person may know the Condition of the Wheat, by applying to *Mr. David McCulloch*, or  
ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

**TO BE SOLD OR LET,**

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

**TO BE SOLD,**

**TWO** very good HORSES, a CART, and a likely strong NEGRO FELLOW. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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

THOMAS PECKER.

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

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

T. PECKER.

**RUM**, Sugar, Melasses, Cheese, Butter, Salt, and Coffee; likewise sundry European and India Goods; to be Sold by the Subscriber.

All Sorts of Smith's Work done, Carting as usual.

He has also a neat CUTLER, lately from *England*, who makes and repairs all Sorts of Cutlery, and is a curious Grinder of Razors, Lancets, Scissors, Shears, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

January 5, 1758.

**ALL** Persons that have open Accounts with the Subscriber, for Twelve Months or more, are desired to discharge the same, or pass their Notes for the Balances; which will oblige  
Their humble Servant,

THOMAS HYDE.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of *Mr. Henry Howard*, near *Elk-Ridge*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle sized white Mare, branded with something like an S on the off Buttock; she was shod before, and had a Bell on when taken up.

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

**STOLEN** from the Subscriber, in the Fork of *Guns Powder*, about the 17th of *November*, a Bright Bay Horse, belonging to *Mr. Anthony Waters*, branded with an H, has a bob Tail, one hind Foot white, has a Star in his Forehead, paces slow, and trots and gallops well. He lately belonged to *Mr. Brooke* in *Prince-George's* County.

Whoever will deliver him to me, and detect the Thief, shall meet with a handsome Reward, from  
W. YOUNG.

January 2, 1758.

**RAN** away from the Subscriber, living near *Picawaxon Creek*, in *Charles* County, on Thursday Night last, a Convict Servant Man, named *William Baker*, an Englishman, near Thirty Years of Age, a squat thick Fellow, sandy hair'd and complexion'd, and about Five Feet and an Half high: He had on when he went away, a new Kersey Jacket with small Brass Buttons, and an old one over it, new Cotton Breeches, Country made Shoes, Yarn Stockings, and a middling good Felt Hat. He carried off with him a Bay Horse, about Fourteen Hands high, remarkable by Two white Streaks on the near Side of his Neck, occasion'd by the Galling of a Rope, with a pretty good Store-Saddle.

Whoever takes up said Fellow, and brings him and the Horse, &c. to his Master, or secures him in any Goal, taking Care of the Horse, and acquainting the Subscriber immediately with it, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, over and above what the Law allows, paid by

X 3

JAMES PLANT.

**JUST IMPORTED** from *BRISTOL*, And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Stores at *UPPER-MARLBOROUGH* and *PIC-POINT*,

**A PARCEL** of *WELCH* COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. &c.

STEPHEN WEST.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of *John Warbell*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded thus 2 and has 3 white Feet.

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

**THERE** is at the Plantation of *John Giler*, at *Rock-Run* in *Baltimore* County, taken up as Strays,

A Bay Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, one hind Foot white, and is about 11 or 12 Years old. And, A Black Mare, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder IG, and also on the off Buttock.

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

**TO BE SOLD,**

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money,

**SEVERAL** Tracts of LAND, lying in *Frederick* County, below *Frederick-Town*, well Timbered and Watered, with Plenty of good Meadow Ground.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

**TO BE SOLD,**

By the SUBSCRIBER near *Severn-Ferry*, by Wholesale or Retail,

**CHOICE** GOOD SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, and fine old CANE SPIRIT: As likewise by Retail, *MADEIRA* WINE, *WEST-INDIA* RUM, and *MUSCOVADO* SUGAR. JOHN CLAPHAM.

**PROPOSALS** for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, The Way to HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS:

Or, a Discourse on TEMPERANCE, and the particular Nature of all Things requisite for the Life of MAN; as, all Sorts of Meats, Drinks, Air, Exercise, &c. with special Directions how to use each of them to the best Advantage of the Body and Mind. Shewing from the true Ground of Nature, whence most Diseases proceed, and how to prevent them.

To which is added,

A Treatise of most Sorts of HERBS, with several other remarkable and most useful Observations; very necessary for ALL FAMILIES. The whole Treatise displaying the most hidden Secrets of Philosophy, and made easy and familiar to the meanest Capacities, by various Examples and Demonstrations.

Communicated to the World for a general Good, by THOMAS TRITON, Student in PHYSIC.

**CONDITIONS.**

I. THAT this Work (which contains upwards of Five Hundred Pages) shall be committed to the Press as soon as a sufficient Number are subscribed for, to defray the Expence of Printing.

II. That it shall be Printed in a neat Octavo, on a good Letter and Paper, and be delivered to the Subscribers with all convenient Speed, neatly done up in blue Paper, and cut.

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As the Publication of this excellent Treatise will depend entirely on the Number of Subscribers, it is hoped that those who incline to encourage such a useful Undertaking, will be speedy in sending in their Names, as no more will be Printed than what may be subscribed for.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Printer hereof, who will also deliver the Books to such as may subscribe with him, when ready.

This Subscription has been opened in *Philadelphia*, by a Gentleman of Note in that City, with a 201. Subscription.

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