

THE  
MARYLAND GAZETTE

*Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1747.

From the NEW-YORK Post-Box.

By his Excellency the Honourable GEORGE CLINTON, Captain-General and Governor in chief of the Province of New-York, &c.

To Mr. James Parker, Printer to the General Assembly of the Province of New-York.

HEREAS some persons calling themselves a Committee of the General Assembly of this province, came into an apartment of my house on the 9th instant, while I was engaged in my private affairs, and without the least previous notice, one of them offered to read a large bundle of paper, which as I said was a remonstrance from that house, and desired my leave to read the same; which I absolutely refused, or to have it left with me: And whereas the Speaker of the said General Assembly hath, in disregard to my authority and person, ordered the same to be printed by you in their Votes; altho' I had forewarned you by my secretary not to do it: But as you afterwards signified to him, that a verbal order was not sufficient to forbid you printing any thing to that purpose; I DO hereby, in his majesty's name, expressly forbid you, or any other person in this province, to re-print or otherwise publish the said paper called, A Remonstrance of the General Assembly of this province, as you and they shall answer the same at your peril; and said paper containing many false, scandalous, and malicious aspersions on me, as governor of this province. And I do hereby further require you, to give public notice of this my order, by publishing the same in your next News-Paper, and for your so doing, this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand at the city of New-York, 24th October, 1747.

G. CLINTON.

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of New-York, *Die Lunæ, 26th of October, 1747.*

Mr. Clarkson took notice of an order from his excellency to Mr. Parker, the Printer, published in his Gazette of this day; which order, together with a paragraph in his excellency's message of the 13th instant to the house, reflect upon the conduct of a committee of this house, appointed to wait on his excellency with the humble remonstrance of the house; and acquainted the house, that the members that were of that committee, had hitherto declined taking notice of that part of his excellency's message, lest it might occasion interruptions to the business of the house, which they judged to be of much greater consequence to be dispatched; but that the said members now find themselves under a necessity of vindicating their conduct at this time.

Mr. Clarkson, then mov'd, that that part of his excellency's message of the 13th instant, that charges the committee, appointed to wait on his excellency with the remonstrance of the house of the 9th instant, with most indiscreet behaviour; might be read: Which was read, and is in the words following; viz.

*This leads me to consider a most indiscreet behaviour of some of the members of your house, who, in a quarter of an hour after I was served with the copy of your said Resolves of the 9th instant, came into an apartment of my house, where I was then busily, and, without the least previous notice, one of them offered to read a large bundle of papers, which he said was a remonstrance from your house. Does every private man in this country think his own house his castle; and must your governor, when in his private apartment, be thus intruded upon? Would any private man bear such behaviour in a stranger's, and must your governor bear it with patience?*

Mr. Clarkson then proceeded to acquaint the house, that Col. Phillips, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Gruger, Col. Beckman, Col. Cham-

bers, Col. Latt, and himself, who were the said committee, and waited on his excellency, were under the greatest concern and surprize to be thus charged; and for their justification, are under a necessity of declaring the case as, in truth, it was, That upon the said committee's coming to his excellency's house, and knocking at the street-door, which stood open, the servant who usually attends his excellency came to them; they acquainted him, that they had a message from the house to his excellency: The servant thereupon went into the apartment upon the left hand, and the committee attended at the street-door 'til he returned, who then desired them to walk in; and they saw a gentleman withdraw from that room before they entered. Upon their entering, they found his excellency alone, who received them, as they thought, without any token of displeasure; That his excellency was then acquainted by him, that the committee were ordered by the house to wait on his excellency with their humble remonstrance; and that upon his offering to read it, he was not permitted, nor would his excellency suffer it to be left with him; hereupon the committee all decently withdrew: That the said members are not conscious to themselves of having in any manner misbehaved in the whole course of this proceeding; nor was any indiscreet behaviour in them, assigned as a reason why the remonstrance was refused; for his excellency seemed only to intimate, that being without the speaker, such proceeding was not parliamentary. And thereupon the said members, viz. Col. Phillips, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Gruger, Col. Beckman, Col. Chambers, and Col. Latt, all declared, that it was a just and true relation of that transaction; and that they are ready at any time to make oath thereof, if it should be thought requisite.

Ordered,

That the aforesaid vindication of the members, who were ordered to wait on his excellency with the humble Remonstrance of the house, be referred to the consideration of the committee to whom his excellency's message of the 13th instant is committed.

Mr. Speaker represented to the house, that an order to Mr. James Parker, Printer to the General Assembly, signed with his excellency's name, and published in said Printer's Gazette of this day, forbidding the said Printer and all other persons in this colony, to re-print, or otherwise publish the remonstrance of this house; he finds himself charged with having ordered the said remonstrance to be printed in the Votes of the house, in disregard (as it is termed in the said order) to his excellency's authority and person; and therefore desired, that, as what he had done in that respect was in consequence of an order of the house, that the house would vindicate his conduct therein.

Ordered,

That James Parker, Printer to the General Assembly, attend this house tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

*Die Martis, 17th of October, 1747.*

Mr. James Parker, Printer to the General Assembly, in obedience to an order of this house of yesterday, attending at the door, was called in; and being examined in relation to the order published in his Gazette of yesterday, forbidding him, and all other persons within this colony, to re-print or otherwise publish the humble remonstrance of this house of the 9th instant; he produced the original order [wherein the above is a Copy] under his excellency's own hand.

The Printer being then directed to withdraw, the house proceeded to the consideration of the subject matter of the said order, and came to the following resolutions thereon.

Resolved, *Nemo contra sententiam.*

That it is the undoubted right of the people of this colony, to know the proceedings of their representatives in General Assembly; and that any attempt to obstruct or prevent their proceedings being printed and published, is a violation of the rights and liberties of the people of this colony.

Resolved,



*Resolved, Nemine contradicente,*

That any attempt to prohibit the printing or reprinting any of the proceedings of this house, is an infringement of the privileges of this house, and of the people they represent.

*Resolved, Nemine contradicente,*

That the humble remonstrance of this house of the 9th instant, tho' his excellency (contrary to the uninterrupted usage in such cases) refused to receive it, was notwithstanding a regular proceeding of this house.

*Resolved, Nemine contradicente,*

That his excellency's order to forbid the printing or reprinting the said remonstrance, is unwarrantable, arbitrary, and illegal; and not only an open and manifest violation of the privileges of this house, but also of the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, and evidently tends to the utter subversion of all the rights and liberties of this house, and of the people they represent.

*Resolved, Nemine contradicente,*

That Mr. Speaker's ordering the said remonstrance to be printed with the Votes and Proceedings of this house, is regular, and intirely consistent with the duty of his office, as Speaker of this house.

*Die Jovis, 12th of November, 1747.*

A motion was made by Col. Morris, in the words following; viz.

'The late order in Parker's paper, ordering him, as the Printer of this house, not to publish or print the Proceedings of this house, is an attempt to deprive the people of this colony of their liberties: I therefore move, that we order him to reprint our humble remonstrance to his excellency, and that he deliver ten copies to each member of this house; that our constituents may know, that it is our firm resolution to preserve the Liberty of the Press, and to communicate our Proceedings to them, that they may judge of our conduct.'

*Ordered,*

That Mr. James Parker, Printer to this house, do forthwith reprint the humble remonstrance of this house to his excellency, of the 9th of October last; and that he deliver ten copies thereof to each of the members of this house.

M A D R I D, August 21.

COUNT Frenclar, who landed in this kingdom some weeks ago from Mexico, where he was lately vice-roy, arrived here the 15th instant. On the 16th he waited on the king, and gave him an account of the state of affairs in that country. The court has a third time ordered all its ministers, in foreign courts to disown the reports of a separate peace between his majesty, and two other powers. The king is firmly resolved to remain as faithful to his engagements, as the other powers who solicit him to peace, are to the engagements they have enter'd on the other side.

We are assured, that M. de Carvajal will be in a short time declared prime-minister, and have under his direction the secretaries of state of the several departments: But, 'tis doubted whether the marquis de Villarias and Eugénada will submit to this. On the 18th at night, there was such a violent tempest at St. Ildefonso, that the lightning, piercing into the stable belonging to the bed guard of the queen dowager, kill'd 24 horses, standing at their mangers, while many others, that were in the same rank, received no harm.

There has been no courier this week from the infant: But that from Naples reports, that the troops of the combined army are in motion to enter the state of Genoa. However, as they have Savona to take, and general Leutrum to beat, before they can reach the capital, our politicians think the campaign will end with the siege of Savona only.

*Extrait of a Letter from Geneva, August 12.*

'Marshal Belleisle's return into the county of Nice, engrosses all our attention here; and most people impute this sudden alteration of measures, to the apprehension of some new attempt on the southern frontiers of France, to which the country on the other side the Var, may not improperly be called a barrier of the greatest consequence. From this it is easy to conclude, that the marshal's design may very probably be to keep the allies at elbow's length from his master's dominions, and not to act offensively against his Sardinian majesty's territories, which the example of his brother, and fatal experience have shewn not to be so easily penetrable.----But to return to matter of fact, 'tis more than certain, that all the Spanish troops in general, are heartily weary of their Fellow Labourers, and the Officers of the two nations seldom meet over a glass of wine, but the enter-

tainment ends with a quarrel to be decided with sword and pistol the next morning. The infant and the marshal are not upon better terms, and seem equally disgusted with each other, though from their circumstances obliged to act together: All this looks favourably for our antient neighbour, whom every one of us hopes to be soon restored to his paternal Dutchy.

*Hague, September 12.* The Prince Stadtholder assists, as usual, at the deliberations of the government, and his highness has made several military promotions. The states of Guelderland in Nimiguen quarters have loaded seven ships with all sort of provisions and refreshments, for the garrison of Bergen-op-zoom; and the inhabitants of Amsterdam continue to distinguish themselves in that respect, having just obtained a passport for a ship load of provisions, chiefly for the hospital.

There is not a man in Bergen-op-zoom, but is become active in the defence of the place; which gives hopes that the French will still be defeated. It is plain, they fear an attack behind, and our army at Oudenbosch has already advanced to posts beyond Notpen. The light troops perform their duty well, and very much interrupt the convoys for the besieging army. Baron Schwarzenburg will very soon be reinforced, perhaps within a day or two, the Hanoverians having passed the Rhine about Rhees and Calcar a week ago; the troops of Nassau being also near at hand, and a body of 900 Carlsbadians having crossed the Maese at Ruremonde yesterday se'nnight.

*Extrait of a Letter from Rotterdam, dated Sept. 5.*

'Bergen-op-zoom is at present just an opposite to all other besieged towns, as they generally want necessaries, and the besieging army has plenty; 'tis here quite the contrary, the besieger want every thing, and the besieged have at present the greatest plenty of any town on earth: From every city of the province have been sent quantities of all sorts of provisions, and are still sending, inasmuch that many ships that carry them are obliged to stay 10 or 12 days before it comes to their turn to be unladen: This is all done by voluntary subscriptions; and when the siege is raised, there will be large sums of money distributed to each corps, according to their behaviour, for encouragement. I long to have the pleasure of wishing you joy of the siege being raised. We are daily forming parties to pay a visit to the town, as soon as we get a confirmation thereof: Hundreds have gone from hence thither since the siege began; but the bombs and balls fly so thick, they are obliged to do as we do here, take things by hear say, without being eye-witnesses of what is doing; so that I defer my journey 'til the siege is raised, which I hope will be very soon.

L O N D O N, August 30.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Hardy, of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, has invented a Cadadioptrical Telescope of only six inches length, that will magnify objects more than sixty times in diameter. As the Telescope is more than sufficient to render the eclipses, occultations, &c. of Jupiter's satellites visible; and as to short a telescope must be easily managed on ship-board, the invention will be a solution of that grand problem, to determine the longitude of a ship at sea, which has so long puzzled our mathematicians, and for the solution of which, the parliament of Great-Britain have offered a noble reward.

*Sept. 3.* They write from the Hague, that Mr. Chiquet, who is charged with the French affairs there, has made very loud complaints at the liberties taken with his master and ministers, in news papers, and pamphlets, lately printed in the dominions of the states General; and is even gone so far, as to threaten, that if a stop is not put to such practices, his most christian majesty will revoke all the promises made to their High Mightinesses, in the memorial by him delivered on the 13th of April last.

As the *Brest Squadron* will this time be watch'd with a Hawk's eye, a better account is expected of it, than has been given of some former armaments of the enemy.

*Sept. 8.* Last night an express arrived from Flushing, since which 'tis reported that the French have taken Bergen-op-Zoom by storm, and put all the garrison to the sword; but we may at present hope it may amount to no more than this; that the French have stormed and taken one or more of the principal Bastions or Ravelins.

A greater number of wagers are thought to be depending on the fate of Bergen-op-zoom, than have been on any public event since the beginning of the war. But 'tis conjectured, that some blunders, who talk much of the great importance of preserving this place, would in their hearts be glad to see it fall, that they might have a pretence for putting an end to a War, which they have shewn themselves unable to conduct.



BOSTON, November 16.

We are informed by Capt. Woodside, that on the 3th instant, towards evening, a lad about 16 years old, going out of Brunswick fort at the eastward, saw 11 men dress'd with coats and hats coming towards him, which he took for Englishmen; 'til they came up to him, when he found them to be Indians, one of which seized him as his prisoner; which the lad's father observing from the fort, discharged his gun (loaded with swan shot) at the Indian, and wounded him; upon which he immediately quitted the lad, who ran towards the fort, but was unfortunately shot down by the other Indians. The people of the garrison got the lad into the fort alive, but he died of his wounds soon after: He said the Indian that took him, was mortally wounded by his father's shot, one of which struck him (the boy) in the ball of his hand.

NEW YORK, November 23.

By letters from Barbadoes, dated the 10th of October, we have advice, that the privateer ship Antelope, of this place, Capt. Amory, had put in there to rest, having met with a violent gale of wind off of Bermuda, which obliged him to throw overboard 5 of his guns, to cut away his mizen mast and top-masts, and lost his top-mast-yards, top-sails, top gallant-sails, and stay-sails; but that they were almost reftit and ready to sail again; and they having intelligence that a fleet from Martinico were soon to sail for Old France, were in great hopes to have the satisfaction of speaking with some of them. That Capt. Tyrrell, in one of his Majesty's ships, had carried in there two French privateers, which privateers had before taken a snow from Philadelphia, bound to that island: That the Porcupine snow of war had had an engagement with three of the enemy's privateers, in which she lost some of her hands: And that by the packet arrived there from England, there was an account of a large fleet of merchantmen to sail from Dieppe for the West Indies, under convoy of three men of war.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, Nov. 14.

"Last Saturday night the French Indian, that gave himself up to the people of Capt. Van Reister's house some time ago, escaped over the walls of our fort, and is not yet heard of. Yesterday some people came from Oswego; they say they met five Indians at Oneida lake, who came from Canada; and that one of them was with them that were taken last Spring, with Van Shaick and Abel; they say those two persons, and the other Indians, were got to Goal when they left Canada."

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

Last week came to town, one of our pilots who was carried off to Cape Francois, by the French that were at our capes some time ago, who informs us, that the ship Delaware, which the French took at our capes, was lost in a violent gale of wind, in which gale, a French privateer Brig, foundered, and all the crew perished, and several others received much damage.

Nov. 26. Tuesday last arriv'd Capt. Grant, from Jamaica, who was attacked in the passage by a Row-Galley, which had a prize in company; but he defended himself so well, and pled her to briskly, for about three hours and a half, that she thought proper to leave him. Captain Grant informs us, that the Merlin snow of war, Capt. Brodie, with whom he came out, took a French privateer of 8 guns; that a privateer snow of Bermuda, commanded by Capt. Griffiths, had carried into Jamaica a ship and sloop, bound from Laguna to La Vera Cruz, laden with cocoa, and other things of value, supposed to be very rich; and that the Brig. William, of New-York, was taken in the passage by a Spanish privateer schooner.

Last Saturday evening a great number of the inhabitants of this city met at Mr. Walton's school-house, in Arch street, when a form of an association for our common security, and defence against the enemy, was consider'd and agreed on. On Monday following, the same was laid before a great meeting of the principal gentlemen, merchants, and others, at Robert's coffee-house, where, after due deliberation, it was unanimously approv'd of, and another meeting appointed to be the next day following at the new building, in order to begin signing. Accordingly, on Tuesday evening, upwards of five Hundred Men, of all ranks, subscribed their names; and as the subscription is still going on briskly in all parts of the town, 'tis not doubted but that in a few days the number will exceed a thousand, in this city only, exclusive of the neighbouring towns and country. 'Tis hop'd the same laudable spirit will spread itself throughout the province; it being certain that we have numbers more than sufficient to defeat (with the blessing of God) any enterprize our enemies can be suppos'd to form against us: All we wanted was union and discipline.

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Friday his Excellency our Governor received an Express from the Northward.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to the 1st of March next, is to meet here on Monday the 14th of this Instant, on some extraordinary Affair.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Charles, Sloop Humming Bird, John West, for Virginia.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Ship Prince Frederick, John Spruce, Commander, lying at Annapolis about the 24th of November past, two Sailors belonging to said Ship: One named John Thomas, about 26 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a tawny Complexion, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has a Cut on his Nose. Had on, a new Hat, brown Wig, and dress'd in Sailor's Apparel.

The other named Robert Eaden, about 21 Years of Age, of a low Stature, and pale Complexion. Had on, a fine Hat, a Wig, and dress'd in Sailor's Apparel. 'Tis suppos'd he took a full Suit of Cloaths with him. They took the Long-boat belonging to said Ship; she has one Mast, a Foresail, and Main-sail, is about 17 Feet Keel, 6 Feet wide, daub'd over with Tar, and has her upper Streak painted. 'Tis suppos'd they are gone to the Head of the Bay.

Whoever apprehends and brings them to Annapolis, or secures them in any Coal, so that they may be had again, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each. For bringing the said Boat to Annapolis, or Nottingham, on Patuxent River, Forty Shillings Reward.

JOHN SPENCE.

NOW in the Hands of the Subscriber, Ranger in Prince George's County, the following Creatures, viz. A small grey Horse, branded thus, S W, on the near Buttock, and off Shoulder; also a grey Mare, branded thus, 11 on the near Shoulder, and Thigh; likewise a dark bay Stallion, branded thus, O H on the off Side.

The Owners of said Creatures, may have them again, paying the Charge, and proving their Property.

MEREDITH DAVIS.

MESSEURS Williams and Rockliff, Shipp'd Goods for several People in Maryland, on board the Ship Lydia, whereof the Subscriber is Master; which Ship being bound to Philadelphia, the said Williams and Rockliff ordered the said Goods to be delivered to Capt. Henry Harrison, or in his Absence, to Mr. George Okill, Merchant there, (to prevent any Loss the Owners of the said Goods might sustain, if the Ship Lydia had been taken or lost on her Passage from Philadelphia) and by him to be forwarded to Col. Charles Hynson, in Chester-Town; and the Goods for the People on the Western Shore, to Annapolis, to be forwarded by D. Dulany, Esq; which Goods the Subscriber accordingly delivered; as may appear by Capt. Harrison's Receipts; and doubts not but the said Goods are now in Maryland, and will in a few Days be safely deliver'd at Annapolis; of which the Subscriber thought proper to give Notice, to prevent any Trouble or Uneasiness to the Owners of said Goods.

WILLIAM TIFFIN.

### FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN on Tuesday, the 17th of November, from Jasper Hall, of Baltimore County, near Baltimore Town, A MAN'S SADDLE, by one William M'Daniel, an Irish Man; he is about 5 Foot high, and much pitted with the Small-pox. Had on, a Cloth Coat, of a Dove colour, strip'd Holland Jacket, Leather Breeches, white Linnen Shirt, and new Shoes, with Brass Buckles, not Yellow.

Whoever apprehends the said William M'Daniel, and brings him to Baltimore Town, shall have Four Pounds Reward, paid by

JASPAR HALL.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof,  
POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK, for the Year  
of our LORD, 1748.



*Public NOTICE is hereby given;*  
**T**HAT the Justices of Anne Arundel County, will, at the County Court, to be held at Annapolis, the second Tuesday of March next, agree with any Person capable, for the Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

*Signed per Order,*  
JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

**S**TRAY'D from the Subscriber, on the 9th of September past (being then near Mr. Richard Warfield's, at the Head of Severn) a middle sized Black Horse, having no White about him, except some white Hairs in his Ears, branded on the near Buttock thus D, but not very plain.

Whoever takes up the said Horse, and will deliver him to Mr. Gerard Hopkins, or to Mr. Joseph Hanley Warman, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward; it is to the Subscriber, living on the Sugar Lands, in Prince George's County, Thirty Shillings Reward.

THOMAS FATEMAY.

On Tuesday, the Eighth Day of December next, will be sold by Public Sale, at Mrs. Marriot's, in Annapolis;

**A** VERY valuable Tract of Land, called the Forest; containing 1800 Acres, lying in Baltimore County, near the Head of Patuxent River, and known by the Name of Taylor's Manor, is exceeding well timber'd, and several rich Mines of Iron Ore thereon, convenient to the said River. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, by

DANIEL GALLOWAY.

*Just Published, (Price 6s. 6d.)*

*And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,*

**T**HE LAWS made at the last Session of Assembly of this Province.

*JUST IMPORTED*

*in the Ship LYDIA, from LONDON,*

**A** VERY good Assortment of European and India GOODS; to be sold by the Subscriber at Patuxent, very reasonably for Current Money, or Bills of Exchange.

WILLIAM TIERRE.

**A** LL Malters, of Vessels, or others, may be supply'd with good SHIP-BREAD, by the Subscriber, at his Bake-house, in Annapolis.

JOHN CHALMERS.

**R**UN away about a Year since, from Talbot Riffins, of Baltimore County, near Joppa, a lusty Negro Man, named Ben, Country born, about 25 Years of Age, Had on when he went away, a Kersey Jacket, and an old Pair of Sailor's Trowsers, no stockings nor Shoes. Any Sheriff to whose Custody the said Negro is committed, is desired to give Notice to his said Master.

TALBOT RIFFIN.

*TO BE SOLD,*

**T**HE House and Lot in Kilkenny Town, in Anne Arundel County, near Queen Anne Town, whereon William Roslings lately liv'd, it being a good House, and a convenient Place for an Ordinary; an Inspecting House being appointed by Act of Assembly to be built near to it.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may be informed of the Terms of Sale, by enquiring of the Subscriber, living near South-River Church.

JOSEPH HANLEY WARMAN.

*TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber, at his Shop in Annapolis,*

**T**OBACCO Manufactured, by a very good Tobaccoist, lately arrived from Scotland; Cut and Dried, Sweet, Fine-Tail; and Snuff, very little, if any thing, inferior to the best Scotch Snuff. Any Persons may be supplied with what Quantities they think fit, and at very reasonable Rates.

JOHN INCH.

*TO BE SOLD,*

**P**ART of two Tracts of Land, one call'd *Hill's Purchase*, the other *Jacob's Discovery*, lying on the North Side of Severn River; both Tracts containing 107 Acres, situated very convenient for a Ferry, one being now kept on it by John Bull. For the Title and Terms of Sale, enquire of

BENJAMIN FOWLER.

*To be SOLD by the Subscriber, Administrator of Thomas Galloway, deceased, on the 15th Day of December next, at the House of Johnus Gray;*

**A** TRACT of Land, called *Pine Grove*, containing by Estimation, 350 Acres, lying on the North Side of Severn River. The sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

**A** LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Smith's Account, or otherwise, are once more desired to come and pay off their respective Balances, or may expect immediate Trouble, from

JOHN CONNER.

**R**AN away from William Macdonald, of Baltimore County, near the head of Back-River, the 27th of September past, a lusty Country Bred Negro Man named Will; he has a scar on his Cheek occasion'd by a Burn when he was a Child.

Any Sheriff, into whose Custody the said Negro may be committed, is desired immediately to give Notice to his said Master.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

**J**UST Imported by the Subscriber, variety of coarse and fine Irish Linens, Osnabrigs, Checks, Manchester Wares and Threads, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Half Thicks, Linen, Rays, Striped Blannels, and Welsh Cottons, Nails and Iron Ware of all sorts, &c. Also a quantity of fine Salt. All to be sold at reasonable Rates in Wholesale or Retail.

**A** LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on open Accounts, are desired to call and pay their Balances, or give Note for the same, on or before the first Day of January next, to save further Trouble to

JAMES DICK.

*TO BE SOLD,*

**A** TRACT of Land called *Blanchard*, containing 40 Acres, lying in the Parish of Great Choptank in Talbot County; it was taken up by, and Escheated to, Richard Hopewell, and adjoins to a Tract called *The Irish Discovery*, which joins to a Tract called *Baker's Plains*, which last mentioned Tract has been lately proved.

Any Person inclining to Purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, near the Mouth of Patuxent River.

JOSEPH ROBERTS.

**W**ILLIAM HAYES, Chair-maker from Philadelphia, now lives in Annapolis, and hereby gives notice, That he will furnish any Gentlemen, or others, with all sorts of Rust bottom Chairs, made in the best and neatest manner and at the most reasonable Rates.

WILLIAM HATH.

**N. B.** The said Hayes lives at the Lower End of Ely Street, where William Hudson lately dwelt.

**J**UST IMPORTED from Glasgow, by James Johnson, in the Snow St. Andrew, and is to be sold at his house in Annapolis, by the Subscriber.

**A** LARGE Cargo of European Goods, consisting of Cotton, Osnabrigs, Blankets, Rugs, Kerseys, Broad Cloths, English and Scotch Half thicks, Check Linens of all sorts, Irish Linens, striped Hollands, Red Ticking, Turin Blanketing, Varn Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Leather Brooches, Linen Handkerchiefs, Men and Women's Wadded and Thread Stockings, Men and Women's Shoes and Pumps, Negroes Falt and Brogues, Gun-Powder and Shot, Nails, broad and narrow Hoes, all sorts of Axes, Ironmongery, Stationary, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c. Cell-cots, Tammals, and sundry sorts of India, and other Goods, too tedious to be mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN.

**N. B.** All Persons indebted to the said James Johnson, well before as since his Departure from Maryland, are and more desired to settle and pay off their respective Balances. And any Person having a quantity of Shippable Tobacco in hand, for present Sale, may have either Goods or Money for it, by trading with

ROBERT SWAN.

**A** LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, are requested to make Payment.

MARY FRANK.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advice, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1747.

At the Request of several of our good Customers, we shall, as we have Room, publish the following Performance, and make it the Frontpiece of three or four Papers. It was wrote before the passing of the Inspection Law, and design'd then or the Press: As it contains some ingenious Hints, which may in Time be of Advantage to the Province, we hope there needs no further Apology for it's Publication.

An ESSAY on the Means of Improving the Trade of MARYLAND.

## SECTION I.

TOBACCO is a Commodity which the Europeans are to extremely fond of, that they must and will have it, in spite of the high Duties that are almost every where laid upon it: Yet they cannot be supplied with it, in any considerable Quantity, but from this and the neighbouring Province. These are Circumstances which, if but rightly improved, might render Tobacco a more valuable Branch of Commerce, in Proportion to the Number of Hands employed in it, than the Sugar Trade; for in this the French are our formidable Rivals, but in the other we have no Competitors that attempt to appear with us at the same Market.

YET, of late, Tobacco has hardly cleared to us of this Colony the Costs of making it; tho' in Virginia it bears an extraordinary Price. There are several concurrent Causes that occasion this Difference, which would all cease on an INSPECTING LAW.

I. THE principal one is, that the Tobacco exported from Virginia is all sound and good; whereas ours is mix'd with a great deal of Trash, which can sell for nothing, yet pays as much Freight, Insurance, Commission, &c. as that which is merchantable.

II. THE Trash obliges us to sell our Staple to the French and Dutch, from whom we must therefore take just what they please to give us for it.

THE Tobacco consumed in England must, by reason of the great Duty on it, cost the Retailers about 8d. Sterling a Pound; and therefore, if they could be sufficiently supplied from Virginia, they would never run the Risk of purchasing any from hence; for by every Pound of Trash in a Hoghead they lose 8d. Sterling. For a like Reason we are in a Manner excluded from vending our Staple in most other Countries in Europe, and which are the best Markets for it.

BUT the Duty on Goods imported into Holland being very small, and laid on the Value of the Commodity, the Dutch take off a considerable Quantity of our Tobacco. The greatest Part, however, is sold to the Farmers General in France, who, in Consideration of a great yearly Rent paid to the Crown, have the sole Privilege of importing Tobacco into that Kingdom; and it being also retail'd on their Account, they cannot suffer by the Trash, as the Tobaccoists do in England and other Places. But tho' they therefore do buy the greatest Part of what we make, yet being confin'd to sell it to them, as our Trash excludes us from almost every other Market, and there being no other Purchasers allowed in France that might bid for the Commodity, we must let them have it on their own Terms: Nor can it be imagined, that for their Leavings the Dutch will give us a greater Price.

III. THE bad Quality of a great Part of our Staple, as it is occasioned by the ill Curing, unreasonable Pressing, and o-

ther careless Management, must necessarily lessen the Demand, and consequently the Price of it: Whereas, if it was all sound, and fragrant, the Consumption even among the French and Dutch would be much increased.

TOBACCO badly cured, or spoiled in the pressing, contracts a stinky loathsome Scent, that must render it very unbecom'g, and raise an Aversion in the Takers to the Commodity itself. The Farmers of the French Revenue cannot but be very sensible of this; and in Fact, we see that they rather chuse to purchase Virginia Tobacco at almost any Price, than accept of ours at the lowest Rate, by which they run the Risk of disgusting their Customers, from whom they get near as many Shillings for a Pound of Tobacco as they pay Pence for it.

THE Reader will readily observe, that whatever lessens the Value of our Staple in Europe, must also sink the Price of it in Maryland.

IV. BUT there is another Reason why Tobacco sells so low in this Colony, compared to what it yields in Virginia; and that is, the much quicker Dispatch given to Vessels, and the greater Ease in purchasing the Commodity there than here.

THE Notes given by the Inspectors for the Tobacco of the neighbouring Province, so exceedingly facilitate the Exchange of it, whether for Money or Goods, that one Factor there can purchase, in less Time, and with much less Trouble and Charge, more Tobacco than 4 or 5 Factors can do here; so that a Merchant, who sends a Vessel with a Cargo to purchase a Load of Tobacco in Maryland, is at four or five Times the Expence that he would be at in Virginia. And the Commodity being there collected in public Warehouses, his Vessel may be soon dispatched from thence after her Arrival: whereas here, a Ship sometimes waits four or five Months for her Loading. It is not therefore to be wonder'd at, if a Merchant would rather give 7s. Sterling per Hundred for Tobacco in Virginia, than 5s. here, supposing the Commodity in both Places equally good.

AFTER having observed, that the Shippers are affected by the Delay which Vessels meet with, but not by the Difficulty of purchasing Tobacco;

IT may be objected, That the Freight from Maryland home is lower than from the neighbouring Colony; and that therefore the Dispatch given there to the Shipping can be no Reason why our Tobacco yields less here, or nets less at home, than that of Virginia.

TO which it is answered, That here the Master of a Vessel never signs a Bill of Lading but for the Hoghead; but in Virginia he is oblig'd not only to sign the Bill for the Hoghead, but for the Weight of it; and therefore the Factor to whom the Tobacco is consign'd, must account for every Pound of it to the Skipper: But what goes from hence always sustains an intolerable Loss by the Weight. From whence it follows, that a Merchant who sends a Vessel here on Freight, which hardly ever happens but for the Sake of the Consignments, may gain more by taking in Tobacco at 14s. per Ton, than he could do at 16s. in Virginia. Therefore, admitting the Fact to be true, as I believe it is, on which the Objection is ground'd, nothing can be concluded from it against the Assertion laid down, that our Tobacco must nett less at home, than that from Virginia (and consequently must yield less here), by reason of the greater Dispatch given to Vessels in that Province than in this. I should be glad, however, to see so odd a Phenomenon in Trade accounted for in a different Manner.

NOW







## MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1747.

At the Request of several of our good Customers, we shall, as we have Room, publish the following Performance, and make it the Frontispiece of three or four Papers. It was wrote before the passing of the Inspection Law, and design'd then for the Press: As it contains some ingenious Hints, which may in Time be of Advantage to the Province, we hope there needs no further Apology for it's Publication.

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NOW it is evident, that the several Inconveniences before explained, which our Staple, and the Trade for it labour under, would be all effectually remedied by an INSPECTING LAW; and therefore the Necessity and Advantages of such a Regulation must appear visible.

AN INSPECTING LAW is the universal one of Commerce. Except *Maryland*, where there now a trading policed Country on the Face of the Globe, whose Staple is not under the strictest PUBLIC INSPECTION?

AS to the Apprehension of Partiality in the INSPECTORS, it can only proceed from the Want of a due Attention to the Nature of the REGULATION. It will be one of those popular Laws, that always execute themselves. The INSPECTORS will be as narrowly watched, as the Counterfeiters and Uterers of false Coin, and for the like Reasons.

[To be Continued]

HAGUE, August 25.

IT seems as tho' the siege of Bergen-op-zoom had put all other affairs into a state of suspense, and that the fate of this fortress was to determine the conclusion of a peace, or the continuation of the war. In the mean time great wagers are laid on the side of, and against it's being taken; some that it would surrender on or before this day, others before the end of this month; and indeed some are so hardy as to bett, that count Lowendahl will actually fail in his enterprize, if the French king does not force the reduction of the place, by marching the grand army to that general's assistance.

Mr. Ammon, minister from Prussia, is upon this occasion a great wagerer, having betted some hundreds of ducats that that place will be taken before the end of this month. This minister has frequent conferences with the lords of the government, since presenting the remarkable memorial to the States General. This memorial seems to be given in at an unlucky time, for disturbing the tranquility which Holland was in hopes of enjoying after the siege of Bergen-op-zoom should be raised. The declaration which the ministers from Berlin have made in most of the courts of Europe, concerning the dispositions the king of Prussia was in, to employ his good offices, in order to bring about a general pacification, is known to almost every body, though but very few are acquainted, that by the memorial which the court of Berlin has caused to be lately presented at the Hague, the king of Prussia, as we are told by persons of high credit, shews as much surprize as discontent at the excesses said to be committed by the troops of Hesse and likewise those of Wurtzburg, in passing thro' his dominions to go to Bergen-op-zoom; and that as these troops are in the pay of the republic, his Prussian majesty insists upon public satisfaction being given him by the government therefore, and that his subjects may be immediately indemnified for the damages they have thereby sustained.

One may easily imagine how astonishing this part of the declaration must have been to the States General, since the above troops have in all the places through which they passed, conducted themselves as discreetly and cautiously, and to exact a discipline was every where observed, that they could not have behaved better had they marched through the gallery of the king at Versailles, seeing many letters assure, that the soldiers have not dared to break off the least branch of a tree, even to make a tobacco stopper.

The States General answered the Prussian minister, That as they never had yet heard any complaint of the conduct of these troops, they little expected any reproaches from the king of Prussia, with whom the republic ever has lived, and always desires to live in friendship, and strictly to adhere to the treaties which subsist between them: That their High Mightinesses will however very attentively examine into this affair, in order to give a suitable satisfaction, to the end that they may demonstrate to his Prussian majesty how dear his friendship is to the United Provinces. All this seems to cover some mystery, and there is the more reason to think so, when it is considered that this declaration was made at the instigation of France, and that the king of Prussia on his part could not be sorry to have the affair become serious, in order to have a pretence to cause troops to march into the duchy of Cleve.

As to the States General, we are almost assured that his Catholic majesty will declare war by sea and land against the

Dutch, if these last declare war against his Most Christian majesty; their High Mightinesses have for this reason hastened the departure of baron Wassenar, ambassador to his Catholic majesty, with orders to go to Madrid as soon as possible. The negotiation with which this ambassador is charged is, as we are well assured, very advantageous for Spain, seeing the States General, in order to satisfy that crown, offer to lay a bridge of gold for the Spaniards to carry on commerce with them. The following is the substance of the principal articles.

"There is to be almost an entire change of the ancient tariff, as well in respect to the trade of the Indies as to that in Europe. A treaty of friendship, relating to the article of commerce, is to be negotiated between the two powers, which is to subsist in war as well as in peace, and is not to be interrupted by any cause whatsoever: That in case one of the powers should be engaged by his ally to declare war against the other, and that the United Provinces should be under a necessity of making such a declaration against Spain, the Spanish and Dutch trading vessels may nevertheless be exempt from the effects of such war, and continue without interruption to carry on commerce amongst themselves, upon the footing, and conformable to the tariff that shall be established between the two nations, &c."

It is not doubted but that baron de Wassenar will do every thing in his power to bring the Spanish ministry into the measure of the republic, and that Spain in the present conjuncture will take advantage of it, in making the best terms for itself with the Dutch, who would gladly preserve this branch of trade, in case of a rupture with France. But it is greatly to be apprehended, that the absolute authority which the French have at that court will more than over-balance the temporary promises made by the Dutch there.

The edict lately published by the French king, and registered by the Parliament of Paris, for creating annuities upon the town house, to the amount of one million two hundred thousand livres per annum, contains some very singular particulars. It is said his majesty is moved thereto by the necessity he finds himself under of augmenting his forces, and this augmentation it is said will consist of 70,000 men. All persons, of whatever rank, age, sex, or nation, whether strangers or natives, clergy or lay, may, even monks and nuns, and that by the rules of their order are allowed to enjoy pensions and property, are invited to purchase them, with abundance of fair promises as to the punctuality of their payment; and their exemption from all impositions whatever. That they may come to market the easier, they are divided into actions or policies of 100 livres each, and these again are divided into 14 classes, the first taking in children from one to ten years old, who are to receive twenty livres per annum for the loan of a thousand, and the last extending to old men of seventy and upwards, who are to receive an annuity of an hundred and forty livres for the like sum. It appears from hence, that the French are forced to increase their debts; for those annuities, as well as those formerly created, are charged upon the standing revenues of the crown. By this scheme, if they are able to subscribe these annuities, there may be raised about half a million Sterling.

Genoa, August 7. An English man of war of 70 guns, laden with all the bells of the valley of Polievera, Settiri, and Pegli, is lost in the port of Vado, and all the crew perished.

L O N D O N, August 8.

List of the Sixteen Peers return'd for Scotland.

Duke of Gordon, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Tweeddale, Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Crawford, Earl of Rothes, Earl of Morton, Earl of Murray, Earl of Home, Earl of Lauderdale, Earl of Loudon, Earl of Findlater, Earl of Leven, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Dunmore, Earl of Hyndford.

August 29. Several private letters from the Hague mention the following circumstances as facts that may be depended upon; viz. That his serene highness prince Waldeck has already sent the prince Stadtholder a complete collection of the instructions, orders, and letters, sent to him during the time he commanded the troops of their High Mightinesses, with a memorial shewing that every part of his conduct has been absolutely regular, and altogether conformable to those instructions; which, considering the circumstances he was in, it was incumbent upon him to yield obedience to. It is also said, that the Dutch nation in general, are bent upon a speedy and thorough enquiry into the true causes of their present heavy misfortune; and that a review of the foreign negotiations, the administration of domestic affairs, and more particularly of the finances for the last twenty years, will be certainly made for the satisfaction of the people, whom it is difficult otherwise to keep quiet.



We have an Account that there has been a terrible Mutiny among the French Troops before Bergen-op zoom; and some hundreds kill'd among them.

The underwritten was the Morning Produce of an ingenious young LADY.

Russia	—	The Maiden Queen.
Germany	—	The Rivals.
Genoa	—	All's Well that ends Well.
Spain	—	The Ambitious Step-mother.
Prussia	—	The Inconstant, or the Way to win him.
France	—	The Busy Body, or rather, The Way of the World.
Sweden	—	She would if she could.
Denmark	—	As you like it.
The Dutch	—	The Medley, or Nature will prevail.
Flanders	—	How happy could I be with Either.
King of Sardinia	—	The Spartan Hero.
The Duke	—	The Briton, or the Father of his Country.
Stanislaus	—	An old Man taught Wisdom.
Don Philip	—	Much Ado about Nothing.
The young Pretender	—	A Midsummer Night's Dream.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) August 31.

A large Snow, the Rebecca, Cap. Henderwell, who sail'd a few Days ago from hence, bound to Cape Fear, and a Sloop from Boston for the same Place, is taken by a Spanish Privateer Schooner: of 8 Carriage Guns, and about 30 Men, commanded by Fernandes Lagunca.

We have Advice from Cape Fear, that the Brig. John and Mary, of and from this Place, Thomas Corbett Master, sail'd on the 21st of June last for Bristol, with a Cargo of Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, and was taken the next Day, about 17 Leagues S. E. of that River, by a Row Boat, and a Sloop of 6 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and 45 Men, called the Francis Gabriel the Conqueror, Stephen Beard Commander, both fitted out from St. Augustine.

September 7. We have advice from Cape-Fear, that capt. Ramay, in a ship from London for that place, was taken (about 3 weeks ago) on Col. Merrick's Bank; he had sent two hands ashore to alarm the country, but the people did not arrive time enough to give him any assistance, and only had the mortification to see that and some other prizes carried off.

Sept. 8. The European, a large ship from this port for London, Benjamin Wright master, was taken about the 20th of July last, off the capes of Virginia, by a Spanish privateer sloop of 16 carriage guns, and 150 men, after a very smart engagement; in which capt Wright was kill'd, after having twice clear'd his decks of the enemy, and killed near 50 of their Men.

Sept. 14. On Tuesday last the Isabella privateer galley sent in a sloop bound from Cape-Fear to New York: (the vessel and master's name unknown,) which had been taken in Lat. 34, by a Spanish privateer from St. Augustine, and was retaken by the said galley the Thursday after she went out; the galley was left in chase of a ship and another sloop (when this prize left her) suppos'd to be vessels taken by the Spaniards.

The Dispatch ship, Philip Murette, master, for London, from this port, is taken and carried into St. Augustine.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

A few Days ago, the Negro Fellow (formerly mentioned to be imprisoned in Baltimore County, for a Rape on a white Girl) was executed at Joppa.

This Day the Negro Fellow York, was executed here, pursuant to his Sentence, for Horse stealing.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,

Ship Union, John Evans, for London;

Ship Edinburgh, James Russell, for London.



#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD,

ALIKELY, strong, young Negro Woman, fit for Town or Country Buinsels. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

Mr. Geo. Johnson.

To be Sold by PUBLIC SALE, on the first Day of February next, at Queca's-Town, in Queen Anne's County, for ready Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, or good Bills, with Security;

A GOOD new-House, and Lot, and all sorts of Household Goods thereunto belonging; with Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep: The House is 36 Feet long, and 30 wide, 5 Rooms upon a Floor, a Stack of Brick Chimneys in the middle, well covered with Cypress Shingles, and has a good Cellar, 25 Feet long, and 12 wide. A good new saw'd Log Stable, covered with Cypress Shingles, has a good Grainery above, which will hold 200 Bushels of Grain: a good new saw'd Frame for a House, 24 Feet long, 20 wide, and 9 Feet high; also a Thousand Feet of good quarter'd inch Plank; a good Shuffleboard Table; a good Nine Pin Alley, with good Nine-Pins and Bowl; likewise a good Garden. Any Person inclined to purchase, and will meet on the Premises any Time before the Sale, may have them very reasonably.

THOMAS COOPER.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the Subscriber keeps a FERRY over South River, above London Town, where good Attendance is given; and it is a much leveller and nearer Road for Gentlemen passing, and repassing, from Queen Anne, to Annapolis, than to go over the Ferry at London Town. The said Ferry is passable in any Wind.

RICHARD MACKUBIN.

Kent County, December 5, 1747.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers, being Sureties, and jointly bound with Isabella, the late Widow of Richard Wethered, but the now Wife of Thomas Barkley, for the due Administration of the Estate of the said Richard Wethered: And whereas, for our Surety, the said Thomas, and his Wife, have been ordered by Kent County Court, to deliver to us the Estate of the said Richard Wethered; with which said Order, they neglecting to comply, and refusing to permit us to make Use of their Names for Recovery of the Debts due to said Estate, we have been under a Necessity of Filing a Bill in Chancery, against the said Thomas and Isabella, for the Purposes afore-said: And therefore, we hereby give this public Notice, of such our Proceeding, that the Debtors of the said Estate may not pay any Sum or Sums of Money, or Tobacco, or any Part of their Debts, to the said Thomas and Isabella, or either of them, during the Pendency of the said Suit.

CORNELIUS COMEGYS,  
EDWARD COMEGYS.

#### TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Ship Prince Frederick, John Spence, Commander, lying at Annapolis about the 24th of November past, two Sailors belonging to said Ship: One named John Thomas, about 26 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has a Cut on his Nose. Had on, a new Hat, brown Wig, and dress'd in Sailor's Apparel.

The other named Robert Eaden, about 21 Years of Age, of a low Stature, and pale Complexion. Had on, a fine Hat, a Wig, and dress'd in Sailor's Apparel. 'Tis suppos'd he took a full Suit of Cloaths with him. They took the Long boat belonging to said Ship; she has one Mast, a Fore-sail, and Main-sail, is about 17 Feet Keel, 6 Feet wide, daub'd over with Tar, and has her upper Streak painted. 'Tis suppos'd they are gone to the Head of the Bay.

Whoever apprehends and brings them to Annapolis, or secures them in any Goal, so that they may be had again, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each. For bringing the said Boat to Annapolis, or Nottingham, on Patuxent River, Forty Shillings Reward.

JOHN SPENCE.

NOW in the Hands of the Subcriber, Ranger in Prince George's County, the following Creatures, viz. A Small grey Horse, branded thus, SW on the near Buttock, and off Shoulder: also a grey Mare, branded thus, IF on the near Shoulder, and Thigh; likewise a dark bay Stallion, branded thus, OM on the off Side.

The Owners of said Creatures, may have them again, paying the Charges, and proving their Property.

MERRITH DAVIS.



To be Sold by the Printer hereof,  
**POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK**, for the Year  
of our LORD, 1743.

**M**ESSEURS *Williams and Rockliff*, Shipp'd Goods for several People in Maryland, on board the Ship *Lydia*, whereof the said *Williams* is Master; which Ship being bound to Philadelphia, the said *Williams* and *Rockliff* ordered the said Goods to be delivered to Capt. *Henry Harrison*, or in his Absence, to Mr. *George O'Neil*, Merchant there, (to prevent any Loss the Owners of the said Goods might sustain, if the said Ship *Lydia* had been taken or lost on her Passage from Philadelphia) and by him to be forwarded to Col. *Charles Hyndes*, in *Chester-Town*; and the Goods for the People on the *Western Shore*, to *Annapolis*, to be forwarded by *D. Dulan*, Esq; which Goods the Subscriber accordingly delivered; as may appear by Capt. *Harrison's* Receipts; and doubts not but the said Goods are now in Maryland, and will in a few Days be lately deliver'd at *Annapolis*, of which the Subscriber thought proper to give Notice, to prevent any Trouble or Uncertainty to the Owners of said Goods.

WILLIAM TIFFIN.

#### FOUR POUNDS Reward.

**S**TOLEN on Tuesday, the 17th of November, from *Jasper Hall*, of Baltimore County, near Baltimore Town, A MAN'S SADDLE, by one *William M'Daniel*, an Irish Man; he is about 5 feet high, and much pitted with the Small-pox. Had on, a Green Coat, of a Dove colour, strip'd Holland Jacket, Leather Breeches, white Linen Shirt, and new shoes, with Brass Buckles, not Fellows.

Whoever apprehends the said *William M'Daniel*, and brings him to Baltimore Town, shall have Four Pounds Reward, paid by

JASPER HALL.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given.

**T**HAT the Justices of Anne-Arundel County, will, at the County Court, to be held at Annapolis, the second Tuesday of March next, agree with any Person capable, for the Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed per Order,  
JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Smith's Accounts, or otherwise, are once more desired to come and pay off their respective Balances, or may expect immediate Trouble, from

JOHN CONNER.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, Administrator of *Thomas Gassaway*, deceased, on the 15th Day of December, at the House of *Joshua Gray*:

**A**TRACT of Land, called *Piny-Groves*, containing by Estimation, 250 Acres, lying on the North Side of *Savannah River*. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

Just Published, (Price 6s. 6d.)

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof.

**T**HE LAWS made at the last Session of Assembly of this Province.

#### JUST IMPORTED

By the Ship *LYDIA*, from LONDON.

**A**VERY good Assortment of European and India GOODS; to be sold by the Subscriber at *Patuxco*, very reasonably for Current Money, or Bills of Exchange.

WILLIAM TIFFIN.

**R**UN away about a Year since, from *Talbot Ristean*, of Baltimore County, near *Tappa*, a luty Negro Man, about 25 Years of Age, Had on when he went away, a Kersey Jacket, and an old Pair of Saddle's Trowsers, no Stockings nor Shoes. Any Sheriff to whose Custody the said Negro is committed, is desired to give Notice to his said Master.

TALBOT RISTEAN.

**A**LL Masters of Vessels, or others, may be supply'd with a good SHIP-BREAD, by the Subscriber, at his Bake-house, in Annapolis.

JOHN CHALMERS.

#### TO BE SOLD,

**T**HE House and Lot in *Kilkeny Town*, in Anne-Arundel County, near *Queen-Anne Town*, whereon *William Rawlings* lately liv'd, it being a good House, and a convenient Place for an Oratory; an Inspecting House being appointed by Act of Assembly to be built near to it.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may be informed of the Terms of Sale, by enquiring of the Subscriber, living near *South-River Church*.

JOSEPH HANSLAP WARMAN.

**T**O BE SOLD, by the Subscriber, at his Shop in Annapolis, TOBACCO Manufactured, by a very good Tobaccoist lately arrived from Scotland; Cut and Dried, Shag, Virginia; and snuff, very little, if any thing, inferior to the best Scotch Snuff. Any Persons may be supplied with what Quantities they think fit, and at very reasonable Rates.

JOHN JACK.

**J**UST Imported by the Subscriber, variety of coarse and fine *Irish Linens*, Oznabrigs, Checks, Manchester Ware and Linens, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Half Thickets, Fuzes, Bays, striped Linens, and Welsh Cottons, Nails and Iron Ware of all sorts, &c. A to a quantity of fine Salt. All to be sold at reasonable Rates in Wholesale or Retail.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on open Accounts, are desired to call and pay their Balances, or give Notice for the same, on or before the first Day of January next, to save further Trouble to

JAMES DICK.

**R**AN away from *William Mackubin*, of Baltimore County, near the head of *Back River*, the 27th of September past, a luty Country Born Negro Man named *Will*; he has a scar on his Cheek occasion'd by a Burn when he was a Child.

Any Sheriff, into whose Custody the said Negro may be committed, is desired immediately to give Notice to his said Master,

WILLIAM MACKUBIN.

#### TO BE SOLD,

**A**TRACT of Land called *Bloombury*, containing 400 Acres, lying in the Frishes of *Great Choptank* in *Talbot County*; it was taken up by, and Patented to, *Richard Hopewell*, and adjoins to a Tract called *The Irish Discovery*, which joins to a Tract called *Baker's Plains*, which last mentioned Tract has been lately proved.

Any Person inclining to Purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in *St. Mary's County*, near the Mouth of *Patuxent River*.

JOSEPH HOPWELL.

**J**UST IMPORTED from Glasgow, by *James Johnson*, in the new *St. Andrew*, and to be sold at his Store in Annapolis, by the Subscriber.

**A**LARGE Cargo of European Goods, consisting of Cotton, Oznabrigs, Blacketts, Rugs, Kerseys, Broad Cloths, English and Scotch Half thickets, Check Linens of all sorts, Irish Linens, striped Hollands, Bed Ticking, Tartans, Blanketing, Yarn Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Leather Breeches, Linen Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens Worsted and Thread Stockings, Men and Womens Shoes and Pumps, Negroes Falls and Brögues, Gun-Powder and Shot, Nails, broad and narrow Hoes, all sorts of Axes, Ironmongery, Stationary, Cutlery, &c. &c. Calicoes, Romalls, and sundry sorts of India, and other Goods, too tedious to be mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN.

**N. B.** All Persons indebted to the said *James Johnson*, as well before as since his Departure from Maryland, are once more desired to settle and pay off their respective Balances. And any Person having a quantity of Shippable Tobacco on hand, for present Sale, may have either Goods or Money for it, by treating with

ROBERT SWAN.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the Indian King, in Annapolis, are requested to make Payment.

MARY FRAZEE.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, December 16, 1747.

Continuation of what was begun in our last.

An ESSAY on the Means of Improving the Trade of MARYLAND.

## SECTION II.

WE have before seen how the erecting of public Warehouses, to lodge the Tobacco in after INSPECTION, would considerably lessen the Freight, thro' the Dispatch that would thereby be given to the Vessels: But the Saving on that Article would be much more, if the Tobacco brought to those Warehouses was to be transported to two Ports, one on each side of the Bay. This would not clash with an INSPECTING LAW, being only an Infratment on it; and therefore might be done at any Time after, when the Inhabitants should be convinced of the vast Advantage it would be to them. By an Act of Assembly formerly pass'd, all Vessels were obliged to load at two certain Ports: But that Design failed, through the Insufficiency of small Craft; which can be no Objection at present. Yet even now it would be much more convenient, and less expensive, to the Planters, to allow a Salary to such as would undertake to carry their Tobacco from the Inspecting Houses in the Counties to the capital Ports, than to transport it thither directly themselves; for a common Carrier can do the Business of many at the same Expence, that one can do his own himself.

SUPPOSE the annual Charge would amount to 3600 *l.* Sterling, which is 2 *s.* per Hoghead; and that a Vessel, if her Loading could be ready to put on board at her Arrival, as it always would be after erecting these Ports, might be dispatched a Month and a half sooner, than she could when obliged to take in her Tobacco at several Inspecting Houses; and it will appear, that the Province would save every Year, by the Regulation proposed, about 8400 *l.* Sterling: For the Tobacco we annually make requires 100 Vessels, carrying 360 Hogheads each, to transport it; whose Expences, during a Month and a half, may be computed at 12000 *l.* that being 80 *l.* per Month for each Vessel.

THE several Profits that are made in handing a Commodity from the Planter, the Farmer and Manufacturer, to the Consumer, ought to be considered by the latter in the same Light as he would so many Taxes on it. Therefore, if by any Contrivance the Gain of the Merchants, and of those employed under them, that they make by exchanging *British* Goods with us for our Tobacco, could be reduced: For Instance, from 110 to 10 per Cent, it would be exactly the same Thing to the Planters, as if a Tax of 100 per Cent was to be taken off all Commodities imported into the Province.

THAT these Ports would powerfully operate in producing such an Effect, I shall now proceed to shew.

IN the first Place, they would become two great Magazines of all the *British* Goods imported into the Province. These the greatest Tobacco Purchasers would immediately settle, and thither the Planters would all resort; for the Boats and other Craft continually plying there from all Parts of the Province, would every Day furnish us with an Opportunity, by ourselves or Friends, of laying out the Notes we should receive from the Inspectors, as easily, and much more advantageously, than we could do with the petty Storekeepers in the Counties, who then might be more usefully employed in increasing the general Stock, which they now live and fatten upon without contributing any thing to it.

THE Trade thus circumstanced, might be carried on with a great deal of Ease and Safety by a few Hands, which would

infalibly draw in Men of large Fortunes to invest their Stocks in it, who would esteem 10 per Cent a vast Profit, as the natural Interest of Money in England does not exceed three; and therefore they would not attempt to make a greater Gain, nor perhaps so much, knowing they would then be soon superseded by others, who having much Money lying out at a small Interest, are continually watching for Opportunities of employing it to greater Advantage. But admitting they would not trade at a less Profit than 10 per Cent, they might, and, I think, would, in that Case deliver us here for every Hoghead of our Tobacco, on an Average, as much Goods as can be bought in England for 5 *l.* 10 *s.* at a Wholesale and Ready Money Price, supposing that after an Inspecting Law, our Tobacco would sell at home for 2 *d.* 7 8ths per Pound; upon which Supposition, the 36000 Hogheads that we yearly make would yield there 432000 *l.*

NOW to purchase this Tobacco at 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Hoghead, the Merchants must advance and lay out in England, —	198000 0 0
Insurance to Maryland, 12 per Cent, —	24750 0 0
Commission to Factors here, 5 per Cent. —	222750 0 0
Insurance home, 12 per Cent, —	11135 0 0
Freight 12 <i>l.</i> per Ton, on 36000 Hogheads, —	233885 0 0
Petty Charges at home, 10 <i>s.</i> per Hoghead, —	29235 0 0
	108000 0 0
	18000 0 0
	389120 0 0
The Merchant's Profit, 10 <i>l.</i> per Cent, —	38912 0 0
And yet there will remain —	3968 0 0
	£. 432000 0 0

WHEN opulent Men are engaged in Trade, those who till the Earth, or manufacture the Materials it yields, receive a good Price for their Labour, whereby they are encouraged to work incessantly, and the general Stock is continually increasing. In this single Point the whole Policy of the *Dutch* Commerce centers, as will appear to any one that reads Sir *Jessiah Child's* Observations on the Trade of that Nation. The *French*, from the Beginning of *Colbert's* Administration, have always aimed at the same Thing; otherwise they could never have made such a prodigious Progress in Trade as they have done, since the Time of that able Minister, who first pointed out to them the true Road to Riches. How easily we might also imitate the *Dutch* in this particular I have already shewn, and of what Advantage it would be to the Planters: Nor is the Profit inconsiderable, that would be derived from thence to *Great-Britain*.

WE do not get for the Tobacco purchased here 2 *s.* Sterling per Hundred in Goods, rating them at the prime Cost; and therefore 20000 *l.* Sterling laid out in Manufactures in England, purchases 20000 Hogheads of our Tobacco, supposed to be yearly bought up here. And if the remaining 16000 Hogheads be shipp'd home by the Planters on their own Account, and clear 4 *l.* per Hoghead, which is 64000 *l.* on the whole; yet, by reason of the Insurance, they cannot have for that Sum more Goods delivered them here, than cost at home 54000 *l.* which added to the 20000 *l.* above mentioned, shews that this Colony does not at present take off but 24000 *l.* in *British* Manufactures; and therefore, under the Regulation proposed, it's Value to *Great-Britain* would be almost trebled, according to the foregoing Calculation, which is left to the Reader to correct as he thinks fit. But to avoid Mistakes, he may be pleased to observe,

I. THAT



I. THAT our Factors are often under a Necessity of selling a Cargo on its Arrival, to answer the pressing Demands of their Employers. But on the Execution of some such Scheme as this, the Tobacco would be in the Hands of a few money'd Men, who would not be under the Necessity of selling when the Markets are glutted, and therefore might command their own Price; for, as was above remarked, the Europeans must have it, cost what it will. Hence the French Government, and many other States, are enabled to draw from their Subjects immense Sums, without being obliged to use the least Force: In which we might come in for a reasonable Share, if by proper Regulations in our Trade, we could induce Men of large Fortunes, either here or at home, to take upon them the Management of it.

II. ON the Establishment of these Ports, the Ships would be loaded at one Time, and as they would make up a very large and rich Fleet, they could never fail of a Convoy either to or from England; which as it would lessen the Freight and Insurance, perhaps to less than they stand in the foregoing Calculation, so it would be such a Security to our Trade in Time of War, that, were there no other Reason for it, that alone might be a sufficient Argument for entering upon such a Regulation. Yet there are other Benefits that would accrue to the Province from thence, as considerable as any already set forth, which shall be the Subject of the following Section.

(To be continued.)

#### Of the NIGHT.

NIGHT, indeed, in covering all objects with darkness, obliges man to cease from his works; and in order to refresh him after all his fatigues, by keeping him inactive, it removes whatever might agitate him too much, or affect him too strongly. It conveys silence and darkness every where. It takes from him the scene of nature, in order to strip him of the use of his senses; and as the one is of no use without the other, it at once deprives him of both. Who cannot discern, in this great regard of Providence for man, the cares of a tender mother, who removes all noise from the place where she has laid her son; she fondly watches over him, in order to secure his repose.

NIGHT and Sleeping are so connected, and the former so properly made to bring on the latter, that whenever we stand in need of repose, we begin it by procuring a sort of artificial night to ourselves. We seek some shady lone place, and have recourse to curtains and window-shutters. Our senses are never unbest, but by the removal of what gives them agitation; and it is evidently this service, to which Night is commissioned and appointed. But let us consider, for a moment, with what a discreet caution it discharges that duty.

NIGHT, in serving man, does not tie him up exactly to any precise moment. It comes not in a blunt and abrupt manner to extinguish the light of the day, and all on a sudden to rob us of the sight of those objects we are intent upon. Far, indeed, from coming upon us unawares in the midst of our works or travels; it advances on the contrary by slow steps, and only increases and thickens its darkness by degrees. It permits us to make an end of what it is our interest to finish, and does not precipitately deny us the sight of the goal we strive to arrive at. It is not 'til after it has decently told us of the necessity of taking our rest, that it finally makes an end of darkening the whole face of nature.

DURING all the time of man's repose, Night, for his sake, hushes every noise, keeps off all glaring lights, and whatever might too strongly affect him. It indeed suffers a few animals, whose grim aspect might scare him while he is at work, to go forth under favour of its darkness, and silently seek their food in the abandoned fields. It affords these voracious creatures means of coming to clear his abode of whatever might infect it, and even of taking from him such things as are by him too carelessly guarded. It permits, however, the animal that stands centry by him, to give him notice of what concerns him, while it imposes silence on every other creature. It keeps the horse, the ox, and all his other domestics, fast asleep around him. It disperses the birds, and sends each of them to his respective abode. As it comes on, it gradually hushes the winds that disturb'd the atmosphere. It evidently is commissioned to secure the Lord of Nature's rest. It causes his repose to be reverenced every where, the moment of which is no sooner come, but

all tumult ceases; all creatures retire, and for several hours together an universal silence reigns throughout his habitation.

Nor does, for all that, nature's palace remain wholly void of light: For, as those who inhabit therein might, perchance, be inclined to prolong their works or journeys during the light itself; several flambeaux scatter'd in the firmament still guide their steps. But these lights, which were granted in order not to leave them in a total darkness, yield but a gentle, and not a very brilliant light. It would have been neither proper nor just, to supply those who wake with such a light, as might interrupt the repose of others.

WHEN the absence of the Moon, or the thickness of the air, takes from us the light we stand in need of, we are always masters of procuring it to ourselves. We find the principle of it in the bowels of flints, and its jewel in the wood, the oil, the fat of animals, the wax which bees collect from flowers, and in the vegetative tallow that may be fetch'd from several plants. But the nocturnal light serves us very differently from that of the Sun. The latter enlivens us, it warms us, it presses us, it sends us to work. On the contrary, the fire we light does not come of its own accord, but stays for our orders. Nay, we cannot come at it without some endeavour, or keep it without care. That borrow'd light is always ready to vanish; it seems to be misplaced, and even loth to discompose the repose of nature. Man rids himself of this, as soon it becomes either troublesome or useless to him; and he of necessity wraps himself again in that beneficial darkness, that helps him to recruit his spirits, and recover his strength with sleep.

It is not only by its darkness that Night becomes useful to us; it is again of service through a coolness, which by every where pressing down the spring of the air, makes it capable of working with greater activity in all bodies, and of communicating a new vigour, both to the dry grass, and to the inflexible animals. It is in order to preserve this beneficial coolness, that the Moon, in reflecting to us the light of the Sun, gives it us in such a degree as has no sensible heat. In vain would we collect that light in the focus of the strongest burning-glass. It does not even affect the thermometer when put in the point that unites its rays, nor causes there the least dilatation in the spirit of wine, otherwise so susceptible of it. An admirable caution of the divine artificer, who has established the order of the Night, and foreseen whatever would be beneficial in it. He reserves for that time a light strong enough to remove darkness, but at the same time too weak to alter the coolness of the air. He alone knows his own works, and alone can know the immense degree of diminution of a bundle of rays, which he causes to pass from the body of the sun to that of the moon, and the remainder whereto are reflected down to us weak, and quite destitute of heat. It is perfectly needless for us, to determine that degree by experiments and long calculations. It would be so much Philosophy lost, on account both of its little use, and great uncertainty. But it is no less easy than it is important for us to discern and praise the infinite wisdom, that did so well proportion all these cautions to our wants.

WHEN man is inclined to have the benefit of the faint light or of the wholesome coolness, which attends the return of night; he, it is true, sees no more the same beauties in his habitation, and every thing is less striking and lively there. But as the day has afforded him its proper spectacle, the night, in its turn, favours him with another, that has charms peculiar to itself, and of quite another character.

We cannot doubt, but that those immense globes of fire, which enlighten our night at so great a distance, have each of them in particular a peculiar appointment, which answers in God's purposes the magnificence of their appearance. Sure the reasons and frame of these wonderful works, about which the Creator has once employ'd himself, will greatly deserve, that we ourselves should be taken up with them in that life, after which we all of us so ardently aspire. But who shall presume to explain what the Almighty keeps in the profoundest secrecy? Who shall dare to anticipate what he has reserved for another economy? The small glimpse, which a few genius's, more attentive than others, are by him permitted to have of those objects, being perfectly unintelligible, and, as it were, unknown to the rest of Mankind; it is not in the particular destination of each individual star, nor in the general harmony of these spheres, that we are to look for the means of instructing man, or for the way of regulating his duties, and the affection of his heart. The prevailing motives, which inspire him with love, and incite him to praise, must be drawn from what he sees, from what concerns him, and from what is evidently subservient to him.

Here the thanks under a mill has not been among our Indecent the rendezvous nor any other much bone But in unhealthy Scoria on the The occality among as were en to other Co the health The bra Camp or a risu Life: keep then their own could better revolution, great pa summer, the unbeat it was afte Troops the And the rais'd men selves clea To this bourg, has the sickly surrender siege, to was a mee Another disappoint in 3 or 4 were nece Had the instead of come back tion, the perated, men in fu prey to t These troops place its been fou the Fren Sir, T do Ob Extract A M Depu lowu G IN c you pedition levied so man defence to you wante tion, accou rican their New



S I R,

There is in one of your late papers, an excellent letter from the *Westminster Journal*, for which the author deserves the thanks of every man in *New-England*:—But he labours under a mistake about the *unhealthfulness* of *Cape Breton*, which has not been clear'd up to the public, tho' vulgarly known among ourselves.

Indeed if it was as *sickly* as *Jamaica*, yet it would be as well worth the preserving; for if the *French* had *Louisbourg* for the rendezvous of their men of war and privateers, neither *Jamaica*, nor any one of the *American islands and colonies*, would be of much benefit to *Great Britain* in a time of War.

But in fact, there is no reason to think, or pretend it is more unhealthy than *Newfoundland*, on one side, or *Canso* and *Nova Scotia* on the other, which are all remarkable for healthiness.

The occasion of this bad character was the sickness and mortality among our forces after the siege, much magnified by such as were enemies to the conquest: But that sickness was owing to other Causes, which must have produced the same effects, on the healthiest spot of ground on the globe.

The brave men who conquered *Louisbourg*, had never seen a Camp or a Fortified Town, and were ignorant of a Camp or Garrison Life: And having no women to dress their victuals, and keep them clean, they, as it were, poisoned themselves with their own nastiness, not eating their food half dress'd. Nor could better be expected. When King WILLIAM, after the revolution, sent ten thousand new raised men to *Ireland*, the greatest part died the first campaign, tho' they lay encamped all summer, without battle or siege. This was ascribed at first to the *unhealthfulness* of the place where they were encamp'd, but it was afterwards known, that the *Dutch* and *French Refugee Troops* that lay encamp'd close by them, scarcely lost a man. And the difference was entirely owing to this, that the new raised men knew not how to dress their victuals, and keep themselves clean and wholesome.

To this must be added, that the *French* inhabitants of *Louisbourg*, had the fall before taken a very malignant fever from the sickly *East India* ships, and were not cleared from it at the surrender of the place. Besides, the *French* had during the siege, so increased their natural nastiness, that the whole town was a meer jakes, and their dwellings like so many common shores.

Another occasion of the sickness of our poor people, was their disappointment of returning home to their families and business in 3 or 4 months, as they expected; Instead of which, many were necessarily detained there as garrison soldiers, above a year. Had the two regiments from *Gibraltar* arrived there in season, instead of going to winter in *Virginia*, our people had generally come back in health: Being thus detain'd beyond their expectation, their cloaths wore out, &c. they were at first highly exasperated, and then as much dispirited, and who can wonder that men in such circumstances were careless of themselves, and a prey to the usual camp distempers.

These are sufficient reasons why so many of our victorious troops fell a sacrifice at that time, and sufficiently argue the place itself to be in no sort remarkably unhealthy. Nor has it been found so since the garrison has been established: Nor did the *French* complain of it before.

Sir, These things I believe will offend none of your readers, but do a pleasure to many, as they may remove a very plausible Objection against *Louisbourg*. I am, Yours, &c.

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of *New York*, Dis. Luna, 19th of October, 1747.

A MESSAGE from his Excellency by Mr. Banyar, Deputy Secretary: which being read, is in the Words following, viz.

Gentlemen,

IN obedience to his Majesty's commands, I am to inform you, that his Majesty has, for the present, laid aside the expedition intended against *Canada*, and has ordered the forces levied in *America* for that expedition, to be discharged, except so many of them as it shall be thought requisite to retain for the defence of *Nova-Scotia*. I am farther directed to recommend it to you, to furnish such sums of money or credit, as may be wanted to pay the forces levied in this province for that expedition, 'till it be provided for by parliament; for which purpose, accounts of the whole expences incurred on account of the *American* troops, from the time of their being levied, to the time of their discharge, is to be transmitted to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*.

His Majesty hopes you will comply with this demand without difficulty; and I may add, that as I have paid the private men to the 24th of June last, and two months pay to the subalterns; the demand on this province will be so much lessened at the time of their dismissal. The like demand is to be made on the other colonies who levied troops for the same service.

On this occasion, I shall renew the proposal I formerly made you, of retaining what number of the levies now at *Albany*, you shall be willing to pay, for the present defence of the frontiers of this province; by which likewise the charge of raising new levies, in pursuance of the agreement entered into with the colonies of *Massachusetts-Bay* and *Connecticut*, may be much lessened.

As it is become necessary, that I know your resolutions on these heads without delay; and to prevent the proposing conditions, which may occasion delay, whatever of these forces are to be retained, must be retained on the same pay, both as to officers and private men, on which they entered into his Majesty's service; and that in case you do not retain all that are now remaining at *Albany*, after they shall be reduced into complete companies of 100 men each, as I formerly proposed to you; the choice of such as I shall think most proper for the service, must be left to me. After I shall know your resolutions, to comply with the whole or any part of what I now propose, Estimates of the sums requisite, shall be laid before you. I must again repeat, this his Majesty's service requires that I know your resolutions without delay, an express which came from *Boston*, being detained for that purpose. G. CLINTON.

#### ANNAPOLIS.

Last Friday an old Negro Fellow, belonging to Mr. Lane in *Talbot County*, being about to beat his Wife, was prevented by some of his fellow Slaves; on which he took up an Axe, and sp it on one Negro Man's Head, so that he died on the Spot; and wounded two Wenches so much, that the Life of one of them was despaired of: After which the said Negro went to a Tree at a small Distance from the Quarter, and hang'd himself with his Belt.

December 18. The General Assembly of this Province, which were to meet on Monday last, are not yet met. The Honourable Speaker, and some of the Members of both Shores, notwithstanding the Severity of the Season, came to Town that Day; but there not being a sufficient Number to make a House, his Excellency the Governor prorogued them from Day to Day; and yesterday, 'till Monday next. Expresses are sent to some others of the Members, to be then here, at which Time it is expected there will be a number sufficient.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Court-House of *Prince George's County* being now of Wood, and very much decayed, the Shingles also being so much worn, that in driving Rains and Snow, the Records get wet; by which the Properties of all those concerned in the said Records are endangered: The Justices of the said County have therefore resolved to repair the said House, and make the Walls of Brick, having levied a Quantity of Tobacco on the Inhabitants of the said County, and have accordingly appointed us the Subscribers, to endeavour to agree with Workmen to do the said Work. And as the present Court-House is vastly too small, there is a Subscription for making such Additions, as are necessary to make the said House beautiful and convenient. The whole Work will be a considerable Job.

Any Person or Persons inclinable to undertake the same, are desired to be at *Upper-Marlborough*, on the 20th Day of February next; where Attendance will be given for that Purpose.

December 14, 1747.

EDWARD SPRIGG,  
THO. MARSHALL,  
FRANCIS WARING,  
JOHN COOKE.

BROKE away, on the 13th of December, from the Ship *Edinburgh*, then in the Bay, off *Annapolis*, James Russell Commander; A new seven-oar'd Pinnace, with seven Oars, a Rudder, and Tiller.

Whoever will give Intelligence of the said Pinnace, to Mr. Middleton, in *Annapolis*, so that she may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, or if they will bring her to the said Mr. Middleton, they shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, and reasonable Charges.

To be SOLD,

A LIKE L Y, strong, young Negro Woman, fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of the Printer hereof.



To be Sold by PUBLIC SALE, on the first Day of February next, at Queen's-Town, in Queen Anne's County, for ready Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, or good Bills, with Security;

2 A GOOD new House, and Lot, and all sorts of Household Goods thereunto belonging; with Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep: The House is 36 Feet long, and 30 wide, 5 Rooms upon a floor, a Stack of Brick Chimneys in the middle, well covered with Cypress Shingles, and has a good Cellar, 25 Feet long, and 12 wide. A good new saw'd Log Stable, covered with Cypress Shingles, has a good Grainery above, which will hold 200 Bushels of Grain: a good new saw'd Frame for a House, 24 Feet long, 20 wide, and 9 Feet high; also a Thousand Feet of good quarter'd incal Plank; a good Shuffleboard Table; a good Nine Pin Alley, with good Nine-Pins and Bowl; likewise a good Garden. Any Person inclined to purchase, and will meet on the Premises any Time before the Sale, may have them very reasonably. THOMAS COOPER.

3 NOW in the Hands of the Subscriber, a Ranger in Prince George's County, the following Creature, viz. A small grey Horse, branded thus, S W on the near Buttock, and off Shoulder; also a grey Mare, branded thus, I I on the near Shoulder, and Thigh; likewise a dark bay Stallion, branded thus, O M on the off side.

The Owners of said Creatures, may have them again, paying the Charges, and proving their Property.

MEREDITH DAVIS.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof.

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD, 1748.

### TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

X RUN away from the Ship *Prince Frederick*, John Spence, Commander, lying at Annapolis about the 24<sup>th</sup> of November past, two sailors belonging to said Ship: One named John Thomas, about 26 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has a Cut on his Nose. Had on, a new Hat, brown Wig, and dress'd in Sailor's Apparel.

X The other named Robert Eaden, about 21 Years of Age, of a low Stature, and pale Complexion. Had on, a fine Hat, a Wig, and dress'd in Sailor's Apparel. 'Tis suppos'd he took a full Suit of Cloaths with him. They took the Long boat belonging to said Ship; she has one Mast, a Foresail, and Main-sail, is about 17 Feet Keel, 6 Feet wide, daub'd over with Tar, and has her upper Streak painted. 'Tis suppos'd they are gone to the Head of the Bay.

X Whoever apprehends and brings them to Annapolis, or secures them in any Coal, so that they may be had again, shall have Five Pounds Reward for each. For bringing the said Boat to Annapolis, or Nottingham, on Patuxent River, Forty Shillings Reward.

JOHN SPENCE.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given.

X THAT the Justices of Anne-Arundel County, will, at the County Court, to be held at Annapolis, the second Tuesday of March next, agree with any Person capable, for the Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

3 Signed per Order,  
JOHN BAICE, Clerk.

5 ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Smith's Accounts, or otherwise, are once more desired to come and pay off their respective Balances, or may expect immediate Trouble, from

JOHN CONNER.

Just Published, (Price 6s. 6d.)

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof.

3 THE LAWS made at the last Session of Assembly of this Province.

7 ALL Masters of Vessels, or others, may be supply'd with a good SHIP-BREAD, by the Subscriber, at his Bake-house, in Annapolis. JOHN CHALMERS.

R UN away about a Year since, from Talbot River, of Baltimore County, near Joppa, a lusty Negro Man, named Ben, Country born, about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Kersey Jacket, and an old Pair of Sailor's Trowsers, no Stockings nor Shoes. Any Sheriff to whose Custody the said Negro is committed, is desired to give Notice to his said Master. TALBOT RISTEAV.

### TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in Kilkenny Town, in Anne-Arundel County, near Queen-Anne Town, whereon William Rawlings lately liv'd, it being a good House, and a convenient Place for an Ordinary; an Inspecting House being appointed by Act of Assembly to be built near to it.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may be informed of the Terms of Sale, by enquiring of the Subscriber, living near South-River Church.

JOSEPH HANDLAP WARMAN.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber, at his Shop in Annapolis, TOBACCO Manufactured, by a very good Tobaccoant lately arrived from Scotland; Cut and Dried, Shag, Virginia; and Snuff, very little, if any thing, inferior to the best Scotch Snuff. Any Persons may be supplied with what Quantities they think fit, and at very reasonable Rates.

JOHN LACK.

J UST Imported by the Subscriber, variety of coarse and fine Irish Linens, Osnabrigs, Checks, Manchester Wares and Threads, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Half Thicks, Ribbons, Bays, striped Flannels, and Welsh Cottons, Nails and Iron Ware of all sorts, &c. Also a quantity of fine Salt. All to be Sold at reasonable Rates in Wholesale or Retail.

A LL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber on open Accounts, are desired to call and pay their Balances, or give Notes for the same, on or before the first Day of January next, to save further Trouble to

JAMES DICK.

R AN away from William Mackubin, of Baltimore County, near the head of Back-River, the 27<sup>th</sup> of September past, a lusty Country Born Negro Man named Will; he has a scar on his Cheek occasion'd by a Burn when he was a Child.

Any Sheriff, into whose Custody the said Negro may be committed, is desired immediately to give Notice to his said Master, WILLIAM MACKUBIN.

### TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land called Bloombury, containing 400 Acres, lying in the Freshes of Great Choptank in Talbot County; it was taken up by, and Patented to, Richard Hopewell, and adjoins to a Tract called The Irish Discovery, which joins to a Tract called Baker's Plains, which last mentioned Tract has been lately proved.

Any Person inclining to Purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, near the Mouth of Patuxent River.

JOSEPH HOPWELL.

J UST IMPORTED from Glasgow, by James Johnson, in the Snow St. Andrew, and to be Sold at his Store in Annapolis, by the Subscriber,

A LARGE Cargo of European Goods, consisting of Cotton, Osnabrigs, Blankets, Rugs, Kerseys, Broad Cloths, English and Scotch Half-thicks, Check, Linnens of all sorts, Irish Linnens, striped Hollands, Bed-Ticking, Tartans, Blanketting, Yarn Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Leather Breeches, Linen Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens Wadded and Thread Stockings, Men and Womens Shoes and Pumps, Negroes Falls and Brogues, Gun-Powder and Shot, Nails, broad and narrow Hoes, all sorts of Axes, Ironmongery, Stationary, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c. Callcocks, Hammals, and sundry sorts of India, and other Goods, too tedious to be mentioned. ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. All Persons Indebted to the said James Johnson, as well before as since his Departure from Maryland, are once more desired to settle and pay off their respective Balances. And any Person having a quantity of Shippable Tobacco in hand, for present Sale, may have either Goods or Money for it, by treating with

ROBERT SWAN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE,

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1747.

Continuation of

*An ESSAY of the Means of Improving the Trade of MARYLAND.*

## SECTION III.

OUR Considerations, with Respect to the Ports above-mentioned, have been hitherto confined to the Influence they would have on the TOBACCO-TRADE: We shall now endeavour to shew the good Effects they would produce in every other Branch of our Commerce; and, as we proceed, shall occasionally touch upon some other Advantages attending them.

I. FIRST then, such a Regulation would render this Colony superior to any other in the GRAIN-TRADE.

THERE are now in *Maryland*, exclusive of the white Females, about 40000 Taxables, i. e. Persons above the Age of 16, of whom about 15000 are Slaves; who, all together, according to the Rules of political Arithmetic, may be reckoned equal to 60000 Working Hands; not including such, whose Circumstances set them above the Necessity of common Labour. Of these, 24000 would be sufficient for the TOBACCO-BUSINESS; and if, of the Residue, 18000 only were to be employed in raising or WHEAT, and each of these would only make 120 Bushels to send abroad, the whole would amount to above double the Quantity of Labour that has been ever exported from *Pennsylvania* in any one Year, as will appear from the Accounts of it's annual Exports published there.

PENNSYLVANIA has but one navigable River, and therefore but a few of the Inhabitants can have the Benefit of Water Carriage; and the rest of them being settled at a considerable Distance from the Capital, who must transport their Produce thither by Land, which is an intolerable charge on bulky Commodities, are therefore obliged to run upon coarse Manufactures to cloath themselves; and so they raise very little more for Exportation than what barely furnishes them with Rum, Sugar, and Salt; and in many Places, their Care hardly extends beyond the last Article.

THE Disadvantage that *Pennsylvania* lies under, in Point of Water-Carriage (an Inconvenience to which we are not subject to), is the reason that it's Exports are so small in proportion to the Number of the Inhabitants, said to be many more than here: But the Settlement of their Merchants in one Place, where the Planters are always sure of ready Money for their Produce, and the Vessels are never delayed, is the Advantage they have over us, which enables them to carry away a Trade, in which, with a like Advantage, and but with the fourth Part of our Numbers, we might, and certainly would do twice as much as they, with their united Force possibly can; for it is through the Want of such an Encouragement only, that we now idle away above half our Time.

EXCEPT Tobacco, the Produce of our Plantations is generally of very little Worth. Those who come here to purchase our Wheat are a long Time in collecting it, while their Vessels lie at a great Expence, and therefore they can afford to give us but a Trifle for it; which, were it not for the Lure of some *West India* Commodities, we should intirely neglect beyond our own Consumption.

BUT if a fix'd Market was opened for our Wheat, we should get much more by it than the Planters in *Pennsylvania* can; for the Expence of carrying the Commodity by Land to *Philadelphia*, is from many Places as great as the Charge of

making it; and therefore, tho' we should have but an equal Price with them for our Wheat, we would nevertheless receive a great deal more for our Labour than they do. Besides we should then be sure of selling our Produce for ready Money, which we might lay out with whom we please, and for what suits us best. Such Incitements to Industry as these would soon rouse the most indolent amongst us out of their Lethargy.

WERE two Ports established, one on each Side of the Bay, only with a View to the Tobacco, they would in Time draw the GRAIN-TRADE thither: But if the Commodity was to be carried to Magazines in the County where transferable Notes should be given for it, and from thence transported to the principal Ports; *Maryland* would immediately become the greatest Mart for Grain in *America*.

THESE Notes might be given with less Inconveniency for Wheat, when it is weighed, than for Tobacco; this being very variable in it's Quality, and that not. The Advantages flowing from them are so great, I need not scruple to affirm, that since the Invention of Money, Trade cannot boast of a more useful Discovery.

II. THE Establishment of these two Ports would soon enable us to carry all our Produce abroad in our own Bottoms.

THE great Resort of Shipping to these Places would immediately draw many Ship-Carpenters to settle there, for the Profit that is got by repairing, which is a very considerable Article in the commercial World; and thus the great Delay the Vessels now often meet with here on that Account, would be avoided, and the Expence much lessened, which would contribute to bring down the Price of the Freight.

BUT these Ship Carpenters being drawn together, would soon be employed in building. We have with the Timber the other chief Principles, Hemp and Iron, amongst ourselves, in the greatest Perfection, and lying upon the Water. To all other Ship Yards on the Continent, some of these heavy Materials are either transported from abroad, or come loaded with a heavy Expence, occasioned by the Land Carriage. We might therefore fit out Ships with much less Labour, and consequently cheaper than any other Colony in the *British* Dominions.

IF 42000 of our People should be employed in raising of GRAIN and Tobacco, there would be 18000 remaining, a Number sufficient, not only to build and man whatever Vessels our produce might require to transport it abroad, but also to manufacture great Quantities of Hemp and Iron for Exportation besides.

III. THUS we should not be obliged to run all upon one Commodity, that may be overdone, and for which every Man's Land cannot be fit; but each of us might apply himself to that Article for which the Quality of his Soil is best adapted, or for which he might find the greatest Call; and thus there could be no Danger of our answering the Quantity of Tobacco, in a greater Perfection than the Amendment of it's Quality may enlarge the Demand for it.

IV. THESE two Ports would in a few Years rise up into great Cities; but without such a Regulation, none of us that are now alive can expect to see any considerable Town in *Maryland*.

THE several Places laid out for Towns, of which there is one or more in each County, being all on navigable Rivers, are generally equally well situated for Commerce; and therefore a Town in one County cannot draw to it much of the Trade



Trade of another. Now a Town must owe it's Existence and support either to Trade, or to Manufactures.

As to Manufactures, we have very little of them, and shall have Decadence for less after an Inspecting-Law; for that will enable us to purchase more, even of the coarsest Sorts that come here from *England*, with the Produce of our Labour on Tobacco, than we can with the same Labour make them ourselves. But I would not insinuate, that Women and Children, and such weak Hands, should not be employed in spinning and working up our Wool and Flax for ordinary Use; for unless they are so exercised in filling up their vacant Time, the greatest Part must remain in a State of Idleness, which has the worst Influence on the Morals of both Sexes, when they grow up. It would even be an Advantage to *Great-Britain*; for as it would remove no Hands from the field, it would be the Means of increasing the Consumption of the finer Sorts of Goods, for which Workmen get the best Wages. But such Manufactures as are carried on by private Families for their own Use, and only to fill up vacant Time, can be of no manner of Support to our Towns. They must therefore rise by Trade, or not at all. Now as to our Trade, which consists in exchanging our Produce for *British* Wares, and some *West India* Commodities, three or four good stores in every County would suffice.

[To be continued.]

## L O N D O N.

From the *London Evening Post*, Sept. 10.

THE accounts mention'd yesterday, and most generally believ'd, concerning *Bergen-op-Zoom*, are as follows; That on Tuesday evening an express arrived from Commodore Mitchell to the Lords of the Admiralty, with advice, that Capt. Middleton, in the *Shark* sloop, being stationed up the Scheldt; spoke with a Dutch vessel, the master of which assured him that *Bergen-op-Zoom* was taken by storm on Sunday morning, after an obstinate resistance; which news he immediately sent to the Commodore; as neither of them had heard any firing for some time, Mr. Mitchell thought proper to send the account to their Lordships as above; which however did not gain much credit, as the Place seem'd so defensible a few days ago.

But, yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, a second express arrived from the Commodore, confirming the first, with these additional circumstances (as we have been informed) that the breaches were assaulted with the whole force of *Lowendahl*, who determined to perish, or carry the place, on which his own security so much depended. The garrison disputed every inch of ground, but the count continually poured on more troops, tho' they fell by hundreds at a time, and at last they prevailed, with a loss of kill'd and wounded almost incredible. It is said, the prince of *Saxe-Philipsdahl* is kill'd, with a great number of officers; that a son to the earl of *Pontefract*, who was a volunteer, is taken prisoner; the Baron *Cronstrom*, when he could do no more, got off in the confusion; and that General *Chanclos* had retreated with the army from the lines towards *Steenbergen*.

From the *General Evening Post*.

Yesterday morning arrived an express from Admiral Mitchell at *Flushing*, relating to the taking of *Bergen-op-Zoom* by storm: That on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, the French army, under count *Lowendahl*, enter'd that city: That the governor, the prince of *Hesse-Philipsdahl*, was kill'd: That the lord *Lempster*, eldest son of the earl of *Pomfret*, was taken prisoner: That general *Cronstrom*, with part of the Dutch forces, had found means to retire; and, That the Dutch troops in the lines, and those of the garrison who escaped, were on their march to join the Allied Army under His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*. But as this account comes only to Mr. Mitchell thro' his own private correspondence, and the government have received no advices of it, even by the mail which arrived this afternoon, either from Lord *Sandwich*, from their resident at the Hague, or directly from the place, absolute credit cannot be given to it.

From the *Whitehall Evening Post*.

By a private letter, with a mail that came this day, about one o'clock, we are positively assured that *Bergen-op-Zoom* was not taken on Sunday last. Admiral Mitchell's intelligence, as to *Bergen-op-Zoom*, is still very much suspected by some persons of distinction, who have received no account of its being taken. But it looked very suspicious yesterday, to hear some gentlemen

report it not taken, whilst their brokers were selling out their stock. This morning several considerable wagers were laid at some coffee-houses in the city, of *Bergen-op-Zoom* not taken, particularly two of twenty guineas, that were given on condition that six-pence a day should be paid for life 'til it was.

We hear that the retirement of General *Keith* from *Petersburgh* (after so long service) is owing to the revival of the antipathy of the *Russians* against all foreigners; a vice which had kept them in ignorance and obscurity, 'til the reign of *Peter the Great*; and which that Emperor and his successors seem to labour in vain to cure them effectually of.

Last Sunday four Dutch men of war, under the command of Admiral *Schryver*, arriv'd at Spithead from a cruise.

Letters from *Hanover* mention, that the levies continue in that Electorate with fresh vigour, since the five regiments set out for the *Low Countries*, in order to have fresh supplies on any emergency.

Transports are taken up at *Leith* for carrying the Earl of *Drumlaing's* regiment over to *Holland*.

## B O S T O N, November 23.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman arrived from London, at St. John's, *Newfoundland*, dated October 28, in a Passage of 5 Weeks from *Torrey*.

When I was at *Deal*, I saw a *Grizette*, where mention was made of *Bergen-op-Zoom* being taken by surprize; one of the Sally ports being left open (thought by treachery) and they put all to the sword they met, men, women and children. General *Cranthorn* narrowly escaped being taken, being obliged to fly from his bed in his shirt. Our Highland regiment, and two Scotch regiments in Dutch pay, behaved so well, that most of them were cut to pieces, fighting inch by inch, quite through the town to *Stonberg gate*, which the enemy drove them thro', and then shut it against them. Could the forces in the lines have been apprisd, it is thought they would not have carried it at all. It is said, it has cost them upwards of 22,000 men, besides the last attack. Admiral *Boscawen* is on his departure to the East Indies, with a Squadron of men of war, and 15 or 20 India men, who go doubly mann'd without cargo, and take in 3 Highland companies, and 6 more drawn from the Irish establishment, all independent, with an engineer and a train, in order to retake fort *St. George*; which if accomplished, each sailor and soldier is to have 50l. gratuity, and officers in proportion; and if they take *Pondicherry*, the plunder. Admiral *Hawk* is gone into the bay (in the *Room of Sir Peter Warren*, who is gone to *Bath*) in quest of a large fleet of trade as *Dieu* with 6 men of war. The Admiralty have been pleas'd to appoint nineteen elder captains in the navy, who serv'd this war (and have been superseded by making their superior captains admirals) to be on the footing of Rear-Admirals, and to have half pay accordingly; to say, 300l. a year salary.

By a person just come to town from the *West-Indies*, we are informed, that they have had a second hurricane there, in which a great number of vessels were lost. That the *Goisport* man of war having brought from *Antigua* to *St. Kitts* 12 sail of ships to join those there bound to *England*, 25 sail of the fleet were put ashore in the hurricane, and their sugars all lost. 'Tis said only 4 vessels rode it out, besides the *Goisport*.

We have advice from the westward, that some time last week, ten men coming on a scout from No. 4. were fired upon by a number of the enemy; upon which the men dispers'd, and only one of ten is got in; we have as yet no account what is become of the others.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 26. At a Court of Oyer and Terminer now sitting, *Patrick Burne*, *Michael Burne*, and *William Ward*, were yesterday found guilty of Burglary and Robbery, having broke open the House of Mrs. *Anne Cox* of *Moyamensing*; and sentence of Death was this Morning pronounced against them.

## ANNAPOLIS.

The SPEECH of his Excellency SAMUEL OGLESBY, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland, to both Houses of ASSEMBLY, on Tuesday, the 22d Day of December, 1747.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, I am very sensible of the inconveniencies that attend our meeting together at this season of the year, it is with great reluctance that I call you from your several Homes; but I thought it my indispensable duty to obey his Majesty's commands, which I shall lay immediately before you.

You will perceive, that his Majesty has been graciously given by the supply for our use of the American Britain, the And indeed I am in general to people French prevail distant might. This I make a ration, and give assistance requir his Excellency der in Chief the humble A May it please y E are sat as together to his Majesty We are sensible to annoy his that it is the his utmost ende any. As to our own our power shall our most graci Majestly's ener to our own sec T Gentlemen of RETURN satisfied of your fellow sub joins in partic To his Excellency The humble A May it please V E his maj gates of emly convert the kind expr ion. The inclement emly at this the bay and determined r ver his royal sience with gr We will imme your excellenc scuffle's lette be the coupon, ople we reprel Gentlemen of RETURN dress, and th er to answer a circumstance To his Excellency The humble May it please V E his M legates ed, taking u ce of Newca ing money ce, on the la all the ways



You will perceive by the extract from the Duke of Newcastle's letter, that his Majesty does not expect any money to be absolutely given by this province; but only to be raised as a pre-emptive supply for our own levies, 'till such time as the whole expense of the American troops can be laid before the parliament of Great Britain, that provision may be made for the payment thereof.

And indeed it seems necessary for the security of the American colonies in general, that all possible encouragement should be given to people to enter into his Majesty's service; for should the French prevail against those who are nearest to them, the distant might soon feel the fatal effects of such a misfortune.

This makes no doubt you will take into your serious consideration; and give it all the attention that an affair of so much importance requires.

His Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland; the humble ADDRESS of the Upper House of Assembly. May it please your Excellency,

WE are satisfied your Excellency would not have called us together at this late and severe season, but in obedience to his Majesty's command, and from your zeal to his service.

We are sensible that the French will embrace every opportunity to annoy his Majesty's dominions, and distress his subjects; and that it is the indispensable duty of all Britons to contribute their utmost endeavours to defeat the designs of so dangerous an enemy.

As to our own parts, we assure your Excellency, that nothing but our power shall ever be wanting to demonstrate our loyalty to our most gracious sovereign, or to disappoint the schemes of his Majesty's enemies against his sacred person and government, to our own security, and that of our fellow subjects.

B. TASKER, President.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

RETURN you thanks for your kind address; and am well satisfied of your zeal for his Majesty's service, and the security of our fellow subjects in general, as well as the interest of this province in particular.

SAM. OGLE.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor of Maryland;

The humble ADDRESS of the House of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the delegates of the freemen of the province of Maryland, in Assembly convened, return your excellency our sincere thanks for the kind expressions in your speech, at the opening of this session.

The inclemency of the weather has rendered the meeting in Assembly at this time very difficult, by the deepness of the snow, the bay and rivers being frozen: But our duty to his Majesty, and determined resolutions to do every thing in our power to answer his royal expectations, make us bear the present inconvenience with great cheerfulness.

We will immediately take the subject matter recommended by your excellency's speech, and the extract of the duke of Newcastle's letter, into our serious consideration; and determine thereupon, agreeable to the present circumstances of the people we represent.

EDWARD SPRIGG, Speaker.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

RETURN you my hearty thanks for your obliging address, and the resolution you express to do every thing in your power to answer his Majesty's expectations, agreeable to the present circumstances of the province.

SAM. OGLE.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor of Maryland;

The humble ADDRESS of the House of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Delegates of the freemen of Maryland, in Assembly convened, taking under our serious consideration the extract of the Duke of Newcastle's letter laid before us, recommending the advancing money for the payment of the levies raised by this province, on the late intended expedition against Canada, as well as all the ways and means in our power for complying with his

Majesty's hopes and expectations therein, beg leave, under the greatest concern, to represent to your excellency, that the vast charge and expence the people of this province have already been at, in levying, maintaining here, transporting to Albany, in the province of New York, the place of general rendezvous, and further supplying those levies with provisions there; together with the heavy taxes, and other difficulties, under which the people we represent now labour; have rendered it altogether impracticable for us to raise or advance any sum for payment of the said forces. And as no further business lies before this house, we pray your excellency will please to put an end to this meeting.

EDWARD SPRIGG, Speaker.

After which his Excellency prorogued the Assembly with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

I WISH with all my heart you could have thought of any way of answering his Majesty's expectations at this time, in relation to our own levies, agreeable to the zeal you have hitherto shewn upon the like occasions; but as you represent it impracticable for us to raise or advance any further sum for the payment of the said forces, nothing remains for me to do, but to put an end to this assembly.

Gentlemen of both Houses,

I have therefore thought fit with the advice of his lordship's council of state, to prorogue this assembly to the second Tuesday in May next: And you are to take notice you are prorogued to that day accordingly.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Schooner Charming Polly, William Billings from Boston. Cleared.

Brigt. Neptune, Allen Boyd for London.

Brigt. Mary and Elizabeth, John Harding for London.

Sloop Sea Flower, Patrick Burn for Virginia.

Ship Lydia, William Tiffin for London.

Shallop Charming Molly, Thomas Tyler for Virginia.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has removed from Joseph Richardson's to Mrs. Mary Watkins's on West River, about three Miles distant; where any Persons may have my Assistance, as a Physician or Surgeon.

December 21, 1747.

T. LINCOLN.

STOLEN out of the House of the Subscriber, in Annapolis, on Tuesday, the 22d of this Instant, the following Things, viz. One Double Doubloon; Four Pistoles; one large Gold Ring, with a Heart on it, marked T C; one large Pair of plain Silver Shoe Buckles, marked A F; one Pair of sleeve Buttons; one Pair of Knee Buckles, marked T C; one Pair of Shoe Clasps; and one Woman's Shoe Buckles.

Whoever will bring the said Things to the Subscriber, shall have Two PISTOLES Reward; or in Proportion for any Part.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE Court-House of Prince George's County being now of Wood, and very much decayed, the Shingles also being so much worn, that in driving Rains and Snow, the Records get wet; by which the Properties of all those concerned in the said Records are endangered: The Justices of the said County have therefore resolved to repair the said House, and make the Walls of Brick, having levied a Quantity of Tobacco on the Inhabitants of the said County; and have accordingly appointed us the Subscribers, to endeavour to agree with Workmen to do the said Work. And as the present Court-House is vastly too small, there is a Subscription for making such Additions, as are necessary to make the said House beautiful and convenient. The whole Work will be a considerable Job.

Any Person or Persons inclinable to undertake the same, are desired to be at Upper-Marlborough, on the 10th Day of February next; where Attendance will be given for that purpose.

EDWARD SPRIGG,

THO. MARSHALL,

FRANCIS WARING,

JOHN COOK.

December 14, 1747.



**BROKE** away, on the 13th of December, from the Ship *Edinburgh*, then in the Bay, off *Annapolis*, *James Russell* Commander; A new seven-oar'd Pinnace, with seven Oars, a Kadder, and Tiller.

Whoever will give Intelligence of the said Pinnace, to Mr. *Middleton*, in *Annapolis*, so that she may be had again, shall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, or if they will bring her to the said Mr. *Middleton*, they shall receive a Reward of *Thirty Shillings*, and reasonable Charges.

To be SOLD,

**A** LIKELY, strong, young Negro Woman, fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Sold by PUBLIC SALE, on the first Day of February next, at Queen's-Town, in Queen Anne's County, for ready Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, or good Bills, with Security;

**A** GOOD new House, and Lot, and all sorts of Household Goods thereunto belonging; with Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and sheep: The House is 36 Feet long, and 30 wide, 5 Rods upon a Floor, a Stack of Brick Chimneys in the middle, well covered with Cypress Shingles, and has a good Cellar, 25 Feet long, and 12 wide. A good new saw'd Log Stable, covered with Cypress Shingles, has a good Grainery above, which will hold 100 Bushels of Grain: a good new saw'd Frame for a House, 24 Feet long, 20 wide, and 9 Feet high; also a Thousand Feet of good quarter'd inch Plank; a good Shuffleboard Table; a good Nine Pin Alley, with good Nine-Pins and Bowl; likewise a good Garden. Any Person inclined to purchase, and will meet on the Premises any Time before the Sale, may have them very reasonably. *THOMAS COOPER.*

**N**OW in the Hands of the Subscriber, Ranger in *Prince George's* County, the following Creatures, viz. A small grey Horse, branded thus, SW on the near Buttock, and off Shoulder; also a grey Mare, branded thus, LI on the near Shoulder, and Thigh; likewise a dark bay Stallion, branded thus, O H on the off Side.

The Owners of said Creatures, may have them again, paying the Charges, and proving their Property.

*MARSHALL DAVIS.*

To be Sold by the Printer hereof,

**POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK**, for the Year of our LORD, 1748.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given.

**T**HAT the Justices of *Anne-Arundel* County, will, at the County Court, to be held at *Annapolis*, the second Tuesday of March next, agree with any Person capable, for the Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at that Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed per Order,

*JOHN BAICE, Clerk.*

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Smith's Accounts, or otherwise, are once more desired to come and pay off their respective Balances, or may expect immediate Trouble, from

*JOHN CONNER.*

Just Published, (Price 6s. 6d.)

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

**T**HE **LAW** made at the last Session of Assembly of this Province.

**A**LL Masters of Vessels, or others, may be supply'd with a good SHIP-BREAD, by the Subscriber, at his Bake-house, in *Annapolis*. *JOHN CHALMERS.*

**R**UN away about a Year since, from *Talbot* River, of *Baltimore* County, near *Jeppa*, a lusty Negro Man, named *Ben*, Country born, about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Kersey Jacket, and an old Pair of Sailor's Trowsers, no Stockings nor Shoes. Any Sheriff to whose Custody the said Negro is committed, is desired to give Notice to his said Master.

*TABROT RISTRAW.*

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by *JONAS GREEN*, Print-Master, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

TO BE SOLD,

**T**HE House and Lot in *Kilkenny* Town, in *Anne-Arundel* County, near *Queen-Anne* Town, whereon *William Rawlings* lately liv'd, it being a good House, and a convenient Place for an Ordinary; an Inspecting House being appointed by Act of Assembly to be built near to it.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may be informed of the Terms of Sale, by enquiring of the Subscriber, living near *South-River* Church.

*JOSEPH HANSLAT WARMA.*

**TO BE SOLD**, by the Subscriber, at his Shop in *Annapolis*, **TOBACCO** Manufactured, by a very good Tobaccoist lately arrived from *Scotland*; Cut and Dried, Snag, Vg, Tan; and Snuff, very little, if any thing, inferior to the best Scotch Snuff. Any Persons may be supplied with what Quantities they think fit, and at very reasonable Rates.

*JOHN LEC.*

NOTICE is hereby given,

**T**HAT the Subscriber keeps a FERRY over *Sent* River, above *London* Town, where good Attendance is given; and it is a much leveller and nearer Road for Gentlemen passing, and repassing, from *Queen Anne*, to *Annapolis*, than to go over the Ferry at *London* Town. The said Ferry is passable in any Wind.

*RICHARD MACKENZIE.*

**J**UST Imported by the Subscriber, variety of coarse and fine *Lisle* Linens, *Osnabrigs*, Checks, *Manchester* Wares and Cheeses, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Half Thicks, Fries, Bays, Striped Flannels, and *Wesley* Cottons, Nails and Iron Ware of all sorts, &c. Also a quantity of fine Salt. All to be sold at reasonable Rates in Wholesale or Retail.

**A**LL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber on open Accounts, are desired to call and pay their Balances, or give Notes for the same, on or before the first Day of January next, to save further Trouble to

*JAMES DICE.*

**R**AN away from *William Mackenzie*, of *Baltimore* County, near the head of *Back-River*, the 27th of September last, a lusty Country Born Negro Man named *Will*; he has a scar on his Cheek occasion'd by a Burn when he was a Child.

Any Sheriff, into whose Custody the said Negro may be committed, is desired immediately to give Notice to his said Master,

*WILLIAM MACKENZIE.*

TO BE SOLD,

**A**TRACT of Land called *Blowbury*, containing 400 Acres, lying in the Precincts of *Great Choptank* in *Talbot* County; it was taken up by, and Patented to, *Richard Hopewell*, and adjoins to a Tract called *The Irish Discovery*, which joins to a Tract called *Baker's Plains*, which last mentioned Tract has been lately proved.

Any Person inclining to Purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in *St. Mary's* County, near the Mouth of *Patuxent* River.

*JOSEPH HOPWELL.*

**J**UST IMPORTED from *Glasgow*, by *James Johnson*, in the *Snow* *St. Andrew*, and to be Sold at his Store in *Annapolis*, by the Subscriber,

**A** LARGE Cargo of European Goods, consisting of Cotton, *Osnabrigs*, Blanketts, Rugs, Kerseys, Broad Cloths, *English* and *Scotch* Half-thicks, Check Linens of all sorts, *Irish* Linens, Stripes, Hollands, Bed-Ticking, Tartans, Blanketting, Yarn Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Leather Breeches, Linen Handkerchiefs, Men and Women's Worsted and Thread Stockings, Men and Women's Shoes and Pumps, Negroes Falls and Brogues, Gun-Powder and Shot, Nails, broad and narrow Hoes, all sorts of Axes, Ironmongery, Stationary, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c. Calicoes, homalms, and sundry sorts of India, and other Goods, too tedious to be mentioned.

*ROBERT SWAN.*

**N. B.** All Persons Indebted to the said *James Johnson*, as well before as since his Departure from *Maryland*, are once more desired to settle and pay off their respective Balances. And any Person having a quantity of Shippable Tobacco on hand, for present Sale, may have either Goods or Money for it, by treating with

*ROBERT SWAN.*

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, December 30, 1747.

## Conclusion of

An ESSAY on the Means of Improving the Trade of MARYLAND.

WHEN the People grow numerous, and come to want Territory, so that all cannot be employed in Agriculture, the rest must necessarily betake themselves to Manufactures, for Want of other Business; and then, and not 'til then, these Towns will be considerable. But Posterity will reap an infinite Advantage, from the wise Precaution of their Ancestors in laying them out; as it will oblige them to build in the most commodious Situations, and in a regular beautiful Manner.

OUR many Rivers are now, and will be for several Ages, an insuperable Obstacle to the Growth of any great Place of Trade, while it is left to shift for itself, unassisted by the Legislature: But under the Regulation proposed, those very Rivers, as they all run into the finest Bay in the World, would soon raise two Ports, one on each Side of it, into much greater Places of Trade than Philadelphia; for as there is little Difference in the Expence of carrying Goods seventeen or seventy Miles by Water, the remotest Plantations would find very near the same Advantage in sending their Produce to one or other of the Capitals as the nearest: And therefore, every Man in the Province might equally contribute by his Labour to the Exports, which would then be four Times more from each Port, than they can possibly amount to from Philadelphia.

Lastly, THESE two Ports would soon become the Seats of Learning, as well as of Commerce. There Academies should be established; for the various Branches of Science requiring many different Professors, they cannot all be supported with a Decency suitable to their Characters, but by a great Number of rich Pupils, which a trading City can never want. Athens was the Center of the Commerce, as well as of the Literature, of ancient Greece.

BESIDES, without the Advantage of a learned and polite Conversation, which a wealthy populous Town will always furnish, the Knowledge derived from Books is often very crude, and generally more troublesome than ornamental or useful. Letters, says the wise Lord Bacon, do not sufficiently teach their own Use; but that is Wisdom, beyond and above them, gained by Observation.

THUS I have endeavoured to make it appear (and I hope it does, with the Light and Evidence of an Axiom), that the Execution of this Scheme, than which none was ever more simple, or less complex, would not only introduce Riches, but also Learning and Politeness, amongst us in a short Time.

THO' every Member of Society is immediately interested in the good or ill State of its Trade; yet there are none so much affected by it as the Landholders. Take a View of the Globe, and you will find, that on every Part of it they are rich or poor according to the Nature and Extent of the Commerce carried on amongst them; which, therefore, demands their particular Attention, wherever they have a Share in the Legislature.

THE proper Business of Merchants is, to buy as cheap, and to sell as dear, as they can; and so they have little Occasion to trouble their Heads with the Theory of Commerce: Yet, if they were acquainted with the Subject, it would be imprudent to rely blindly on their Advice; for they may, and often do, gain by a Trade that is ruinous to the Country they reside in. From all which I conclude, that in every Society,

where the Bulk of the Property is in Land, the Proprietors of it are the only fit Persons to watch and regulate the Motions of Traffick.

THE End of this Essay will be fully answered, if, by any Hints in it, the landed Gentlemen of this Province, should be led to consider the Nature and Genius of Commerce; a Study as delightful in Speculation, as it is useful in Practice; for then they would soon fall upon the properest Measures of improving their natural Advantages of Soil and Situation, which are greater, much greater, than any other People that we have seen, read, or heard of, enjoys. Moreover, they should consider, that Liberty has not a greater Friend than Trade; for even in an arbitrary Government, when that happens to flourish, the Administration stands corrected by it.

TO conclude, as I think it must appear visible in every Part of this Work, that the Writer had no other Object in View than the Prosperity of Maryland, as connected with the Interest of his Mother Country, he makes no Doubt, but that the involuntary Errors he may have committed will be censured with Candour; and therefore, any further Apology for them seems unnecessary.

## HAGUE, September 11.

Yesterday a courier passed by here from Turin, in his way to London, by whose dispatches we learn, that the Austrian and Piedmontese army began to march on the 15th of last month from Coni towards Dermont, which is the prelude of important events in those parts. A Journal has been published here of what passed at Genoa, and the state of that name, between the 11th of April last, and the 23d of July; that is, between the invasion of the valleys of Polcevera and Bisagno by the Austrians and Piedmontese, and their retreat out of those valleys. In this Journal, among many other things, we have the following deplorable picture of the country round that capital.

"Sestri, Cornigliano, and the villages of the valley of Polcevera, which are occupied by the enemies troops, are utterly ruined. These Places, where art had been exhausted to embellish nature, that country, before the delight of citizens and the admiration of strangers, presents no object now but of grief and misery. All round a frightful spectacle, the monuments of the ferocity of Croats, Wallachians, &c. The trees are cut down, or torn up by the roots; the gardens destroyed, and thrown into confusion, the statues which adorned them, mutilated and broke to pieces. Those palaces, which had cost immense sum, superb palaces, with gold and marble, displayed the prize of beauty, with the paintings and other ornaments, are now heaps of ashes and ruins, or so stripped and destroyed that they cannot be look'd on without horror. The other houses, as well in the towns and villages, as the open country, where there were continually an infinite number, are either burnt to the ground, or have only the walls standing. Every thing has been carried off, so much as the doors, window shutters, Glasses, and even the Frames."

Leghorn, August 19. Last Saturday night a numerous convoy put to sea from this port, composed of near 10000 great and small, laden with all manner of provisions to Genoa, and escorted by two galleys, and some armed vessels, which the republic had sent thither for that purpose. The next morning they were met and attacked by some English men of war, who dispersed the whole fleet, only the two galleys escaping very much shattered with about 9 of their convoy, the rest having been taken, or obliged to gain the coast, where they are close blocked up. Thirteen have been sent in here by the English, and others to Savona.



LONDON, September 3.

*Extrait of a Letter from the Hague, dated August 24.*

"Count Lowendahl has put every method in practice in order to succeed in the taking Bergen-op-Zoom; amongst the rest he has not omitted making use of corruption, which on many occasions has served the bad purposes of the court of France. We are assured that a few days ago a captain came to acquaint General Crauford, that he had been certainly informed that the besiegers would, the night following, at a certain hour, and with so many troops, attack such a part of the counter-scarp. After having inform'd his excellency of all the circumstances, which he said had come to his knowledge by means of a spy whom he had employed, he added that he might have the honour of defending the post threatened. The general answered that nothing was more just than his request. The officer, whose turn it was to command that night in the place that was to be attacked, hearing of what had passed, came to acquaint the general that he thought himself but ill used, in being deprived of the opportunity of signalizing himself, and that in short it was doing him injustice. The general thought there was reason in what he alleged, and to prevent a misunderstanding between the two captains, he caused them to draw lots for the command, which favoured him whose turn it was to mount guard. The general inform'd him of every thing, and caus'd a detachment to advance to second him. The besiegers made the attack at the hour, and in the place foretold, and were received as if they had been expected, and consequently oblig'd to take to their heels, crying out *no bien, nos senos en la tra is. Zounds!* we are again betray'd. This again plainly shews, that this is not the only time they had made use of the same expedient, and without success. Our generals were in like manner betrayed in the attack upon Wou, which was so well regulated a scene, that in case it had not been by treachery discovered, it would infallibly have occasioned the raising the siege.

*An Extrait of a Letter from a French Partizan. at the Hague, dated September 8, 1747.*

The Duke d'Ayen, who is commonly full of drollery and humour, and who has at the Dutch Gazettes lent him, very often entertains the French King with reading them to him. After having received one, which gave an account of many advantages gained by the garrison of Bergen op Zoom over the besiegers, of the great plenty they enjoy in that city, and of the difficulties Count Lowendahl had to encounter, and the scarcity that there was of all necessaries in his army; he gravely said at the king's table, before all the Generals, I am very sorry for poor Count Lowendahl. His Majesty looking at him earnestly, said, Why are you sorry for him? Does he want People? No, Sir, answered the Duke, he has too many by half. How is that, replied the King, laughing? However, if it is so, I will give you his command, and 10,000 men more, provided that you will engage to take Bergen op Zoom by the 15th of September, that I may then be at leisure to return to Paris. To which the Duke replied, Notwithstanding the Inclination I have to acquire glory, I cannot accept of the offer, because I should fail in the attempt, as will plainly appear by these papers: At the same time taking out of his pocket the Hague Gazette, with some others, he afterwards went on and said, You will there see that the army of M. Lowendahl wants bread, beer, and even water. The Gazettes were actually read, at which the King and the Lords at table were very much diverted; and then said, If this is true that my troops want necessaries, they will acquire great glory in taking Bergen op Zoom, whilst the enemy never goes to fight without their bellies full of beer, wine and Geneva.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER, August 17, 1747.  
To the worthy Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

Gentlemen,

"Having been at London when you did me the honour to elect me one of your representatives in parliament for this honourable city, which prevented the paying my acknowledgements to you sooner, for so great a favour: Permit me now to do it, and to return you my sincerest thanks for this distinguish'd mark of your regard; and to assure you, that I shall make it my study to merit your good opinion, by discharging the important trust you have been pleas'd to repose in me, in such manner as will be most conducive to the true interest of my country in general, and of this great city in particular.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most faithful,

And obedient humble Servant,

P. WARREN.

We hear that it will be proposed in the ensuing session of parliament, that all tickets for admitting persons into plays, operas, assemblies, conferences, balls, and all other diversions, shall be printed upon double suspensory stamps; that such as are in any and all other circumstances, may more effectually contribute to the service of the public; and that such who inconsiderately waste their fortunes in an idle and prodigal pursuit of pleasure, may by this means be oblig'd to do something for the benefit of posterity, of which they are so forgetful in their recesses. It is also said, that a further duty will be laid upon cards and dice, and that other instruments of luxury will be taxed; which is certainly far more reasonable than any thing any new duties on the necessities of life.

Last Friday an honest farmer, within a mile of Sherburn, facing a neighbouring square in too close conjunction with his wife, took care to send him home disabled from doing the like kind office for the future; but his hopes, that with a little instruction, he may be qualify'd for a good trade for the opera.

By a gentleman who lived some time at Bergen op Zoom we are inform'd, that in the church, which is demolished, there was a fine painted window, which Louis XIV. once offered 50 millions of florins for, and which is now shatter'd to pieces. A French florin is 1 s. 6 d.

One thousand informers, it is said, are ordered to be tried before the commissioners of excise, against persons selling spirituous liquors without a license.

Letters from Hanover mention, that the levies continue in that election with fresh vigour, since the five regiments set out for the Low Countries, in order to have fresh supplies upon any emergency.

Sept. 8. The last letters from Liege, dated the 5th instant, say, they were excessively alarmed at the French king's headquarters, at the bold attempt of a party of Hussars, who had carried off an entire guard from Gangelberg, near Tongre, after killing the officer who command'd in chief, who refused to submit or part with his arms.

We have accounts from several places, of most dreadful storms of thunder and lightning during the late sultry weather; but what is more uncommon, a column of water fell in Burgundy during one of the storms, which did great damage at Noy, where the best Burgundy wine grows, and killed twelve or fifteen persons.

Private letters from Holland, of good authority, say, that an English general, who commanded a body of troops of the last nation near Hult, has exerted himself with great vigour, to procure sufficient evidence against Governor of the Dutch fortresses, for endeavouring treacherously to put the town into the possession of the French, with 3000 English troops in it. The same advices add, that a speedy enquiry will be made into the conduct of those governments, who scandalously delivered up so many fortifications, almost without any resistance. General Crauford is nominated president of that court.

General Hulse set out this day for the Allied army.

Sept. 10. The lords of the admiralty have appointed Captain Greary to be commander of the Calloeden, a new 74 gun ship, which was launch'd yesterday at Deptford: She is esteemed as compleatly built ship of that force in the royal navy. The effigy of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is curiously carved and gilt at her stern, in memory of the victory gained over the rebels at Culloden.

On Friday the following men of war sailed from Plymouth to the westward, under the command of rear admiral chamberlain, viz. the Princess Louise, Nottingham, Despatch, Tilbury, Rags, Romney, Oxford, Dover, and Speedwell sloop.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) October 26.

By Capt. Richard Stiles, who arrived here a few days ago from New-Province, we hear, that on the second instant, a terrible hurricane was felt there, that lasted about 16 hours, in which 14 vessels were drove ashore, but 20 of them may be got off again; that the small galley, mentioned in a former paper to be taken from the French by a small privateer belonging to, and commanded by Capt. Richard Thompson of that island, having been fitted out by the said Thompson, had taken and brought in then a large Spanish ship, with a considerable quantity of treasure and a valuable cargo, supposed to be worth 50,000 l. sterling: That there have been several other prizes brought in there, amongst them five English vessels retaken, one of them brig from Liverpool, and a sloop from Jamaica for Philadelphia, which will be lost; the 3 others Capt. Stiles knows not.

By a vessel from Frederica, we hear, that one of the privateers belonging to that place, has retaken Capt. Campbell's schooner of Port Royal, and had an engagement, about 3 weeks ago, with a Spanish privateer brig. of 10 carriage guns, that had a large

large ship commanded by were a His Majesty's Port Royal, November 1747, a schooner, of this wads board off, but an p undering. Majesty's the northward.

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large ship in company, suppos'd to be the European, lately commanded by Capt. Wright: That the brig's sails and rigging were all torn to pieces, yet she escaped.

His Majesty's ship the Adventure, Capt. Hamar, is arriv'd at Port Royal; having lost all her masts in the late bad weather.

November 2. On Sunday morning last a black Spanish privateer sloop from the Havannah, fell in with 4 sail of our coasting schooners, the hindmost of which (belonging to Isaac Maszyck, Esq; of this tow.) they chas'd into Spencer's inlet, and afterwards boarded her with their launch, and would have carried her off, but an easterly wind setting in, and a flood tide, they, after pundering, and cutting a hole in her side, quitted her. His Majesty's ship the Alabough, is not yet returned from the northward.

BOSTON, November 30.

The beginning of last week we had a violent storm at N. E. in which Capt. Coverly in a brigantine from New-Providence, bound to this place, was stove to pieces on the rocks, a little to the eastward of Marblehead, and all the people (11 in number) drowned, except one young man, who was preserved in a very remarkable manner.

In the same storm, Capt. Hewet, in a ship from Newcastle, bound hither, was cast away near Scituate: As soon as the ship struck (being an old crazy French bottom) she parted in two, the lower part continuing among the rocks, but the upper part and deck, on which the people were, all standing, floated ashore, by which they all saved their lives, except three men and a boy, who were washed off, and unfortunately drowned.

By a vessel arrived at Marblehead in 6 weeks from Lisbon, we have advice, that an English man of war, and a privateer of the same nation, had taken a Spanish man of war, or galleon, of 74 guns, bound from the West Indies, doubtless very rich, and were going in with her, when this vessel was coming out.

We hear also, that this vessel confirms the news of Bergen op Zoom being taken by the French.

We hear from Dedham, that on the 12th instant, was married there, Mr. Joseph Ellis, in the 82 year of his age, to Mrs. Saffarah Smith, in the 68th year of her age: There are now living of their children, grand children, and great grand children, one Hundred and eighteen. Mr. Ellis is now married to his third wife, and the children, grand children, and great grand children, by them all, which are now living, are two hundred and thirty.

NEWPORT (Rhode Island, November, 14.

Polippus Hammond arrived here this Day from Africa, and relates as follows: "On the 4th Instant, being in the Latitude 32, about south south east from Nantucket Island, seeing a wreck, I hoisted out out my small boat, and went in it, and found it had been a sloop, the mast, bowsprit, and quarter deck being gone, the timber leads, forward and stern, were all that were above water; she had a white bottom, a blue stern and hant, four cabin windows, with a white moulding round the windows, two timber heads on the stern, a plank sheer as far as the quarter deck went; her timbers look'd almost new, and as if she had not been in that condition long: I judge her to be about 60 tons, tho' it is uncertain, there being so little of her above water. There was hanging at her main sheet block a sounding line (marked 9 -- 10 foot and 2 fathom, and so on) in a conger, and in it some Carolina mofs, and a red cloth jacket double breasted, the skirts lined with red shalloon, the body and sleeves with a blue and white strip'd linnen, the fore-parts and pocket flaps bound with a cord.

NEW-YORK, November 16.

Saturday last arrived here Capt. White, in a snow, in 9 weeks from the 11th of May, who sailed from England the 14th of June last, in a new snow built here bound for Virginia; and was taken a week after she was out, off Cape Clear, by a French Privateer of 46 Guns, who after plundering his vessel, turned her adrift, and carried him, with all the men, with them to the coast of Guinea (where they were going to cruize) and on the 26th of July following, they took a snow (belonging to Liverpool, Capt. Threlfall master; and after plundering her of every thing of value, they gave her to Capt. White, and several of the prisoners, to go home in; but kept Capt. Threlfall still with them.

Nov. 30. By Capt. Quiereau, who arrived yesterday in 17 days from St. Kitts, we have a confirmation of the news via Boston, of a second hurricane in the West Indies on the 24th day of October last, wherein upwards of twenty sail of vessels were entirely lost at St. Kitts; one of which was a sloop of Capt. Lindsey's, bound to this port; one large ship unknown, sunk at her anchors, and every soul on board perished.

We have also an account by this vessel, that the privateer brig. Speedwell, Capt. Bevan, of this port, was cast away a few days after the hurricane, at Sandy island at Antigua, in the night, being the place where the Weymouth man of war was lost about two years ago; the Weymouth's stern being yet standing, the Speedwell's men took it to be a sail, and thereupon made up to it, whereupon unhappily they caught a Tartar: The men were all saved.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

By a Letter from Conrad Weiser, Esq; interpreter to this province, who attended the Ohio Indians at the late treaty here, there is advice, that since his return home, he had received good intelligence, that the Gchedugichroanus, and the Runategwechichroanus, two strong nations of Indians, who live westward of the lake, not far from Mississippi, have been induced by the French to take up their hatchet against the English; and some time last summer several hundreds of them were on their march to make incursions on this and the neighbouring provinces: But meeting with the Twig-twees, who told them, if they attacked the English, who were allies of the Six Nations, it would be the same thing as declaring war against those nations, they were prevailed on to return back again. By this instance we see of what importance the friendship of the Six Nations is to us, and the mischiefs that may attend their present dissatisfaction at the English management of the war, if proper measures are not taken to remove it, and prevent their being gained over by the French. Had those western Indians proceeded on their march, and dividing into parties of 20 or 30, as their manner is, cut off here and there a few families of the out inhabitants of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the condition it would have put all our settlers into, is easier to be imagined than expressed. How necessary therefore is it, that we should be every where armed and provided for defence.

December 10. Saturday last Patrick and Michael Burns were executed here for felony; William Ward, who was condemned with them for the same fact, was reprieved at the gallows, and remanded back to prison.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY sober Person, of a good Character, and capable of instructing Children in the ENGLISH TONGUE, may meet with suitable Encouragement from the Subscriber, in Talbot County.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Annapolis, December 28, 1747.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT whereas the ship Allen, Capt. Sessions, sail'd from Annapolis, Sept. the 5th, with a Cargo of 437 Hogheads of Tobacco, consign'd to Messrs. Richard Oswald and James Johnson; and whereas at that time the Bills of Lading could only be fill'd up with Premium of Insurance if made: Therefore these are to certify all concerned, that I have this Day received a Letter per the Creighton, from Mr. Richard Oswald, bearing Date August 29th, advising, he had made Insurance for 400 Hogheads, on Account said ship and Cargo, at Five Pounds per Hoghead.

ROBERT SWAN.

To be sold by the Subscriber, for the Benefit of the Estate of Thomas Gassaway, deceased, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or current Money;

A TRACT of Land, lying in the Forks of Patuxent River, called Hammond and Geist, containing Five Hundred Acres.

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,  
Son of THOMAS.

To be sold by the Subscriber, Administrator of Thomas Gassaway, deceased, on Wednesday, the 10th of February next, at the House of Joshua Gray;

A TRACT of Land, called Piny Groves, containing by Estimation, 250 Acres, lying on the North side of Severn River. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has removed from Joseph Richardson's to Mrs. Mary Watkins's on West River, about three Miles distant; where any Persons may have my Assistance, as a Physician or Surgeon.

December 21, 1747.

T. LANGRAN.



LONDON, September 3.

*Extrait of a Letter from the Hague, dated August 24.*

"Count Lowendahl has put every method in practice in order to succeed in the taking Bergen-op-Zoom; amongst the rest he has not omitted making use of corruption, which on many occasions has served the bad purposes of the court of France. We are assured that a few days ago a captain came to acquaint General Cronstrom, that he had been certainly informed that the besiegers would, the night following, at a certain hour, and with so many troops, attack such a part of the counter-scarpe. After having inform'd his excellency of all the circumstances, which he said had come to his knowledge by means of a spy whom he had employed, he asked that he might have the honour of defending the post threatened. The general answered that nothing was more just than his request. The officer, whose turn it was to command that night in the place that was to be attacked, hearing of what had passed, came to acquaint the general that he thought himself but ill used, in being deprived of the opportunity of signalizing himself, and that in short it was doing him injustice. The general thought there was reason in what he alleged, and to prevent a misunderstanding between the two captains, he caused them to draw lots for the command, which favoured him whose turn it was to mount guard. The general informed him of every thing, and caused a detachment to advance to second him. The besiegers made the attack at the hour, and in the place foretold, and were received as if they had been expected, and consequently obliged to take to their heels, crying out *morbleu, nous sommes encore traïs*. Zounds! we are again betray'd. This again plainly shews, that this is not the only time they had made use of the same expedient, and without success. Our generals were in like manner betrayed in the attack upon Wou, which was so well regulated a scene, that in case it had not been by treachery discovered, it would infallibly have occasioned the raising the siege.

*An Extrait of a Letter from a French Partizan, at the Hague, dated September 8, 1747.*

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And obedient humble Servant,  
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We hear from Dedham, that on the 12th instant, was married there, Mr. Joseph Ellis, in the 82 year of his age, to Mrs. Susannah Smith, in the 68th year of her age : There are now living of their children, grand children, and great grand children, one Hundred and eighteen. Mr. Ellis is now married to his third wife, and the children, grand children, and great grand children, by them all, which are now living, are two hundred and thirty.

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Polippus Hammond arrived here this Day from Africa, and relates as follows : " On the 4th Instant, being in the Latitude 32, about south south east from Nantucket Island, seeing a wreck, I hoisted out out my small boat, and went in it, and found it had been a sloop, the mast, bowsprit, and quarter deck being gone, the timber heads, forward and stern, were all that were above water ; she had a white bottom, a blue stern and hant, four cabin windows, with a white moulding round the windows, two timber heads on the stern, a plank sheer as far as the quarter deck went ; her timbers look'd almost new, and as if she had not been in that condition long : I judge her to be about 60 tons, tho' it is uncertain, there being so little of her above water. There was hanging at her main sheet block a sounding line (marked 9 -- 10 foot and 2 fathom, and so on) in a conger, and in it some Carolina moss, and a red cloth jacket double breasted, the skirts lined with red shalloon, the body and sleeves with a blue and white strip'd linnen, the fore-parts and pocket flaps bound with a cord.

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Saturday last arrived here Capt. White, in a snow, in 9 weeks from the Isle of May, who sailed from England the 14th of June last, in a new snow built here bound for Virginia ; and was taken a week after she was out, off Cape Clear, by a French Privateer of 46 Guns, who after plundering his vessel, turned her adrift, and carried him, with all the men, with them to the coast of Guinea (where they were going to cruize) and on the 26th of July following, they took a snow (belonging to Liverpool, Capt. Threlfall master ; and after plundering her of every thing of value, they gave her to Capt. White, and several of the prisoners, to go home in ; but kept Capt. Threlfall still with them.

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We have also an account by this vessel, that the privateer brig. Speedwell, Capt. Bevan, of this port, was cast away a few days after the hurricane, at Sandy Island at Antigua, in the night, being the place where the Weymouth man of war was lost about two years ago ; the Weymouth's stern being yet standing, the Speedwell's men took it to be a sail, and thereupon made up to it, whereupon unhappily they caught a Tartar : The men were all saved.

#### PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

By a Letter from Conrad Weiser, Esq; interpreter to this province, who attended the Ohio Indians at the late treaty here, there is advice, that since his return home, he had received good intelligence, that the Gechdagechroanus, and the Runategwechschuanus, two strong nations of Indians, who live westward of the lakes, not far from Mississippi, have been induced by the French to take up their hatchet against the English ; and some time last summer several hundreds of them were on their march to make incursions on this and the neighbouring provinces : But meeting with the Twig-twees, who told them, if they attacked the English, who were allies of the Six Nations, it would be the same thing as declaring war against those nations, they were prevailed on to return back again. By this instance we see of what importance the friendship of the Six Nations is to us, and the mischiefs that may attend their present dissatisfaction at the English management of the war, if proper measures are not taken to remove it, and prevent their being gained over by the French. Had those western Indians proceeded on their march, and dividing into parties of 20 or 30, as their manner is, cut off here and there a few families of the out inhabitants of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the condition it would have put all our frontiers into, is easier to be imagined than expressed. How necessary therefore is it, that we should be every where armed and provided for defence.

December 10. Saturday last Patrick and Michael Burns were executed here for felony ; William Ward, who was condemned with them for the same fact, was reprieved at the gallows, and remanded back to prison.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY sober Person, of a good Character, and capable of instructing Children in the ENGLISH TONGUE, may meet with suitable Encouragement from the Subscriber, in Talbot County.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAINE.

Annapolis, December 28, 1747.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT whereas the ship Allen, Capt. Sessions, sail'd from Annapolis, Sept. the 5th, with a Cargo of 437 Hogheads of Tobacco, consign'd to Messrs. Richard Oswald and James Johnson ; and whereas at that time the Bills of Lading could only be fill'd up with Premium of Insurance if made : Therefore these are to certify all concerned, that I have this Day received a Letter per the Creighton, from Mr. Richard Oswald, bearing Date August 29th, advising, he had made Insurance for 400 Hogheads, on Account said ship and Cargo, at Five Pounds per Hoghead.

ROBERT SWAN.

To be sold by the Subscriber, for the Ben: fit of the Estate of Thomas Gassaway, deceased, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or current Money :

A TRACT of Land, lying in the Forks of Patuxent River, called Hammond and Geist, containing Five Hundred Acres.

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,  
Son of THOMAS.

To be sold by the Subscriber, Administrator of Thomas Gassaway, deceased, on Wednesday, the 10th of February next, at the House of Joshua Gray :

A TRACT of Land, called Pine Groves, containing by Estimation, 250 Acres, lying on the North side of Severn River. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Subscriber has removed from Joseph Richardson's to Mrs. Mary Watkins's on West River, about three Miles distant ; where any Persons may have my Assistance, as a Physician or Surgeon.

December 21, 1747.

T. LINCOLN.



L O N D O N, September 3.

*Extra of a Letter from the Hague, dated August 24.*

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Saturday last arrived here Capt. White, in a snow, in 9 weeks from the Isle of May, who sailed from England the 14th of June last, in a new snow built here bound for Virginia; and was taken a week after she was out, off Cape Clear, by a French Privateer of 46 Guns, who after plundering his vessel, turned her adrift, and carried him, with all the men, with them to the coast of Guinea (where they were going to cruize) and on the 26th of July following, they took a snow (belonging to Liverpool, Capt. Threlfall master; and after plundering her of every thing of value, they gave her to Capt. White, and several of the prisoners, to go home in; but kept Capt. Threlfall still with them.

Nov. 30. By Capt. Quieresu, who arrived yesterday in 17 days from St. Kitts, we have a confirmation of the news via Boston, of a second hurricane in the West Indies on the 24th day of October last, wherein upwards of twenty sail of vessels were entirely lost at St. Kitts; one of which was a sloop of Capt. Lindsey's, bound to this port; one large ship unknown, sunk at her anchors, and every soul on board perished.

We have also an account by this vessel, that the privateer brig. Spedwell, Capt. Bevan, of this port, was cast away a few days after the hurricane, at Sandy island at Antigua, in the night, being the place where the Weymouth man of war was lost about two years ago; the Weymouth's stern being yet standing, the Spedwell's men took it to be a sail, and thereupon made up to it, whereupon unhappily they caught a Tartar: The men were all saved.

#### PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

By a Letter from Conrad Weiser, Esq; interpreter to this province, who attended the Ohio Indians at the late treaty here, there is advice, that since his return home, he had received good intelligence, that the Gechdugchroanus, and the Runategwechfuchuanus, two strong nations of Indians, who live westward of the lake, not far from Mississippi, have been induced by the French to take up their hatchet against the English; and some time last summer several hundreds of them were on their march to make incursions on this and the neighbouring provinces: But meeting with the Twig-twees, who told them, if they attacked the English, who were allies of the Six Nations, it would be the same thing as declaring war against those nations, they were prevailed on to return back again. By this instance we see of what importance the friendship of the Six Nations is to us, and the mischiefs that may attend their present dissatisfaction at the English management of the war, if proper measures are not taken to remove it, and prevent their being gained over by the French. Had those western Indians proceeded on their march, and dividing into parties of 20 or 30, as their manner is, cut off here and there a few families of the out inhabitants of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the condition it would have put all our sisters into, is easier to be imagined than expressed. How necessary therefore is it, that we should be every where armed and provided for defence.

December 10. Saturday last Patrick and Michael Burns were executed here for felony; William Ward, who was condemned with them for the same fact, was reprieved at the gallows, and remanded back to prison.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY sober Person, of a good Character, and capable of instructing Children in the ENGLISH TONGUE, may meet with suitable Encouragement from the Subscriber, in Talbot County.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Annapolis, December 28, 1747.

#### NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT whereas the ship Allen, Capt. Sessions, sail'd from Annapolis, Sept. the 5th, with a Cargo of 437 Hogheads of Tobacco, consign'd to Messrs. Richard Oswald and James Johnson; and whereas at that time the Bills of Lading could only be fill'd up with Premium of Insurance if made: Therefore these are to certify all concerned, that I have this Day received a Letter per the Creighton, from Mr. Richard Oswald, bearing Date August 29th, advising, he had made Insurance for 400 Hogheads, on Account said ship and Cargo, at Five Pounds per Hoghead.

ROBERT SWAN.

To be sold by the Subscriber, for the Ben: fit of the Estate of Thomas Gassaway, deceased, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or current Money;

A TRACT of Land, lying in the Forks of Patuxent River, called Hammond and Geist, containing Five Hundred Acres.

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,  
Son of THOMAS.

To be sold by the Subscriber, Administrator of Thomas Gassaway, deceased, on Wednesday, the 10th of February next, at the House of Joshua Gray;

A TRACT of Land, called Pine Groves, containing by Estimation, 250 Acres, lying on the North side of Severn River. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN GASSAWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has removed from Joseph Richardson's to Mrs. Mary Watkins's on West River, about three Miles distant; where any Persons may have my Assistance, as a Physician or Surgeon.

December 21, 1747.

T. LINNAN.



**STOLEN** out of the House of the Subscriber, in *Annapolis*, on Tuesday, the 22d of this Instant, the following Things, viz. One Double Doubleloon; Four Pistoles; an English Crown Piece; one large Gold Ring, with a Heart on it, marked T C; one large Pair of plain Silver Shoe Buckles, marked A F; one Pair of Silver Buttons; one Pair of Knee Buckles, marked T C; one Pair of Shoe Clasps; and one Woman's Shoe Buckle. The Money was in a green Purse.

Whoever will bring the said Things to the Subscriber, shall have Two Pistoles Reward; or in Proportion for any Part.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

**THE** Court-House of Prince George's County being now of Wood, and very much decayed, the Shingles also being so much worn, that in driving Rains and Snow, the Records get wet; by which the Properties of all those concerned in the said Records are endangered; The Justices of the said County have therefore resolved to repair the said House, and make the Walls of Brick, having levied a Quantity of Tobacco on the Inhabitants of the said County; and have accordingly appointed us the Subscribers, to endeavour to agree with Workmen to do the said Work. And as the present Court-House is vastly too small, there is a Subscription for making such Additions, as are necessary to make the said House beautiful and convenient. The whole Work will be a considerable Job.

Any Person or Persons inclinable to undertake the same, are desired to be at *Upper-Marlborough*, on the 20th Day of February next; where Attendance will be given for that Purpose.

EDWARD SPRIGG,  
THO. MARSHALL,  
FRANCIS WARING,  
JOHN COOKE.

December 14, 1747.

**NOTICE** is hereby given,

**THAT** the Subscriber keeps a FERRY over *South River*, above *London Town*, where good Attendance is given; and it is a much levelled and nearer Road for Gentlemen passing, and repassing, from *Queen Anne*, to *Annapolis*, than to go over the Ferry at *London Town*. The said Ferry is payable in any Wind.

RICHARD MACKUBIN.

**BROKE** away, on the 13th of December, from the Ship *Edinburgh*, then in the Bay, off *Annapolis*, *James Russell* Commander; A new seven-oar'd Pinnace, with seven Oars, a Rudder, and Tiller.

Whoever will give Intelligence of the said Pinnace, to Mr. *Middleton*, in *Annapolis*, so that she may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward; or if they will bring her to the said Mr. *Middleton*, they shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, and reasonable Charge.

To be Sold by PUBLIC SALE, on the first Day of February next, at *Queen's Town*, in *Queen Anne's County*, for ready Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, or good Bills, with Security.

**A** GOOD new House, and Lot, and all sorts of Household Goods thereunto belonging; with Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep: The House is 36 Feet long, and 30 wide, 3 Room

upon a Floor, a Stack of Brick Chimneys in the middle, well covered with Cypress Shingles, and has a good Cellar, 25 Feet long, and 12 wide. A good new saw'd Log Stable, covered with Cypress Shingles, has a good Grainery above, which will hold 200 Bushels of Grain; a good new saw'd Frame for a House, 24 Feet long, 20 wide, and 9 Feet high; also a Thousand Feet of good quarter'd inch Plank; a good Shuffleboard Table; a good Nine Pin Alley, with good Nine-Pins and Bowl; likewise a good Garden. Any Person inclined to purchase, and will meet on the Premises any Time before the Sale, may have them very reasonably.

THOMAS COOPER.

**NOW** in the Hands of the Subscriber, Ranger in *Prince George's County*, the following Creatures, viz. A small grey Horse, branded thus, S W on the near Buttock, and off shoulder; also a grey Mare, branded thus, I I on the near Shoulder, and Thigh; likewise a dark bay Stallion, branded thus, O H on the off Side.

The Owners of said Creatures, may have them again, paying the Charges, and proving their Property.

MEREDITH DAVIS.

To be Sold by the Printer heresof,  
**POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK**, for the Year of our LORD, 1748.

**Publick NOTICE** is hereby given.

**THAT** the Justices of *Anne Arundel County*, will, at the County Court, to be held at *Annapolis*, the second Tuesday of March next, agree with any Person capable, for the Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at the Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed per Order,  
JOHN BRIDGES, Clerk.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Smith's Accounts, or otherwise, are once more desired to come and pay off their respective Balances, or may expect immediate Trouble, from

JOHN CONNELL.

Just Published, (Price 6s. 6d.)

And to be SOLD by the Printer heresof,

**THE LAWS** made at the last Session of Assembly of this Province.

**A**LL Masters of Vessels, or others, may be supply'd with good SHIP-BREAD, by the subscriber, at his Shop, in *Annapolis*.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

**R**UN away about a Year since, from *Talbot River*, of *Baltimore County*, near *Joppa*, a lolly Negro Man, named *Ben*, Country born, about 25 Years of Age, Had on when he went away, a Kersey Jacket, and an old Pair of Sailor's Trowsers, no Stockings nor Shoes. Any Sheriff to whose Custody the said Negro is committed, is desired to give Notice to his said Matter.

TALBOT RISTEAD.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**THE** House and Lot in *Kilkenny Town*, in *Anne Arundel County*, near *Queen Anne's Town*, whereton *William Rawlings* lately liv'd, it being a good House, and a convenient Place for an Ordinary; an Inspecting House being appointed by Act of Assembly to be built near to it.

Whoever is inclinable to purchase the same, may be informed of the Terms of Sale, by enquiring of the Subscriber, living near *South-River Church*.

JOSEPH HANSLAW WARMAN.

**TO BE SOLD,** by the Subscriber, at his Shop in *Annapolis*.

**TOBACCO** Manufactured, by a very good Tobaccoist lately arrived from *Scotland*; Cut and Lryed, Shag, Pig Tail; and Snuff, very little, if any thing, inferior to the best Scotch Snuff. Any Persons may be supplied with what Quantities they think fit, and at very reasonable Rates.

JOHN LEE.

**J**UST Imported by the Subscriber, variety of coarse and fine Irish Linens, Osnabrigs, Checks, Manchester Wares and Threads, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Half Thicks, Friezes, Bays, striped Flannels, and Welsh Cottons, Nails and Iron Ware of all sorts, &c. Also a quantity of fine Salt. All to be sold at reasonable Rates in Wholesale or Retail.

**A**LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on open Accounts, are desired to call and pay their Balances, or give Note for the same, on or before the first Day of January next, to save farther Trouble to

JAMES DICE.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** TRACT of Land called *Bloomfury*, containing 49 Acres, lying in the Freshes of *Great Choptank* in *Sevier County*; it was taken up by, and Patented to, *Richard Hopewell*, and adjoins to a Tract called *The Irish Discovery*, which joins to a Tract called *Baker's Plains*, which last mentioned Tract has been lately proved.

Any Person inclining to Purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in *St. Mary's County*, near the Mouth of *Patuxent River*.

JOSEPH HOPWELL.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.