

T H E  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**

*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, December 1, 1757.

BRUSSELS, September 16.

**T**HE Duke of Duras, Lieutenant-General in the French Service, passed through this City the 14th Instant, going to his Court with the News of a Convention, relating to the Affairs of the Electorate of Hanover, that has been concluded by the Interposition of the King of Denmark; the Articles of which Convention are:

I. That the Army under the Command of the Duke of Cumberland shall immediately separate and disperse.

II. The Hessians and Brunswickers return to their respective Countries, there to be distributed into such Quarters as shall be assigned them.

III. A Body of 5 or 6000 Hanoverians are allowed to remain at Stadé; but upon Condition that they stir not above half a League from that Town; and Boundaries for this Purpose are to be fixed round the Place.

IV. The rest of the Hanoverians are to retire over the Elbe, into the Dutchy of Lawenburg, actually possessed by the King of Great-Britain, but contested by the Houses of Saxony and Anhalt.

V. The Troops included in this Kind of Capitulation are to remain quiet in the Quarters allotted them, and are not suffered to recruit.

What relates to the Contribution, Subsistence, and Winter-Quarters of the French Army, has also been settled by this Convention; and the said Army is to keep, during the War, Possession of the Countries it now occupies.

Letters from Germany on this Subject add, that in order to reap immediately the Effect of an Event so unexpected, and so glorious, to France, Marshal Richelieu was going to march for Saxony, with 50 or 60,000 Men, and reckoned to be on the 20th Instant at Halberstadt, a City belonging to the King of Prussia, already occupied by the Light-Horse of the Prince de Soubize's Army.

Hamburg, Sept. 9. They write from Stockholm, that the Senate are alarmed by Information given to them, of another Plot in Favour of the King and his Friends, and that Orders are already given for recalling Part of the Troops in Pomerania.

Dresden, Aug. 29. Yesterday Morning, just as the Post was going off, a Courier arrived from the King of Prussia, to the Commandant of this Town, to let him know, that his Prussian Majesty would arrive this Day to encamp here with 16 Battalions, and 40 Squadrons. By all the Preparations made here, it is easy to see, that the King designs to maintain his Possession of this Place. The King, and his Royal Highness Prince Henry, are this Moment arrived here, and have taken their Quarters in a House just out of the Swale-Gate of the New-Town.

Spire, Aug. 20. It is reported that the French have demanded Winter-Quarters for a Body of 3 or 4000 Men, in the Territories of the Electorate of Mentz; and that they have exacted 85,000 Rations of Forage from the Districts of Erfurt and Eisfeld, which belongs to that Elector. It is also said, that the French Regiments in the Country of Hesse-Cassel, live in a Manner of Distraction, compelling the Inhabitants to sell them a fat Ox for 5 German Crowns, a Pound of Butter for 1 Kreuzer (about a Penny Sterling) and other Provisions in Proportion. The bloody Flux makes such Havock among the French, that upwards of 1700 have already been cut off by it; and above 5000, afflicted with this Distemper, are in divers Hospitals, besides those that still remain with their Regiments.

Hague, Sept. 6. His Prussian Majesty was to be at Leipzig with his Army the Third Instant, and it is thought will march forward to meet the Prince of Soubize, and the Army of the Empire, who may make together about 30,000 Men at most, Half of which are French. The French have taken Possession of the Town of Bremen.

Berlin, Sept. 6. The first Account we have received of the Action in Prussia, of the 30th of last Month, near the Villages of Norkitten and Staplacken, is as follows: That the Russian Army, amounting to 80,000 Regular Troops, had chosen a most advantageous Camp near Norkitten. It was composed of Four Lines, each of which was defended by an Entrenchment, with a numerous Artillery, and Batteries placed upon all the Eminences. Notwithstanding so great a Superiority, Marshal Lehwald determined to attack the Enemy with his Army, which hardly consisted of 30,000 Men. The Attack began at Five in the Morning, and was carried on with so much Vigour, that the Prussians intirely broke the whole first Line of the Enemy, and forced all their Batteries. The Prince of Holstein Gottorp, Brother to the King of Sweden, at the Head of his Regiment of Dragoons, routed the Enemy's Cavalry, and afterwards fell upon a Regiment of Grenadiers, which was cut to Pieces. But when the Prussians came to the second Entrenchment, Marshal Lehwald seeing that he could not attempt to carry it without exposing his whole Army, took the Resolution to retire, which he did in the best Order, and without the Enemy's daring to stir out of their Entrenchments to pursue him. The Prussian Army returned to it's former Camp at Velau, where they still remain, as do the Enemy in their Camp. The Loss of the Prussians does not exceed 2000, killed and wounded; which Loss however was immediately replaced by the disciplined Militia. The Loss of the Enemy must be near 14000. General Lapuchin was wounded and taken Prisoner, with a Colonel of the Russian Artillery, but the former is sent back on his Parole. The Prussian Army had at first made themselves Masters of above 80 Pieces of Cannon, but were afterwards obliged to abandon them, with 11 of their own, for want of Carriages. The Prussians have lost no General or Officer of Distinction. Lieutenant-General Count Duhna is the only one wounded. It is said there are Three Russian Generals killed.

Hall, Sept. 8. The King of Prussia's Army is come within these few Days to encamp near this Town, in order to oppose the March of the French Troops, and those of the Empire. It is said that Part of the French Troops, under the Prince de Soubize, is arrived near Naumbourg, so that there must probably be an Action very soon.

Whitehall, Sept. 13. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. George Lord Anson, Edward Boscawen, Esq; George Hay, Doctor of Law, Thomas Osby Hunter, Gilbert Elliot, John Forbes, and Hans Stanly, Esquires, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of the Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories, thereunto respectively belonging.

Portsmouth, Sept. 12. Friday an Express arrived with an Order for the Essex, York, and Racehorse, to sail immediately and join the Fleet; which Order was immediately complied with.

Gosport, Sept. 12. Sir Edward Hawke has had a fine Wind to clear the Channel.

LONDON, September 10. By Letters that may be depended upon, from Koningsberg, dated the 26th of last Month, we have Accounts that would melt a Heart of Flint. After all the specious Manifestoes and flattering Promises of the Russians, they have acted every where like the most savage Barbarians, exacting, first under the modest Title of Contributions, and under a Promise of Protection, almost all that the People had to give, and then brutally plundering them of all they had left, even to their Cloaths, without the least Respect to Sex, Age, or Condition. The Cossacks and Tartars have reduced 7 Villages to Ashes; and, in short, their Behaviour has been such, that the Peasants have almost every where quitted their Houses, and returning to Marshal Lehwald, have desired him to give them Sanctu-

ary in his Army. In all the little Actions that have hitherto passed, the Prussians have clearly had the better, and have destroyed great Numbers of the Muscovite Irregulars.

The Medway Man of War, and another of the same Force, are appointed to convoy the 3000 Troops ordered from Ireland for America, to reinforce the Troops already arrived there.

Four Men of War are arrived at the Nore, who, 'tis said, have on board all the valuable Effects from his Majesty's Palaces in Hanover.

The Allies, by all Accounts, are so eager to engage the French, that it is with the utmost Rigour of Discipline, that they are restrained from the most desperate Attempts to destroy them. The German Soldiers consider the Enemy in the Light of Robbers and Plunderers, and not as Warriors, whom National Affronts or Injury hath called into the Field to gratify Revenge, or obtain Justice; these Men having no Cause of Quarrel with the States they are now ravaging; no Offence or Provocation whatever to complain of, either against Prince or People.

It is certain the French have called in all their Privateers, in order to man their Navy; their whole West Coast swarms with Militia, who have marched from the inner Provinces; as well as Regulars from their Garrisons.

Sept. 13. There will be a Fleet of 12 Sail of the Line, besides Frigates, &c. in a few Days at Spithead.

Sept. 14. A foreign Minister has received Letters importing, that the Count de Goelter had passed thro' Dusseldorp in his Way to Versailles, with Propositions of Peace, from the King of Prussia to the French King.

All the Endeavours used at the Court of Petersburg, in order to prevent their Concurrence with the Courts of Vienna and Versailles in the Project of crushing the King of Prussia, have proved fruitless; because those Courts have had the Address to persuade the Russian Ministers, that this great Point, which they have so long meditated, might be effected in a single Campaign, and that when once effected, as the Weight of Russia will be vastly increased, it's Friendship will of Consequence be more esteemed, and purchased at a higher Rate, by the Powers to whom it becomes necessary.

Extra of a Letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 12.

"Yesterday in the Afternoon arrived from Ireland the Hector and Clinton East-Indiamen, and a West-Indiaman, under Convoy of the Foudgeaux, Capt. Joseph Knight, to convoy which Ships the Essex, Capt. Campbell, was ordered, and sailed for Ireland last Week. These Ships fell in with Sir Edward Hawke's Squadron and Transports, between 2 and 3 o'Clock on Saturday Morning, beyond Plymouth.

"Thursday at 12 o'Clock the Fleet was Three Leagues from the Isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire."

General Mordaunt, on the Reviewing the Forces at the Isle of Wight, before they went on board the Transports, exhorted every Regiment to behave like BRITONS; and he desired the Officers not to take with them any unnecessary Baggage, as the Expedition was to be very short and very sharp.

Before the Fleet sailed from Spithead, an Order being given for sending the Chests on Shore, some of the inferior Officers on board Admiral Hawke's Ship complained of the Want of Conveniences to carry Necessaries to shift themselves; upon which the Admiral told them they would soon be where they would meet with Cloathing and Money enough.

Sept. 20. Previous to the Sailing of Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, Sloops of War were detached to Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man, to receive on board the most able Pilots, and best acquainted with the Coast of France.

The Southampton Man of War, Captain Gilchrist, left Admiral Hawke 12 Leagues off Ushant on Monday, the 12th Instant.

The



The homeward bound Leeward Island Fleet for London, were off the Start a few Days ago, but as the Wind shifts, it is supposed they are gone to Plymouth.

One Sailmaker in Wapping now employs near 300 Workmen, for the speedy Equipment of a Number of Transports; some going to Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, others to Admiral Osborn, in the Mediterranean.

Orders are given for Thirty Battalions and Thirty Squadrons to march back to France with the utmost Expedition, and Expresses are continually going and coming from Versailles, from the different Ports along the Coast of France.

They write from Dantzick, in Date the 7th of September, that they had received Field Marshal Apraxin's Account of the late Action near Great Jagerdorf. It is conceived in general Terms, representing the Attack as contrary to all the Rules of War, and as the Effects either of positive Orders, or of Despair. It is acknowledged that the Prussian Forces behaved as well as Men could do; but it is asserted that they had 10,000 Men killed and wounded, whereas the Russians had but 7000. These Letters add, that some Passengers from Königsberg, that arrived the Day before, reported, that the Prussian Regiments of Kalmein, Lehwald and Canitz, were, in a Manner, wholly destroyed; that Count Mingean brought off but Six Men of his Squadron, and that Two Hundred Waggon, full of wounded Men, had been brought into the Town. They further say, that notwithstanding this, the Army called aloud to be led again to the Entrenchments, and that the Russians were fortifying themselves under the Apprehensions of a second Attack.

The Prince George, Wills, from Virginia for Bristol, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

Sept. 22. By the last Ship that arrived with English Prisoners from Quebec, we have Advice, that, according to the Computation made by the French at Quebec, the Number of their Regular Troops upon the whole Continent of Canada, does not exceed 3000; many of them having died there of an Epidemical Distemper, which prevailed among them; and their fresh Recruits from France, this Year, not amounting to 7000; and that their Regular Troops at Louisburg, do not exceed 2500; so that the State of the French and English Regulars now in America, stands thus:—French Regular Troops in Canada, 3000; at Louisburg, 2500: In the Whole, 5500.

English Regular Troops, viz. Warburton's, Hopson's, Lafcelle's, Abercrombie's, Webb's, Oway's, Murray's Highlanders, Montgomery's, and Frazier's Highlanders, O'Farrell's, Lord Loudoun's Royal-American Regiment of Four Battalions, the Royal-Scots, the Four Independent Companies of New-York, Three at South-Carolina, and One Company of Rangers at Nova-Scotia; all which, together with the Six Regiments which embarked from Ireland, may be computed to produce 17,000 effective Men.

Some Letters mention that they had a Report at Leghorn, that Two of Admiral Saunders's Squadron had taken a French Man of War of 44 Guns.

The Stirling Castle and Blanford Men of War, with the Fleet from the Leeward Islands, being upwards of 40 Sail, are arrived at Portsmouth.

On the 28th of June, died at Berlin, Sophia Dorothea, Queen-Dowager of Prussia, Mother of the present King. Her Majesty was Daughter of King George I. of Great-Britain; was born March 27, 1687, and married November 18, 1706, to her Cousin Frederick-William Elector of Brandenburg, first King of Prussia, who died in May 1740.—Baron Polnitz, who was ever happy and just in his Characters, gives the following Character of this Queen, about two Years after the Death of her royal Father. "Not many Days after my Arrival at Berlin, I had the Honour of waiting on the Queen; who is a Princess that does every Thing that is worthy her august Extraction; for surely never did Daughter more resemble a Father! She has the same Benignity and Wisdom, the same Equity and Justice, and Sweetness of Temper. Like him she knows the Charms of private Life and Friendship, on a Throne: Like him, she is adored by her Domestics and Subjects, and is the chief Blessing and Darling of both. To extend Goodness and Affability further than this Princess does were impossible; there being no Foreigners but what are charmed with the gracious Manner in which she receives them. To a Thousand Virtues worthy of Veneration, she has added the singular Talent of speaking the Language of several Countries which she never saw, with as much Delicacy as if each had been her Mother Tongue;

the French Language especially is so familiar to her, that one would take her to be a Princess of the Royal Family of France; and the Grandeur and Majesty that accompany all her Actions, induce even those who do not know her, to be of Opinion that she was born to reign. That which still more endears the Queen to the People, is the Care she takes of the Education of her Children, especially the eldest of her Sons, the Prince Royal (now King of Prussia) whose Sentiments, Deportment, and Actions, make it probable, that if he comes to the Crown, his will be one of those mild and peaceable Reigns which procure Kings the Love of their People."

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 20. Capt. Gilchrist, of his Majesty's Ship the Southampton, being on a Cruise off Brest, about 5 Leagues from the Land, at Break of Day, on the 12th Instant, saw a Sail in full Chace of him. He tacked, and stood for her; she immediately hauled up her Courses, and brought to; soon afterwards it proved light Breezes, intermixed with Calms, so that Capt. Gilchrist did not come up with her till a Quarter before Two in the Afternoon, at which Time he was within Musket Shot. She then began to fire at him, but he did not return it until he was within 20 Yards of her, when there began a very brisk Fire on both Sides. They soon fell on board each other, when she attempted to throw her Men into him, which was vigorously disputed for about a Quarter of an Hour. Captain Gilchrist having killed their First and Second Captains, Lieutenants, and most of their Officers, she struck. The Engagement lasted about 35 Minutes. She is a King's Ship of War, called the L'Emeraude, mounts 24 Nine, and 2 Six Pounders, and had 245 Men on board; and her Killed and Wounded are supposed to be about 60. Captain Gilchrist had his Second Lieutenant and 19 Men killed, and 28 wounded; amongst the latter, all his Officers, except himself, but not very dangerously. He is put into Falmouth, with the Prize, to land the Prisoners, and repair his Damages.

Letters from Admiral Watson, dated the 24th of February, say, that on the second of February, the English Army attacked the Nabob that has done so much Mischief to the English, and routed his Army; after which the Nabob signed a Peace, agreeing to restore or make good all the Factories taken, with the Monies, Goods, &c. taken from the Company or their Servants, Tenants, &c. and to live in Peace and Friendship with the English.

Many of the principal Inhabitants of New-York, it is said, are sending their Effects to England, being in daily Expectation of a Visit from the French.

#### A COFFEE-HOUSE CONVERSATION, 1757.

A. What News?

B. —'Tis thought that Holbourne's Fleet Will reach America too late.

A. That all I fear'd the Flanders Mail Had brought some News that made you pale.

'Tis said, the Troops design'd for Russia,

To act against the King of Prussia,

Are stop'd; if so, 'tis Ten to One,

But Austria, in her Turn, must run.

A faithless Jade! The D—l seize her!

I wish the French don't cross the Weser.

Boy, reach the Map—Westphalia scan over,

Once cross'd, they'll presently get Hanover.

That lost, all's gone! For Britain's State

Depends, believe me, on it's Fate.

Ill judged! Why were not Forces sent?

They ought; had Louis been in Kent.

B. Sir, not so warm, attend to Sense;

And what is that but Self-Defence?

Nor Prussia's King, nor Austria's Queen,

Affect a Power that awes the Main;

Look to your Colonies and Trade,

Pursue the Plan by Nature laid;

Employ the Good, intrust the Brave,

Nor let a Pension gild a Knave.

In former Times, by Arts like these,

BRITAIN, unrivall'd, rul'd the Seas;

But now, sad Change! Your Neighbours slight ye;

From poor, distress'd; grown high and mighty.

By German Politics turn'd mad:—

We've lost what little Sense we had.

#### PERTH-AMBOY, October 31.

On Friday last ended the Eastern Circuit for this Province, before Mr. Justice Nevill. The most material Proceedings in the several Courts were as follow.

At the Court at Newark for the County of Essex, a pretended Surgeon and two Others were tried and convicted of Assault and Battery; for admi-

nistring to one of their Companies a Glass of his own Urine, when he was so stupified with Liquor as to be bereaved of his Senses: And by their Ignorance they broke off a Splice of the Instrument in such a dangerous Part of the Body, that the Patient narrowly escaped Death. The pretended Surgeon and chief Promoter of the Scene of Iniquity, was fined 16l. the Operator 8l. and Assistant 4l. and all bound to their good Behaviour. [Each ought to have had a Glasser into the Bargain.]

At the Court at Freehold, for the County of Monmouth, one Hugh Roney, alias Rufus, received Sentence of Death for Felony and Burglary, in breaking open the House of Joseph Wright in the Night Time, and stealing from thence a Silver Watch. He appeared to be a dangerous Rogue and a very great Thief, there being several Accusations of the like Crimes against him; but as he was once capitally convicted, the Court thought it not necessary to try him for the others. He was found asleep when he was taken in a Field, with two Guns in his Custody, the one loaded with two Bullets, and the other with large Duck Shot, which were both stolen. He pretended to be of a very great Family in England, and that his Father would give some Thousand Pounds to save his Life: But by his Speech he is thought to be a Native of Ireland. He is ordered for Execution on Friday the 4th of November. One Man was burnt in the Hand for single Felony, for stealing out of the House of one Hulet, at Good-Luck, about Ten or Eleven Pounds.

On Friday last, the 28th of October, at the Court-House at Morris-Town in the County of Morris, by Virtue of an Act of the Legislature of this Province, lately passed for that Purpose, came on the Trial of Benjamin Springer, alias Charles Springer, alias Charles Doctor (which first was his right Name) for the Murder of Anthony Swartwout in the County of Sussex, on the 22d Day of May, 1756. The principal Witness against him was Thomas Swartwout, Son of the said Anthony Swartwout, a Youth between Thirteen and Fourteen Years of Age, who gave his Evidence with that Caution, Clearness, and Regard to Truth, as surprized the whole Court: He was present when his Father was murdered, and was positive that the Prisoner committed the Murder in Company with Four Indians, whom the Boy knew perfectly well, and said, that in peaceable Times they used to frequent his Father's House, and that their Names were John Armstrong, Cornelius Roseboom, Peter Burnet, and Tom Burnet: That the Prisoner Springer, about 7 Miles from his Father's House, tied his Father to a Tree, and then took a Hatchet, and struck him on the Head, which did not kill him, for he afterwards talked; that the Prisoner then took a Sword, and stabb'd his Father in several Parts of his Body till he died; after which the Prisoner cut off his Hands, and scalp'd him: That whilst his Father was tortured in this cruel Manner, one of his Daughters, an Infant about Five Years of Age, who was taken Prisoner, cried; upon which one of the Savages murdered her, scalp'd her, and dragging her Body to a Brook near by, threw her into the same: That the White Man, who killed his Father, was painted and dressed like an Indian; but when they got over the River Delaware, both he and the Indians washed the Paint off their Faces; and the Boy said he observed a Scar upon the White Man's Cheek; and the Court observed that the Prisoner had a Scar upon his left Cheek much about the Place where the Witness had described it. The Boy's Evidence was so strengthened and corroborated by the Declaration of the Prisoner upon Oath, when he first came from amongst the Indians, of his pretending to be taken Prisoner at Swartwout's House, and that he was in the House with Swartwout when his Wife was shot, &c. (though the Boy positively swore, that no one was then in the House but his Father, himself, and Two of his Sisters, and that he never saw the Prisoner before he rush'd into the House among the Indians) and many other concurring and corroborating Circumstances from other Witnesses, reduced young Swartwout's Evidence to such a Certainty, that the Jury, after taking some Time, thoroughly to consider the Whole, brought him in Guilty of the Murder, to the Satisfaction of the Bench, and the Generality of the numerous Auditors, and he received Sentence of Death; and was ordered to be executed on Friday the 4th of November Instant.

#### BOSTON, November 14.

We have Advice from Louisburg, by Way of Halifax, that the French have taken Two New-York Privateers in St. Lawrence's River; that Six Privateers were out from Louisburg, and another preparing

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#### ADMIRAL

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preparing to sail; that a Vessel from New-York, and another from Philadelphia, loaded with Provisions, had been taken; and carried into Lou-  
isburg.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, Sept. 20.

"The Ship Essex, Capt. Poynton, of Salem, fell down, and is to sail the 30th Instant under Convey of the Antelope Man of War, who is to convey a Fleet 200 Leagues to the Westward.—A Fleet of 17 Line of Battle Ships sailed about the Middle of September, with 10,000 Troops; and it is talked by some, that they are bound to Brest, and by others, that they are bound to Martinico, to subdue that Island, and be ready to proceed to North-America in the Spring."

To Messieurs Green and Russell,

The following Lines are beautifully wrote with a Diamond on a Pane of Glass in a Casement of the House in this Town, some Time since inhabited by the Right Honourable ALEXANDER LORD COLVILL.—That Spirit of Religion and Poetry that breathes in them, deserves a much better than their present brittle Register;—and as they speak the genuine Sentiments of the really great and good Man in his more serious Retirements, methinks they do Honour to their noble Author.—You will do well then to give them a Place in your Paper, where, I am persuaded they will not only be entertaining to a Number of your Readers, but be a Means of communicating to that an Immortality, which they so justly deserve themselves.

MAN should weigh well the Nature of Himself, The varying Frailties of the flattering World, And the true Excellence of Heaven's high Lord: Then would he this despise, and trust in Him.—The World deceives us all.—In GOD is Truth. Let not thy Riches, nor thy Power prevail, To swell thy Bosom with Conceits of Pride; Look back, remember those thou hast seen high, And mark if thou hast never seen them sink. Let this teach thee one End awaits us all, And when inevitable Death commands, That we should follow to his dreary Realms, Matters it much, if from a Royal Couch, Or from a Mattress thrown upon the Ground We rise to take our Journey.—A. C.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

Monday Night last a small Spanish Sloop was sent in here by the Privateer Sloop George, Capt. Haley, which he took on the 17th of October, coming out of Port Dauphin, on the Island of Hispaniola; her Cargo is Sugar and Coffee, and it is hoped will turn out to be French Property.

Ten Days before Capt. Haley took the above Sloop, he fell in with a large French Ship, from Martinico, bound for Hispaniola, which he engaged for several Hours, but was obliged to sheer off, having James Elliot, John Holmes, John Burling, Richard M'Farling, Joseph Horne, William M'Ilroy, and another Man, killed; besides Adam Gould, George Livingston, Ebenezer Johnston, Peter Delany, Robert Watts, Anthony Burtus, Joseph la Rose, Charles Gallaway, John Smith, and Five others, wounded. The above Ship was soon after taken by an English Man of War, and sent to Jamaica. She was a Store Vessel, mounted 26 Nine and Six Pounders, and had 85 Men on board.

The next Day the Spanish Galley, taken by Capt. Randle, on the 22d of October, as mentioned in our last, came into Port.

ADMIRAL HAWKE'S HEALTH, Or, SUCCESS to his EXPEDITION.

A New Toast. Tune, God save our Noble King.

FLEET! Spread thy Canvass Wing,  
Fly swift, and Laurels bring  
From Gallia's Shore;  
And o'er the azure Main,  
Our wonted Rights maintain;  
Whilst, in the loudest Strain,  
Thy Thunders roar.

See HAWKE's Flag waving high!  
See Glory round him fly,  
And bid advance:  
O! For some Sacrifice!  
Injur'd BRITANNIA cries;  
Rise then (my brave Sons) rise!  
And humble France.

Our Accounts from above run, that the German Flats are in great Danger of being laid Waste by the Enemy; some Letters brought by Express say, that the French are 1000 strong that are come down upon it, others making their Number only

800, and some make the Whole a Doubt, accounting it only a false Alarm; but be it either we have no Particulars of any Thing relating it to give to the Public this Week; and hope it may prove the latter. Lord Howe, with Two Regiments, is, however, gone from Schenectada to its Assistance.

Saturday last, the brave Colonel Peter Schuyler, arrived here from Canada, by Way of Albany. Many of the Inhabitants of this City were so sensible of the Services done this Province by that Gentleman, that in the Evening a Bonfire was made in the Common, most of the Houses in Town were illuminated, and the Public in general testified great Joy on his safe Arrival.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

Monday last Capt. Condy arrived from Halifax; as did a Sloop from the same Port, in which were a Number of our Soldiers that were taken at Lake-George. Captain Condy was chased 7 different Times in his Passage by a black Privateer Brig, with a white Bottom, but having generally Wind enough, he got clear.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated Nov. 14.

"A Vessel arrived here this Day, in Eleven Days from Newfoundland: The Master reports, that the Day he sailed, a Sloop came in from Ferryland to St. John's, the Master of which informed, that a Vessel was arrived there in Fifteen Days from England, and brought an Account that Brest was taken by Admiral Hawke's Fleet, and says it was believed there."

And in a Postscript of another Letter, of the same Date, it is said, That one of the Boston Privateers was just arrived from an unsuccessful Cruise, and had, since she left Fyall, spoke with a Vessel from England, the Captain of which told him our Fleet was before Brest, bombarding it; and that the French had sent Orders to their Fleets in America, to use their own Discretion in coming home."

ANNAPOLIS, December 1.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Birth of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, the same was observed here by the Firing of the Great Guns, &c. On this Occasion the Five Companies of the Second Battalion of Royal Americans, now Quarter'd here, under the Command of Col. Haldimand, were drawn up before the Colonel's House, and perform'd their Firings, &c.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Right Honourable the LORDS of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL for PLANTATION AFFAIRS, made the 24th of June, 1756.

YOUR Majesty having been pleased, by your Order in Council of the 11th of February last, to refer unto this Committee Two Acts passed in the Province of Pennsylvania, in August and November, 1755, the Lords of the Committee did, on the 12th of February last, take the said Acts into their Consideration, and thought proper to transmit the same to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for their Opinion thereupon, who have Reported to this Committee, "That they have considered the same, and that the following Act, entitled, An Act for extending so much of an Act of Parliament, entitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters, passed in the 28th Year of the present Reign, as relates to the Quartering and Bivouacking of Soldiers, and Payment of their Quarters, in that Part of Great-Britain called England, appearing to them to be of an extraordinary and unusual Nature, they thought it their Duty to refer it to your Majesty's Attorney-General, who hath Reported to them as his Opinion, That it is not advisable for your Majesty to approve thereof; that the Tendency of this Act must unavoidably be to cramp the Public Service, and obstruct the Defence of the Province; that it assumes Propositions true in the Mother-Country, and rightly asserted in the Reigns of Charles the First, and Charles the Second, in Times of Peace, when Soldiers were kept up without Consent of Parliament; but that the Application of such Propositions to a Colony in Time of War, in the Case of Troops raised for their Protection, by the Authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain, (made the first Time by an Assembly, many of whom plead what they call Conscience for not making or assisting Military Operations to resist the Enemy) should not be allowed to stand as Law."

GOOD BARBADOS LIMES, such as will keep the Winter, to be Sold reasonably by the Barrel, or at Five Shillings per Hundred.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.



THE private Ship of War, TWO SISTERS, JAMES HANRICK Master, mounts 18 Carriage Guns, and every Way compleatly fitted, will sail for the West-Indies with all possible Speed. Gentlemen Sailors or Landsmen, may see the Terms by applying to the Commander on board the said Ship, lying in West-River. Good Encouragement will be given to good-Men.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Thursday the 15th of December, at the late Dwelling-House of John Lamar, junior, near Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's County,

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency.

At the same Time will be Sold, Part of a Tract of Land called Major's Lot, in the County aforesaid, containing 207 Acres, more or less. W. T. Philpot

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

HENRY WRIGHT CRABE.

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

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

OPEN'D, by Mistake, and left with the Printer hereof, A Letter dated March 1757, externally superscribed, To George Chaney, Merchant, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per Captain White: And internally, To George Chaney, Eastern Shore. It contains an Account Current, and mentions a Ballance due to him for a valuable Hoghead of Tobacco received per Capt. Coxon in 1752. Enquiry has been made for the said Chaney, or Chaney, but no such Person, as yet, can be found. The Person to whom it belongs, may have it, on Application to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, 5/6.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Harp, living on the Falls of Patowmack, taken up as a Stray, a Black Mare, branded on the near Side, Shoulder and Buttock, with the Figure 6. She has a Bay Colt by her Side; it has a Star in it's Forehead, and it's near hind Foot is white.

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

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

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

GEORGE BOWDON.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Wells, in Anne-Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, branded on the near Buttock thus p, and has a small Star in her Forehead.

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



3 ANY Person well qualified for an OVERSEER, at a Home Plantation, in good Repair, over 6, 8, or 10 good able Hands, wanting a Place, may hear of a good Birth, by enquiring in Dorchester County of  
JOSEPH COX GRAY.

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

To which is added,

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

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CONDITIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

This Subscription has been opened in Philadelphia, by a Gentleman of Note in that City, with a 20 l. Subscription.

3 THE Subscriber having engaged a very skilful TANNER, and provided every Thing requisite for carrying on the TANNING BUSINESS, at his House on West-River, will Tan at FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per Hide.  
STEPHEN STEWARD.

November 17, 1757.

3 X WHEREAS Mary Anne Cole, the Wife of the Subscriber, living in Dorchester County, hath eloped from her Husband: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons from Trusting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her Contracting from the Date hereof.  
JAMES COLL.

3 X THE Subscribers having for some Time past, dropp'd keeping Tavern in Frederick-Town in Cecil County, and having now again undertaken that Business, in the House where John M'Dermott formerly lived, Give this Public Notice thereof; and all Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies, who shall favour us with their Company, may depend on the best of ENTERTAINMENT and USAGE, from  
Their humble Servants,  
PATRICK and SARAH BLYNN.

N. B. We have a Chaise and Pair to accommodate Gentlemen, &c. who want to Travel from thence to Philadelphia or New-York; or Saddle-Horses to Let.

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

EIGHT PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from the Snow Edward, Abraham Weddett Master, lying in Patuxent River, the following Persons, viz.

Robert Macmaster, a Scotchman, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 25 Years of Age, very much freckled, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has red Hair. Had on a Wig with one Curl round it, a Stuff Hat, white Trowsers, and Pewter Buckles; and carried with him a Bundle of Cloaths.

Alexander Spears, an Irishman, of a fair Complexion, round Face, and fresh Colour; he speaks broad Irish, and is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high. Had on a blue Sailor's Jacket, a Pair of large Pewter Buckles, a Felt Hat, and Cut Wig.

Whoever secures the said Fellows in Calvert or Prince-George's County Goal, or delivers them on board the said Snow, shall receive FOUR PISTOLES for each, paid by

ABRAHAM WEDDETT, or  
JOHN STONE HAWKINS.

X 4

NOW in Possession of the Subscriber, by Order of Court, the following Creatures, viz.

A likely well-made White Horse, about 15 Hands high, and paces; but has no perceivable Brand. He is supposed to be the Property of one Mr. Elms near Conococheague.

A natural pacing Bay Mare, about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus HW, she has wide hanging Ears, and is about 4 Years old. She was in Possession of Matthias Ringer last Spring.

A small Gray Horse (and Hunting-Saddle half worn); the Horse branded on the near Buttock TF (joined in one).

A small Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Shoulder thus OHe, has a flaxen Mane and Tail, a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and lost his near Eye.

They are supposed to be Stolen by Adam Rutter, Christopher Bierly and William Millener, all Dutchmen, and now in Baltimore County Goal for Horse-stealing. The aforesaid Rutter came last Spring from Schuylkill in Pennsylvania, near the Widow Nuts Iron-Works, and has since brought down several valuable Creatures, and sold them in Maryland; which may easily be found.

Any Person or Persons, proving Property, and paying Charges, may have the said Creatures, by applying to the Subscriber, living on Soldier's Delight Forest, in Baltimore County.

4

ALEXANDER WELLS.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT TANYARD, lying in Annapolis, adjoining to a good Landing, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging: In which are, 14 Vats, 2 Lurches, 5 Handles, 4 Limes, 2 Granaries, and 2 large Water-Ponds, most of them all lately sunk, and done in the best Manner. The Water-Ponds are constantly supplied, from a natural Spring, by a Drain under Ground, and are sunk in the Beam-House, with the Granaries: The House is 40 Feet by 18, and framed with Poplar Scantling, and well covered. There are also Two other Houses, lately built, one with Brick, a Story and  $\frac{1}{2}$  high, 23 Feet by 16, and hath one Fire-Place, and covered with Clapboards, and Shingled over them: The other House is 60 Feet by 21, one End of which, 20 Feet long, is built with Brick and Stone, a Story and  $\frac{1}{2}$  high; in which is Two Fire-Places below, and one above; in the other End is a Mill-House, with a Leather-Room below, and Lodging-Rooms above, with sundry convenient Sheds joining to it, such as Meat-House, Stables, Lime-House, and Bark-House, all covered with Shingles. There is also a good Garden and small Pasture, both well paled and fenced in. Also to be sold sundry NEGROES, chiefly brought up in the Tanyard, and to the Tanning Business. And as the Subscriber intends soon to depart this Province, the Whole will be Sold on reasonable Terms, and Time given for Payment if required. He has also to Sell, a small SLOOP, suitable for the Grain Trade, being a prime Sailer, and in as good Repair as when first Launched, and will carry about 3 or 400 Bushels of Grain. For Terms apply to  
ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. The Tanyard, with the Improvements, will be Sold with, or without, the Negroes, as the Purchaser pleases.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY GOOD BILLIARD-TABLE, the Cloth almost new; with good true BALLS, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

MR. DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME, of this City, Merchant, having lately left the Province, in order to proceed for London, and having fully empowered me to Transact his Business during his Absence, Notice is hereby given to such Persons as have any just Claims against him, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged: And as I have Orders for the immediate Settlement of his Affairs, all those who are indebted to him, are requested to be speedy in their Payments, and especially those who have long standing open Accounts, which will save Expence to themselves, and Trouble to  
JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION belonging to Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Queen-Anne's County, commodiously situated in the said County, on the Head of the North Branch of Wye River, within half a Mile of a good Landing, together with the NEGROES, STOCK, and UTENSILS, thereon. The Tract contains upwards of Four Hundred Acres, on which there is a large clear'd Plantation, a good Dwelling-House, and other Office-Houses, and some valuable Meadow very well water'd. The whole Tract very fit for producing Corn, Tobacco, and Wheat, of which last there is a considerable Quantity now put in the Ground.

Any Person inclining to Rent the Premises, are desired to apply to John Bracco, now at Annapolis, or the said Thomas Wilson, at his Dwelling-Plantation on Wye River aforesaid, and know the Terms on which they will be Let.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, at his House near Elk-Ridge Church, in Anne-Arundel County,

A N Assortment of good fresh MEDICINES, Chymical and Galenical, imported from London, sufficient (with the Addition of a few more, which may be had here) to furnish a Shop for a Beginner in the Practice of Physic; as also Utensils for an Apothecary's Shop, a complete new Set of Surgeon's Instruments, a small Collection of new Books on Surgery, Physic, &c. The Medicines to be Sold all in one Article, the Instruments in another, and the Books and Shop-Furniture, as the Buyer shall have Occasion, and as shall be agreed on, all at reasonable Rates, for Sterling or Current Money, or Credit upon Security, if required, by  
JAMES MACGILL.

N. B. A Catalogue of the Books may be seen at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

June 9, 1757.

ALL Persons indebted to the PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, are required to pay the INTEREST due on their BONDS within Six Months from the Date hereof, otherwise the Bonds will be put in Suit. Signed per Order of the Commissioners,  
RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk  
of the Paper Currency Office.

M A

From the LO  
ADMIRAL

A Letter from Vice-Admiral's Ship the East-Indies, the following AD

O N the 20 my were Camp, the Tow to a con

encamped there. The Admiral for a him. Accordingly on the 4th to take Detachment of Sail to force and drive. On the 5th, at One rick landed his Ma gon, which were a 173 from the Tyge from the Bridgewater from the Indianmen, he joined the Colo Arms, and ready t were disposed of, which consisted of 6 soon after this, th the following Order Company's Grenad with the Train new poy in the Rear. his Disposition, and the Train. In thi when the Troops i Enemy's Horse in t to retard our March were enticed, the E Hedges and Buffne lery, defending th all the Way throug dead Men and Ho verted by killing al Horses were left i ed with great Rap us; till they lodg ter's Garden, beh they detached a la non, to the Crofs soon dislodged wi ing a few Shot; a Fort. In this A Captains of the Men, and 10 Se were about 15 Se poy. Lieutenant only Officer mort The Nabob's Foot, and 1000 Accounts of his after in the Can and wounded; w pers. Besides t were killed, few Elephants. Th all the with'd fi make the Nabob fine's of a Pea consists of the f ARTICLE of B I. WHAT King in their Phirm from Dilly, sh them, and the acknowledged ges are given t likewise be gra



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

THURSDAY, December 8, 1757.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, September 20.

A Letter from Vice-Admiral Watson, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Kent, off Fort William in the East-Indies, the 24th of February, 1757, brings the following ADVICE.

ON the 2d of February the Nabob's Army were seen marching by the English Camp, about a Mile Distance towards the Town; and when they were got to a convenient Spot of Ground, they encamped there. Hereupon Col. Clive applied to the Admiral for a Party of Seamen to reinforce him. Accordingly Capt. Warriek received Orders on the 4th to take upon him the Command of a Detachment of Sailors to join Col. Clive, in order to force and drive the Nabob out of his Camp. On the 5th, at One in the Morning, Capt. Warriek landed his Men a little above Kelsal's Octagon, which were as follows; 180 from the Kent, 173 from the Tyger, 120 from the Salisbury, 29 from the Bridgewater, 37 from the Sloop, and 30 from the Indiamen, in all 569 Men. About Two he joined the Colonel, whose Troops were under Arms, and ready to march, on which our Men were disposed of, to guard and attend the Train, which consisted of 6 Field Pieces, and 1 Half Battery. Soon after this, they marched off the Ground in the following Order: The King's Troops and the Company's Grenadiers in the Front, the Sailors with the Train next, the Battalion after, and Seapoys in the Rear. At Three the Colonel altered his Disposition, and marched the Battalion before the Train. In this Order they marched till Five, when the Troops in the Van were charged by the Enemy's Horse in their Camp; but it did not seem to retard our March; by the Time our Rear Guard were entered, the Engagement became general from Hedges and Bushes; on which we play'd our Artillery, defending the Right and Left of our Army all the Way through the Camp, in which we found dead Men and Horses. Here our Men were diverted by killing their Bullocks, Camels, and what Horses were left in our March, which we continued with great Rapidity, driving the Enemy before us, till they lodged themselves in a Tote near Metter's Garden, behind the Hedges: From hence they detached a large Body of Horse, with 2 Cannon, to the Cross Road of the Bunglo, which we soon dislodged with our Field Pieces, after receiving a few Shot; and from thence marched into the Port. In this Action were killed 12 Seamen, 2 Captains of the Company's Troops, 17 private Men, and 10 Seapoys. The Number wounded were about 15 Seamen, and 50 Soldiers and Seapoys. Lieutenant Lutwidge of the Salisbury, the only Officer mortally wounded.

The Nabob's Army was said to consist of 15000 Foot, and 10000 Horse. We have had various Accounts of his Loss. A Bremen, who was soon after in the Camp, says, 1300 Men were killed and wounded, and that 21 of the former were Officers. Besides this Loss, upwards of 500 Horses were killed, several Draught Bullocks, and 3 or 4 Elephants. This Attack, tho' not attended with all the wish'd for Success, yet it was sufficient to make the Nabob very solicitous to hasten the Business of a Peace, which was concluded on, and consists of the following Articles.

ARTICLES acceded to, and signed by the Nabob of Bengal, February 9, 1757.

I. WHATEVER Rights and Privileges the King has granted the English Company in their Phirmaund, and the Hulbulhoorums sent from Dilly, shall not be disputed or taken from them, and the Immunities therein mentioned be acknowledged and stand good. Whatever Villages are given the Company by the Phirmaund shall likewise be granted, notwithstanding they have been

denied by former Subahs. The Zemindars of those Villages, not to be hurt or displaced without Cause.

Signed by the Nabob in his own Hand, I agree to the Terms of the Phirmaund.

II. All Goods passing and repassing through the Country by Land or Water, with English Districks, shall be exempt from any Tax, Fee, or Imposition, from Chokeys, Gaulwalls, Zemindars, or any others.

I agree to this.

III. All the Company's Factories, seized by the Nabob, shall be returned. All Monies, Goods and Effects, belonging to the Company, their Servants and Tenants, and which have been seized and taken by the Nabob, shall be restored. What has been plundered and pillaged by his People, made good by the Payment of such a Sum of Money, as his Justice shall think reasonable.

I agree to restore whatever has been seized and taken by my Orders, and accounted for in my Sincam.

IV. That we have Permission to fortify Calcutta in such Manner as we may think proper, without Interruption.

I consent to this.

V. That we shall have Liberty to coin Siccas both of Gold and Silver, of equal Weight and Fineness to those of Muxadavad, which shall pass in the Provinces.

I consent to the English Company's Coining their own Imports of Bullion and Gold into Siccas.

VI. That a Treaty shall be ratified, by signing and sealing, and swearing to abide by the Articles therein contained, not only by the Nabob, but his principal Officers and Ministers.

I have sealed and signed the Articles before the Presence of GOD.

VII. That Admiral Charles Watson, and Col. Robert Clive, on the Part and Behalf of the English Nation, and of the Company, do agree to live in a good Understanding with the Nabob; to put an End to these Troubles, and be in Friendship with him while these Articles are performed and observed by the Nabob.

I have sealed and signed the foregoing Articles upon these Terms; That if the Governor and Council will sign and seal them with the Company's Seal, and will swear to the Performance on their Part, I then consent and agree to them.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Watson, dated on board the Kent, off Chandanagore, March 31, 1757.

COLONEL Clive being joined with 300 of the Bombay Troops, who by this Reinforcement had with him 700 European and 1600 Blacks, he immediately marched to Chandanagore, where he had not been long, before he took Possession of all the French Out-Posts there, except 1 Redoubt, situated between the River Side and the Fort Walls, wherein were mounted 8 Pieces of Cannon of 24 Pounds, Four of which pointed down the River. On the 15th Instant I sailed with the Kent, Tyger, and Salisbury. The 20 Gun Ship and Sloop I ordered up the River some Days before to cover the Boats attending on the Camp. On the 18th I anchored about 2 Miles below Chandanagore, and observed the French had done every Thing in their Power to obstruct our Passage, by sinking 2 Ships, a Ketch, a Hulk, a Snow, and a Vessel without any Masts, all directly in the Channel, within Gun-shot of the Fort, and laying 2 Bombs, moor'd with Chains, across the River. This caused some Delay, till the Bombs were cut adrift, and I could discover, by sounding, a proper Channel to pass through, which the Pilots found out without being at the Trouble of weighing any of the Vessels. Before this was sufficiently known to venture, Admiral Pocock came up to me in his Boat, and hoisted his Flag on board the Tyger. On the 24th, at Six in the Morning, I weighed, and sailed up in the following Order; the Tyger, Kent, and Sa-

lisbury. At Ten Minutes after Six the Enemy began to fire from the Redoubt, which was abandon'd as soon as the leading Ship got a breach of it. At Three Quarters after Six the Ships were placed, when I caused the Signal to be made for engaging, which continued very brisk on both Sides till a Quarter past Nine. The Enemy then waded over their Walls a Flag of Truce, and desired to capitulate; and the Articles being agreed upon and signed, I sent Capt. Latham, of the Tyger, ashore to receive the Keys, and take Possession of the Fort. Colonel Clive marched in with the King's Troops about Five in the Afternoon. They had in the Fort 1200 Men, of which 500 Europeans and 700 Blacks, 183 Pieces of Cannon from 24 Pounds downwards, 3 small Mortars, and a considerable Quantity of Ammunition. Besides the Ships and Vessels sunk below, to stop up the Channel, they sunk and run ashore 5 large Ships above the Fort; and we have taken 4 Sloops and a Snow. The Enemy had killed in the Fort 40 Men, and 70 wounded. The Kent had 19 Men killed, and 49 wounded; the Tyger 13 killed, and 50 wounded. Among the Number killed were, my First Lieutenant, Mr. Samuel Pereau, and the Master of the Tyger. Among the Wounded were, Mr. Pocock slightly hurt, Capt. Speke and his Son by the same Cannon Ball; the latter had his Leg shot off. Mr. Rawlins Hey, my Third Lieutenant, had his Thigh much shattered, and is in great Danger. Mr. Stanton, my Fourth Lieutenant, slightly wounded by Splinters; but the greatest Part of the Wounded have suffered much, being hurt chiefly by Cannon Shot: Several of them cannot possibly recover. I must do this Justice to all the Officers and Men in general, to say, agreeable to their usual Bravery, they behaved with great Spirit and Resolution on this Occasion; as did also the Land Forces, who kept a good and constant Fire the whole Time from 2 Batteries of 4 and 2 Guns, they had raised very near the Fort.

Kent, off Calcutta in the River Hugley, April 14.

Since the Date of my last Letter several of the Wounded are dead, among whom is Mr. Rawlins Hey, my late Third Lieutenant, and Capt. Speke's Son. There are many more in great Danger.

BERLIN, September 17.

THE Swedish Troops having, in an hostile Manner, invaded the Duchy of Pomerania, by taking Possession of the Towns of Anclam and Demmin, which were entirely ungarrisoned; and the Crown of Sweden having thereby commenced an open War against the King, it has been signified to Baron de Wolfenstirna, the Swedish Minister, to appear at Court no more. According to Advices from Lusatia, a Body of Austrian Troops, supposed to be 15,000, attacked, on the 7th Instant, Two Battalions of Infantry, which were posted on a fortified Eminence, near Henersdorff, in the Neighbourhood of Gorlitz, and, after an obstinate Resistance, at last made themselves Masters of it, but abandoned it soon after. Our Loss in this Attack amounts to 800 killed and wounded, and that of the Enemy is supposed to be some Thousands; but what renders our Loss irreparable, is the Death of the brave General Winterfeldt, who, in leading some Succours to the Two Battalions, received a Mullet Shot, of which he died the Night following. According to the latest Advices from Prussia, the Russian Army has continued very peaceably in it's Camp ever since the Battle. On the 7th they made a Show as if they would pass the Aller, but retired very soon after. Two Thousand Russians, on board the Galleys, who had attempted to make a Descent upon the Coast of Labiau, have been repulsed by 600 of the Militia.

Hague, Sept. 27. By an Express from Berlin,



3 ANY Person well qualified for an OVERSEER, at a Home Plantation, in good Repair, over 6, 8, or 10 good able Hands, wanting a Place, may hear of a good Birth, by enquiring in Dorchester County of  
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II. That it shall be Printed in a neat Octavo, on a good Letter and Paper, and be delivered to the Subscribers with all convenient Speed, neatly done up in blue Paper, and cut.

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

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

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

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

3 THE Subscriber having engaged a very skilful TANNER, and provided every Thing requisite for carrying on the TANNING BUSINESS, at his House on West-River, will Tan at FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per Hide.  
STEPHEN STEWARD.

November 17, 1757.

X 3 WHEREAS Mary Anne Cole, the Wife of the Subscriber, living in Dorchester County, hath eloped from her Husband: This is therefore to forewarn all Persons from Trusting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her Contracting from the Date hereof.  
JAMES COLE.

X 3 THE Subscribers having for some Time past, dropp'd keeping Tavern in Frederick-Town in Cecil County, and having now again undertaken that Business, in the House where John M'Dermott formerly lived, Give this Public Notice thereof; and all Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies, who shall favour us with their Company, may depend on the best of ENTERTAINMENT and USAGE, from  
Their humble Servants,  
PATRICK and SARAH FLYNN.

N. B. We have a Chaise and Pair to accommodate Gentlemen, &c. who want to Travel thence to Philadelphia or New-York; or Saddle-Horses to Let.

#### EIGHT PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away from the Snow Edward, Abraham Weddett Master, lying in Patuxent River, the following Persons, viz.

Robert Macmaster, a Scotchman, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 25 Years of Age, very much freckled, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has red Hair. Had on a Wig with one Curl round it, a Stuff Hat, white Trowlers, and Pewter Buckles; and carried with him a Bundle of Cloaths.

Alexander Spears, an Irishman, of a fair Complexion, round Face, and fresh Colour; he speaks broad Irish, and is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high. Had on a blue Sailor's Jacket, a Pair of large Pewter Buckles, a Felt Hat, and Cut Wig.

Whoever secures the said Fellows in Calvert or Prince-George's County Goal, or delivers them on board the said Snow, shall receive FOUR PISTOLES for each, paid by

X 4

ABRAHAM WEDDETT, or JOHN STONE HAWKINS.

NOW in Possession of the Subscriber, by Order of Court, the following Creatures, viz.

A likely well-made White Horse, about 15 Hands high, and paces; but has no perceivable Brand. He is supposed to be the Property of one Mr. Elms near Conococheague.

A natural pacing Bay Mare, about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus HW, she has wide hanging Ears, and is about 4 Years old. She was in Possession of Matthias Ringer last Spring.

A small Grey Horse (and Hunting-Saddle half worn); the Horse branded on the near Buttock TF (joined in one).

A small Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Shoulder thus OHe, has a flaxen Mane and Tail, a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and lost his near Eye.

They are supposed to be Stolen by Adam Rutter, Christopher Bierly and William Millener, all Dutchmen, and now in Baltimore County Goal for Horse-stealing. The aforesaid Rutter came last Spring from Schuylkill in Pennsylvania, near the Widow Nuts Iron-Works; and has since brought down several valuable Creatures, and sold them in Maryland; which may easily be found.

Any Person or Persons, proving Property, and paying Charges, may have the said Creatures, by applying to the Subscriber, living on Soldier's Delight Forest, in Baltimore County.

4

ALEXANDER WELLS.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT TANYARD, lying in Annapolis, adjoining to a good Landing, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging: In which are, 14 Vats, 2 Lurches, 5 Handles, 4 Limes, 2 Granaries, and 2 large Water-Ponds, most of them all lately sunk, and done in the best Manner. The Water-Ponds are constantly supplied, from a natural Spring, by a Drain under Ground, and are sunk in the Beam-House, with the Granaries: The House is 40 Feet by 18, and framed with Poplar Scantling, and well covered. There are also Two other Houses, lately built, one with Brick, a Story and  $\frac{1}{2}$  high, 23 Feet by 16, and hath one Fire-Place, and covered with Clapboards, and Shingled over them: The other House is 60 Feet by 21, one End of which, 20 Feet long, is built with Brick and Stone, a Story and  $\frac{1}{2}$  high; in which is Two Fire-Places below, and one above; in the other End is a Mill-House, with a Leather-Room below, and Lodging-Rooms above, with sundry convenient Sheds joining to it, such as Meat-House, Stables, Lime-House, and Bark-House, all covered with Shingles. There is also a good Garden and small Pasture, both well paled and fenced in. Also to be Sold sundry NEGROES, chiefly brought up in the Tanyard, and to the Tanning Business. And as the Subscriber intends soon to depart this Province, the Whole will be Sold on reasonable Terms, and Time given for Payment if required. He has also to Sell, a small SLOOP, suitable for the Grain Trade, being a prime Sailer, and in as good Repair as when first Launched, and will carry about 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain. For Terms apply to  
ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. The Tanyard, with the Improvements, will be Sold with, or without, the Negroes, as the Purchaser pleases.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A VERY GOOD BILLIARD-TABLE, the Cloth almost new, with good true BALLS, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

#### TO BE SOLD OR LET,

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

#### TO BE SOLD,

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

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

MR. DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME, of this City, Merchant, having lately left the Province, in order to proceed for London, and having fully empowered me to Transact his Business during his Absence, Notice is hereby given to such Persons as have any just Claims against him, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged: And as I have Orders for the immediate Settlement of his Affairs, all those who are indebted to him, are requested to be speedy in their Payments, and especially those who have long standing open Accounts, which will save Expence to themselves, and Trouble to  
JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

#### TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION belonging to Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Queen-Anne's County, commodiously situated in the said County, on the Head of the North Branch of Wye River, within half a Mile of a good Landing, together with the NEGROES, STOCK, and UTENSILS, thereon. The Tract contains upwards of Four Hundred Acres, on which there is a large clear'd Plantation, a good Dwelling-House, and other Office-Houses, and some valuable Meadow very well water'd. The whole Tract very fit for producing Corn, Tobacco, and Wheat, of which last there is a considerable Quantity now put in the Ground.

Any Person inclining to Rent the Premises, are desired to apply to John Bracco, now at Annapolis, or the said Thomas Wilson, at his Dwelling-Plantation on Wye River aforesaid, and know the Terms on which they will be Let.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, at his House near Elk-Ridge Church, in Anne-Arundel County,

A N Assortment of good fresh MEDICINES, Chymical and Galenical, imported from London, sufficient (with the Addition of a few more, which may be had here) to furnish a Shop for a Beginner in the Practice of Physic; as also Utensils for an Apothecary's Shop, a complete new Set of Surgeon's Instruments, a small Collection of new Books on Surgery, Physic, &c. The Medicines to be Sold all in one Article, the Instruments in another, and the Books and Shop-Furniture, as the Buyer shall have Occasion, and as shall be agreed on, all at reasonable Rates, for Sterling or Current Money, or Credit upon Security, if required, by  
JAMES MACGILL.

N. B. A Catalogue of the Books may be seen at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

June 9<sup>th</sup> 1757.

ALL Persons indebted to the PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, are required to pay the INTEREST due on their BONDS within Six Months from the Date hereof, otherwise the Bonds will be put in Suit.

Signed per Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Currency Office.

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

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From the LON

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# M A R T L A N D G A Z E T T E,

*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

T H U R S D A Y, December 8, 1757.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, September 20.

*A Letter from Vice-Admiral Watson, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Kent, off Fort William in the East-Indies, the 24th of February, 1757, brings the following ADVICE.*

ON the 2d of February the Nabob's Army were seen marching by the English Camp, about a Mile Distance towards the Town; and when they were got to a convenient Spot of Ground, they encamped there. Hereupon Col. Clive applied to the Admiral for a Party of Seamen to reinforce him. Accordingly Capt. Warrick received Orders on the 4th to take upon him the Command of a Detachment of Sailors to join Col. Clive, in order to force and drive the Nabob out of his Camp. On the 5th, at One in the Morning, Capt. Warrick landed his Men a little above Kelsal's Ostragon, which were as follows; 180 from the Kent, 173 from the Tyger, 120 from the Salisbury, 29 from the Bridgewater, 37 from the Sloop, and 30 from the Indiamen, in all 569 Men. About Two he joined the Colonel, whose Troops were under Arms, and ready to march, on which our Men were disposed of, to guard and attend the Train, which consisted of 6 Field Pieces, and 4 Haubitzer. Soon after this, they marched off the Ground in the following Order: The King's Troops and the Company's Grenadiers in the Front, the Sailors with the Train next, the Battalion after, and Seapoys in the Rear. At Three the Colonel altered his Disposition, and marched the Battalion before the Train. In this Order they marched till Five, when the Troops in the Van were charged by the Enemy's Horse in their Camp; but it did not seem to retard our March; by the Time our Rear Guard were entered, the Engagement became general from Hedges and Bushes; on which we play'd our Artillery, defending the Right and Left of our Army all the Way through the Camp, in which we found dead Men and Horses. Here our Men were diverted by killing their Bullocks, Camels, and what Horses were left in our March, which we continued with great Rapidity, driving the Enemy before us, till they lodged themselves in a Tope near Meeter's Garden, behind the Hedges: From hence they detached a large Body of Horse, with 2 Cannon, to the Crofs Road of the Bunglo, which we soon dislodged with our Field Pieces, after receiving a few Shot; and from thence marched into the Fort. In this Action were killed 12 Seamen, 2 Captains of the Company's Troops, 17 private Men, and 10 Seapoys. The Number wounded were about 15 Seamen, and 50 Soldiers and Seapoys. Lieutenant Lutwidge of the Salisbury, the only Officer mortally wounded.

The Nabob's Army was said to consist of 15000 Foot, and 10000 Horse. We have had various Accounts of his Loss. A Bremin, who was soon after in the Camp, says, 1300 Men were killed and wounded, and that 21 of the former were Officers. Besides this Loss, upwards of 500 Horses were killed, several Draught Bullocks, and 3 or 4 Elephants. This Attack, tho' not attended with all the wish'd for Success, yet it was sufficient to make the Nabob very solicitous to hasten the Business of a Peace, which was concluded on, and consists of the following Articles.

ARTICLES acceded to, and signed by the Nabob of Bengal, February 9, 1757.

I. **W**HATEVER Rights and Privileges the King has granted the English Company in their Phirmaund, and the Husbulhoorums sent from Dilly, shall not be disputed or taken from them, and the Immunities therein mentioned be acknowledged and stand good. Whatever Villages are given the Company by the Phirmaund shall likewise be granted, notwithstanding they have been

denied by former Subahs. The Zemindars of those Villages, not to be hurt or displaced without Cause.

Signed by the Nabob in his own Hand, I agree to the Terms of the Phirmaund.

II. All Goods passing and repassing through the Country by Land or Water, with English Dutricks, shall be exempt from any Tax, Fee, or Imposition, from Chokeys, Gaulwalls, Zemindars, or any others.

I agree to this.

III. All the Company's Factories, seized by the Nabob, shall be returned. All Monies, Goods and Effects, belonging to the Company, their Servants and Tenants, and which have been seized and taken by the Nabob, shall be restored. What has been plundered and pillaged by his People, made good by the Payment of such a Sum of Money, as his Justice shall think reasonable.

I agree to restore whatever has been seized and taken by my Orders, and accounted for in my Sincany.

IV. That we have Permission to fortify Calcutta in such Manner as we may think proper, without Interruption.

I consent to this.

V. That we shall have Liberty to coin Siccas both of Gold and Silver, of equal Weight and Fineness to those of Muxadavad, which shall pass in the Provinces.

I consent to the English Company's Coining their own Imports of Bullion and Gold into Siccas.

VI. That a Treaty shall be ratified, by signing and sealing, and swearing to abide by the Articles therein contained, not only by the Nabob, but his principal Officers and Ministers.

I have sealed and signed the Articles before the Presence of GOD.

VII. That Admiral Charles Watson, and Col. Robert Clive, on the Part and Behalf of the English Nation, and of the Company, do agree to live in a good Understanding with the Nabob; to put an End to these Troubles, and be in Friendship with him while these Articles are performed and observed by the Nabob.

I have sealed and signed the foregoing Articles upon these Terms; That if the Governor and Council will sign and seal them with the Company's Seal, and will swear to the Performance on their Part, I then consent and agree to them.

Extra of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Watson, dated on board the Kent, off Chandanagore, March 31, 1757.

**C**OLONEL Clive being joined with 300 of the Bombay Troops, who by this Reinforcement had with him 700 European and 1600 Blacks, he immediately marched to Chandanagore, where he had not been long, before he took Possession of all the French Out-Posts there, except 1 Redoubt, situated between the River Side and the Fort Walls, wherein were mounted 8 Pieces of Cannon of 24 Pounds, Four of which pointed down the River. On the 15th Instant I sailed with the Kent, Tyger, and Salisbury. The 20 Gun Ship and Sloop I ordered up the River some Days before to cover the Boats attending on the Camp. On the 18th I anchored about 2 Miles below Chandanagore, and observed the French had done every Thing in their Power to obstruct our Passage, by sinking 2 Ships, a Ketch, a Hulk, a Snow, and a Vessel without any Masts, all directly in the Channel, within Gun-shot of the Fort, and laying 2 Bombs, moor'd with Chains, across the River. This caused some Delay, till the Bombs were cut adrift, and I could discover, by sounding, a proper Channel to pass through, which the Pilots found out without being at the Trouble of weighing any of the Vessels. Before this was sufficiently known to venture, Admiral Pocock came up to me in his Boat, and hoist'd his Flag on board the Tyger. On the 24th, at Six in the Morning, I weighed, and sailed up in the following Order; the Tyger, Kent, and Sa-

lisbury. At Ten Minutes after Six the Enemy began to fire from the Redoubt, which was abandon'd as soon as the leading Ship got a-breast of it. At Three Quarters after Six the Ships were placed, when I caused the Signal to be made for engaging, which continued very brisk on both Sides till a Quarter past Nine. The Enemy then waved over their Walls a Flag of Truce, and desired to capitulate; and the Articles being agreed upon and signed, I sent Capt. Latham, of the Tyger, ashore to receive the Keys, and take Possession of the Fort. Colonel Clive marched in with the King's Troops about Five in the Afternoon. They had in the Fort 1200 Men, of which 500 Europeans and 700 Blacks, 183 Pieces of Cannon from 24 Pounds downwards, 3 small Mortars, and a considerable Quantity of Ammunition. Besides the Ships and Vessels sunk below, to stop up the Channel, they sunk and run ashore 5 large Ships above the Fort; and we have taken 4 Sloops and a Snow. The Enemy had killed in the Fort 40 Men, and 70 wounded. The Kent had 19 Men killed, and 49 wounded; the Tyger 13 killed, and 50 wounded. Among the Number killed were, my First Lieutenant, Mr. Samuel Pereau, and the Master of the Tyger. Among the Wounded were, Mr. Pocock slightly hurt, Capt. Speke and his Son by the same Cannon Ball; the latter had his Leg shot off. Mr. Rawlins Hey, my Third Lieutenant, had his Thigh much shattered, and is in great Danger. Mr. Stanton, my Fourth Lieutenant, slightly wounded by Splinters; but the greatest Part of the Wounded have suffered much, being hurt chiefly by Cannon Shot: Several of them cannot possibly recover. I must do this Justice to all the Officers and Men in general, to say, agreeable to their usual Bravery, they behaved with great Spirit and Resolution on this Occasion; as did also the Land Forces, who kept a good and constant Fire the whole Time from 2 Batteries of 4 and 2 Guns, they had raised very near the Fort.

Kent, off Calcutta in the River Hugley, April 14.

Since the Date of my last Letter several of the Wounded are dead, among whom is Mr. Rawlins Hey, my late Third Lieutenant, and Capt. Speke's Son. There are many more in great Danger.

B E R L I N, September 17.

**T**HE Swedish Troops having, in an hostile Manner, invaded the Duchy of Pomerania, by taking Possession of the Towns of Anclam and Demmin, which were entirely ungarrisoned; and the Crown of Sweden having thereby commenced an open War against the King, it has been signified to Baron de Wolfenbutzen, the Swedish Minister, to appear at Court no more. According to Advices from Lusatia, a Body of Austrian Troops, supposed to be 15,000, attacked, on the 7th Instant, Two Battalions of Infantry, which were posted on a fortified Eminence, near Henerdsdorff, in the Neighbourhood of Gorlitz, and, after an obstinate Resistance, at last made themselves Masters of it, but abandoned it soon after. Our Loss in this Attack amounts to 800 killed and wounded, and that of the Enemy is supposed to be some Thousands; but what renders our Loss irreparable, is the Death of the brave General Winterfeldt, who, in leading some Succours to the Two Battalions, received a Musket Shot, of which he died the Night following. According to the latest Advices from Prussia, the Russian Army has continued very peaceably in it's Camp ever since the Battle. On the 7th they made a Show as if they would pass the Aller, but retired very soon after. Two Thousand Russians, on board the Gallies, who had attempted to make a Descent upon the Coast of Labiau, have been repulsed by 600 of the Militia.

Hague, Sept. 27. By an Express from Berlin,



we have just received an Account, that, on the 13th Instant, the Russian Army made a precipitate Retreat out of Prussia, which was executed in so hasty a Manner, that they left all their Sick and Wounded behind them, to the Amount of 15 or 16000 Men, and 80 Pieces of Cannon, &c. Marshal Apraxin marked his Design, by advancing all his Irregulars towards the Prussian Army, so that Marshal Lehwald was not informed of it, till the Third Day, when he detached Prince George of Holstein with 10000 Horse, to pursue them, but with little Hopes of coming up with them, as they made forced Marches, in order to be the sooner in their own Country. The Cause of this extraordinary Event is not yet known. M. Lehwald was said to be marching to Pomerania. By our Accounts from Germany, the French, under the Prince of Soubize, fly before the King of Prussia. Those with Marshal Richelieu seem to move much slower, since the Arrival of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in the Dutchy of Halberstadt, with a Corps of Troops, who has defeated the Van Guard of the French near Egeln, consisting of 10000 Men. The French seem to keep to the Hartz Mountains, instead of following the Plain, which may retard and embarrass them considerably; and it seems very uncertain, whether and how the Junction of their Army can be made.

From the French Camp at Closter Severn, September 14. Marshal Richelieu has sent the following circular Letter to the several General Officers acting under him.

"I have just concluded, Gentlemen, with a Minister from Denmark, a Suspension of Arms between the Armies and the detached Corps. I send you immediate Advice of it, that you may give the same Orders to the Troops under your Command, as I have just given to the whole Army, in order to prevent any Act of Hostility. This Suspension is a preliminary Article of a Convention between the Duke of Cumberland and me, which I shall impart to you when it is concluded, and which, I hope, you will find as advantageous as it is glorious for his Majesty's Arms."

Paris, Sept. 26. We have Intelligence from different Places, particularly from our Coasts, that the English Fleet is detained at Sea by so great a Calm, that it can neither advance, nor put back. M. de Conflans Fleet at Brest is getting ready with the utmost Diligence. The Men of War at Rochfort are ordered to Brest. We are in no Fear of the English in any Part, as we are prepared for them every where. Marshal Richelieu's Army is separated into Five Camps. A Part of the Right is making forced Marches to the Succour of the Prince de Soubize, who has retired from Erfurth to Eysenach.

Erfurth, Sept. 15. On the Road between Naumburg and this Town, his Prussian Majesty received a Courier with Two Pieces of Intelligence, viz. the Hostilities begun in Pomerania by the Swedes, and the Death of the brave General Winterfeldt: Upon which, like a true Hero, like a Man whose Friendship always goes along with his Esteem, with Tears standing in his Eyes, he said, *I may find Resources against the Multitude of my Enemies; but how few Men are to be found like Winterfeldt?*

Eysenach, Sept. 18. The Prince of Soubize's Army and that of the Empire have retired towards this Place, in order to wait for Reinforcements, and unite with the Body of Troops which Marshal Richelieu is going to detach from the River Liene. The Van-Guard of the Prussian Army has had a very sharp Skirmish near Gotha with the Rear of the Prince of Soubize's Troops, of which several Waggons full of Wounded have been brought to Gotha, and to this Town.

Toulon, Sept. 8. M. de la Clue's Squadron is entirely careened, and taking in Provisions with such Dispatch, that they work Sundays and Holidays. We have no Accounts from Corsica, nor of the English Fleet which blocks up Bastia. It is probable, that the Report of the great Preparations making here and at Marseilles will check the Ardour of the Rebels who are in Arms, and who, without Doubt, will be apprehensive of some fatal Overthrow. This Report is spread along the Coasts of Italy, and will easily reach Corsica.

Hamburg, Sept. 23. If Credit may be given to several private Letters received this Day from Magdebourg, a Prussian Officer is said by there in his Way to Berlin, with an Account that the King of Prussia has attacked and beaten the Army of the Prince de Soubize. According to the same Letters his Prussian Majesty has prevailed with Part of the Army of the Empire to lay down their Arms, and has routed the rest of them.

## L O N D O N.

Sept. 17. Advices from Dantzick say, that a very extraordinary Report has prevailed there for Three Days, viz. That the Kan of the Tartars of Crimea, in Concert with the Kan of Budziac, had taken the Field with a numerous Army, to insult the Frontiers of Russia, and make an Invasion in the Ukraine.

Admiral Boscawen is going out with a Squadron, as is another Admiral, said to be the Hon. George Bridges Rodney, Esq;

Sept. 24. His Royal Highness the Duke is speedily expected home, the Horse Guards having Orders to hold themselves in Readiness at a Moment's Warning.

It is said that the Troops that are to embark for Cork are ordered to South-Carolina.

After the Forces under Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive had taken the Town of Chandenagore, they found therein upwards of 180,000l. in Bullion.

It is reported that the St. Alban's Man of War, of 60 Guns, has taken and carried into Lisbon, a French Man of War of 50 Guns.

They write from Leghorn, that the English Fleet have blocked up Bastia, so as absolutely to prevent the Genoese Succours from entering the Place; and that it was believed General Paoli, who commands the Malecontents, would endeavour to storm the Place by Land, while the English, under Cover of their large Ships, would debark a great Number of Seamen, in order to make a like Attempt on the Works next the Sea.

Sept. 29. We hear that 8000 Men are going to be raised, in order to add a Battalion to every Regiment on the Establishment, that has not already had a Battalion added to them.

Several Ships of War are ordered to be laid up on the Stocks, particularly Two of 100 Guns, Four of 90, and Six of 80, to be completed as fast as possible.

October 1. It is supposed that the British Fleet (consisting of 18 Men of War) which has blocked up Bastia at Corsica, is to establish a Settlement upon that Island for receiving Men of War, the better to protect our Trade to the Mediterranean and the Levant.

Some Ships in the River, taking in Building Materials, are going for Anamaboe, on the Coast of Guiney.

It is said, that the Transports which are gone to Spithead, are Part of them to take in Troops at Southampton, and then proceed to Cork, where they are to take in the Draughts made from the Regiments on the Irish Establishment, and then go for some Part of America; but it is not said whether South or North.

October 3. Yesterday Mr. Mitchell, charged with the Affairs of the King of Prussia, received an Express from Marshal Lehwald, informing him, that there had been a Revolution in Russia, and that General Apraxin was marching his Army back into that Kingdom, leaving behind him 9000 Sick and Wounded.

By an Account received of the Battle between the Prussians and Russians, it appears that the latter had 24,000 Men killed and wounded.

It is said that the Disputes have run so high in the Senate of Sweden, as to occasion the Members to Draw on one another, and that they were all killed except Two.

A Report has prevailed, since the signing of the Convention for Hanover, that a Cessation of Hostilities had been proposed to the King of Prussia on the Part of France, which his Majesty rejected with Disdain.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is expected at Kensington this Week from Stade, his Coaches being gone to Essex to wait for him.

Advices from Hamburg, dated the 23d ult. say, that by several private Letters received that Day from Magdebourg, they learnt that a Prussian Officer had passed through that City, going to Berlin, with the News that the King had attacked and defeated the Prince de Soubize's Army, and obliged a Part of the Army of the Empire to lay down their Arms, after routing the other Part thereof.

From Dantzick they write, that Advices had been received at Warsaw, by the Way of Bender, that the Turks had declared War against Russia; which, the Departure of Count Apraxin from Prussia, and his forced Marches to get back to Russia, seemed to confirm.

October 4. It is said that Marshal Apraxin nailed up, and left behind him in his Camp, Eighty Pieces of Cannon.

By this good Turn, Marshal Lehwald will be at Leisure to come down and drive the Swedes out of

Pomerania, which will probably soon make the Swedish Senate alter their System, in order to keep Peace at home.

Some Ships of War are preparing with all Expedition to sail for the West-Indies, to relieve the Ships stationed there.

October 6. Though the Dutch Gazettes are not positive as to the King of Prussia's defeating the Prince of Soubize's Army, there are private Letters from Amsterdam which say, that a Battle was fought on the 22d of September, wherein the former gained a complete Victory; and that his Prussian Majesty had at the same Time defeated such Part of the Army of the Empire as did not acquiesce in his Proposal to lay down their Arms.

Upon comparing all the Accounts, it appears to be very uncertain whether there has been any Battle between the Prussian and French Armies; but it is beyond all Doubt there was a great Misunderstanding between the Princes Soubize and Hildburghausen, and that the Germans, as is very natural, shewed great Backwardness towards cutting one another's Throats, for the Service and Entertainment of the French.

Yesterday Part of the Furniture was carried from the Duke of Cumberland's Apartments at St. James's to Kensington, to furnish his Royal Highness's Apartments there.

## From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, October 8, 1757. Yesterday an Account was received, that the Fleet, and Transports, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, were arrived at St. Helen's, having sailed from Basque Road, on the 1st Instant. On the 23d of September Sir Edward Hawke ordered the Vice-Admiral, with his Division, composed of the Magnanime, Barfleur, Neptune, Torbay, and Royal William, Frigates, Bomb Vessels, Fire-Ships and Cutters, to attack the Isle of Aix, between the Islands of Rhée and Oleron. The Magnanime led, and about Twelve the Fire began from the Fort, with Shells, and Great Guns, and continued while our Ships approached, till about Ten Minutes after One, when the Magnanime brought up within less than 40 Yards of the Fort, where she kept an incessant Fire for about 35 Minutes, as did the Barfleur, which brought up about Five Minutes after her, abreast of the Fort. About Three Quarters after One the Firing ceased, the Garrison having struck their Colours, and surrendered. They had in the Fort Eight Mortars of about 14 Inches Diameter, and Thirty Guns, Sixteen of which 18, and the Remainder about 14 Pounders. The Magnanime, tho' damaged in her Rigging, Yards, and Masts, yet had only Two Soldiers killed, and 11 Men wounded. Of the Garrison, which consisted of near 600 Seamen and Soldiers, only One was killed, and Seven or Eight wounded. The Works of this Fort have been since blown up.

On the 29th of September the Resolution was taken to return to England with the Troops, no Attempt having been made to land on the Coast of France.

## Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 7.

"Yesterday in the Afternoon Admiral Hawke's Fleet arrived at St. Helen's, with all the Transports; and they are now got to Spithead and safe moored. It is said they were becalmed Seventeen Days in the Bay of Biscay, within which Time all the French Coast was alarmed, so that there was no Prospect of making a Descent on the Main with any Success; but they attacked the Isle of Aix in the Bay of Biscay, and took it without any Resistance, except one Discharge from the Garrison in Return to a Broadside first given by the Magnanime; after which they demolished the Fortifications, and brought the Governor and People (except the Women and Children) away Prisoners. There were Two Marines killed on board the Magnanime. 'Tis said there were some Difficulties between the General Officers of the Navy and Army; but as yet can't learn the Particulars, very few People being come on Shore, the Wind blowing hard at S. S. W."

The Reasons assigned for the sudden Return of the Forces sent upon the secret Expedition, are so various, that we don't chuse to insert any till we have better Authority.

The Hardi, a French Man of War, of 74 Guns, homeward bound from Martinico, fell in with Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet in the Bay, and was chased by Five of our Ships; and finding she could not run into the River Garonne, she bore away to Sea, and got clear of them all, and is arrived safe at Port Passage.

We hear an Order is given for Victualling the Fleet employed in the late Expedition for some Months longer.

There are private Letters in Town, which say, that 70,000 Turks have entered the Territories of the

the Empress of Russia Prussia.

## B O S T O N

The Master of a V informs, That on the 1st Vert, in the Dawn of and a Half Distance standing E. S. E. and white Ensigns. — T vember, between Bar bout Twelve or One large Ships, about 30 Colours, standing about the 4th of November ing, being on Bank (he thought) a Schooner standing about S. E. —

Our Advices from Loudoun, with 300 Fort Edward; and th to discharge all the M — And that Captai with a Scouting Party led and captivated Scout.

## N E W Y

Our last Accounts last, which positively about 300 Indians, ally fallen on that P on the North Side burnt and destroyed came across, had ki Twelve of the Inhab tives at least One l Women and Childre all such Beasts they some of the Indian Three Days, laying One of the Captives Enemy, and come March he lagged p did not notice, and Lake (about 20 or wego) he observed very busy in Land thought, to erect a l or somewhere on W

Wednesday last Five Weeks, the (teer Sloop Harlequin Guns, a few Swive merly one of our P her [and it would had not] a French the Second Instant after a tough Eng o'Clock, when M large Carriage Gu the Marshal De R mander, Burthen an entire new Ve sheads of Sugar, Hogheads of Cof Ship was bound and sailed in Com men, and Four l One of 54, and ringham was a R she having taken her for 5000l. Harlequin took l

The same Da Francois, Peter 24, in Lat. 19, Privateer, of th bound from Ma loaded with Cl Brandy, Soap, vies, Almonds, and had 33 Ha

About a Fort to the Regular Fort Edward, l and scalped by Several Parties out on a Scout the Enemy b until the above had come ovr Roots, which Fort William-froyed.

## N E W A R

Last Sands Petera Schu borough, and Discharge of



the Empress of Russia, on Behalf of the King of Prussia.

BOSTON, November 21.

The Master of a Vessel arrived at Marblehead, informs, That on the second Instant, being on Bank Vert, in the Dawn of the Morning, about a Mile and a Half Distance, he discovered 3 large Ships standing E. S. E. and that they threw out Three white Ensigns.—That on the Third Day of November, between Bank Vert and Bank Quero, about Twelve or One o'Clock, he saw 13 Sail of large Ships, about 3 Leagues Distance, but saw no Colours, standing about E. N. E.—And Friday, the 4th of November, in the Dawn of the Morning, being on Bank Quero, he saw 3 Ships, and (he thought) a Schooner, about a League Distance, standing about S. E. and by E.

Our Advices from the Westward are, That Lord Loudoun, with 3000 Regular Troops, was at Fort Edward; and that he intended, in a few Days, to discharge all the Men belonging to this Province.—And that Captain Thody, who had been out with a Scouting Party from Fort Edward, had killed and captivated 13 Frenchmen, being all the Scout.

NEW-YORK, November 28.

Our last Accounts from Albany are of Thursday last, which positively assure us, that a Body of about 300 Indians, and 100 Frenchmen, had actually fallen on that Part of the German-Flats situate on the North Side of the Mohawk's River, and burnt and destroyed every House and Barn they came across, had killed and scalped about Ten or Twelve of the Inhabitants, and carried away Captives at least One Hundred and Ten more, Men, Women and Children, besides the Cattle, killing all such Beasts they could not carry away; that some of the Indians continued at the Flats near Three Days, laying waste the Country; and that One of the Captives had made his Escape from the Enemy, and come back, reporting, that on his March he lagged pretty much, which the Enemy did not notice, and that coming near the Oneida Lake (about 20 or 25 Leagues on this Side of Oswego) he observed a Number of Frenchmen to be very busy in Landing of Cannon, in order, he thought, to erect a Fortification either on the Lake, or somewhere on Wood-Creek.

Wednesday last returned from a Cruise of about Five Weeks, the (extraordinary successful) Privateer Sloop Harlequin, mounting 8 small Carriage Guns, a few Swivels, and carrying 40 Men, formerly one of our Pilot Boats: She brought in with her [and it would have proved a Wonder if she had not] a French Prize Ship, which she took on the Second Instant, in Lat. 28, 30, Long. 59, 17, after a tough Engagement from Day Light till 9 o'Clock, when Monsieur struck. She mounted 8 large Carriage Guns, had 28 Men, and is called the Marthal De Refelluc, Monsieur Delbroil Commander, Burthen between 250 and 300 Tons, is an entire new Vessel, and loaded with 533 Hogheads of Sugar, 166 Barrels, 49 Tierces, and 17 Hogheads of Coffee, besides other Things. This Ship was bound from Martinico to Old France, and sailed in Company with Ten Sail of Merchantmen, and Four Men of War, One of 64 Guns, One of 54, and Two Frigates. One Mr. Cunningham was a Ransomer on board of this Prize, she having taken an English Vessel, and ransomed her for 5000l. Sterling, a few Days before the Harlequin took her.

The same Day arrived a Prize Ship called La Francois, Peter Tourame, Master, taken October 24, in Lat. 19, Long. 58, by the Sturdy Beggar Privateer, of this Port, Capt. Troup. She was bound from Marseilles to the West-Indies, and is loaded with Claret, White Wine, Cyprus ditto, Brandy, Soap, Candles, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Almonds, Oil, &c. She mounted 6 Guns, and had 33 Hands.

About a Fortnight ago Two Soldiers belonging to the Regulars, being at a small Distance from Fort Edward, looking for some Sheep, were killed and scalped by a Scouting Party of the Enemy. Several Parties from Fort Edward have lately been out on a Scout, but made no Discovery of any of the Enemy being nigh the Fort for some Time, until the above; save, indeed, that some of them had come over the Lake to get Turnips and other Roots, which had been sown by the English near Fort William-Henry before it was taken and destroyed.

NEWARK, in New-Jersey, November 23.

Last Sunday Evening, the Honourable Colonel PETER SCHUYLER arrived at his House at Peterborough, and was saluted by this Town with the Discharge of Thirteen Cannon. The Evening fol-

lowing he was attended by several Gentlemen of Distinction to the Town, and was paid the same Compliment: All the principal Houses were illuminated, a Bonfire erected, which was attended by several Hundred People, and the Cannon continued firing the Remainder of the Evening: Joy was conspicuous in every Countenance, and each one manifested his Regard due to the Merit of that Gentleman; whose kind and humane Treatment to his Fellow-Sufferers while in Captivity, as well as his great Attachment to the Interest of his Country, and uncommon Zeal for his Majesty's Service, merits universal Esteem.

ANNAPOLIS, December 8.

We have an Account, that on Friday the 25th of November, as one Cox, and another Man, were hunting for Deer, on the Virginia Side of Patowmack, a little above the Mouth of Conococheague, they discovered Three Indians sitting on a Log, and agreed each to Fire at his Man, which they did, and kill'd them both on the Spot, but the other made off immediately, and soon returned with 6 or 7 more Indians, when a Skirmish ensued, in which Cox and his Companion, Fired, one of them 4 Times, and the other 5, and mortally wounded one Indian, but were at last separated, and one of them made his Escape, but the other was taken Prisoner. The Indians burnt the Bodies of the Two Dead Indians, and carried off their Prisoner, and the Wounded Indian, who Died on the Way, and they buried him. The Second Night after, the Prisoner made his Escape, and came back the same Road, and got safe in; but on his Way, when he came to the Indian's Grave, he dug his Body up, and scalp'd him, with a sharp Stone; for he was deprived of his Knife and every Weapon of Defence by the Indians, when he was taken Prisoner.

About 12 Days ago, Capt. Wallace, in the King George, belonging to Bristol, arrived in Virginia, who took up at Sea, in Lat. 34: 00, about 150 Leagues to the Eastward of Bermuda, Six Men, being the whole Crew of the Schooner Nancy, belonging to Boston, one Govian, or some such Name, Master, bound from Piscataqua for Surinam, with Horses; whose Preservation was very Remarkable: On the 9th of September, in a very hard Gale, she overfet, and lost all her Horses, but after they cut away her Main-mast, the righted; soon after a Sea struck her on the Counter, and beat her Stern in, and having a Quantity of Bricks a-baft, her Stern sunk, and her Head stuck upright, and the People got on her Bow. After the Storm abated, they got some Mackrel out of her, and an Iron Instrument to strike Fish, and having made a little Awning of Part of one of the Sails, which they fixed to the Bowspit over their Heads, they lived there (if it may be call'd Living) for Forty-six Days, when Capt. Wallace took them up; having nothing else to support themselves than the salt Mackrel, and what Dolphins and Pilot Fish they struck, the latter being plenty about them, and whose Blood they suck'd for Drink. One of the Men died soon after he was taken up; and Two Others of them are deprived of their Senses.

Saturday last arrived here the Ship Thetis, Capt. Matthew Craymer, from London, with 128 of his Majesty's Seven Year Passengers. Her former Commander, James Edmunds, and 28 of the Transports, died on the Passage.

The same Day arrived here, Capt. Andrews, in the Ship Betty, with 45 Passengers of the same Sort, from Bristol.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Matthews, just arrived in York River.

"The 18th of October, Lat. 37, 30, N. Long. 39, 21, W. I made 6 Sail S. S. W. from me, at Six in the Morning, distant about 4 Miles, standing to the N. E. Immediately the eastermost and largest Ship tack'd and chased me; I found he gain'd very little on us, which gave us great Hopes they were Merchant-Ships, and made me very indifferent about getting away, expecting to draw him from the Fleet. However at 2½ P. M. he fired 7 Shot, and I brought to. It proved to be the Colchester Man of War, Capt. O'Brien, of 54 Guns, who had 10 Weeks from St. Helena, with 5 India Ships under his Convoy. He sent his Boat on board us; the Lieutenant told me that Admiral Watson had taken and destroyed all the French Settlements in the East-Indies, except Pondicherry, to which Place he was preparing to go, and in great Expectation of Success. The India Ships were,

"The Oxford, Capt. Stevens,  
"Griffin,  
"Harcourt, Webber,  
"Delaware, Freeman,  
"Stormount,

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1758.

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

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

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL,

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

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

STEPHEN WEST.

IMPORTED in the CUNLIFFE, Capt. MATTHEWS, from LIVERPOOL, and to be Sold by the Subscriber at OXFORD,

A QUANTITY of SALT, which will be delivered overboard at 1/9 Bills of Exchange per Bushel, or Equivalent in ready Cash; or Plantation Crop Tobacco delivered on board at 9/0 Sterling per Hundred.

This SHIP will take in TOBACCO, delivered along-side, or at any convenient Warehouse on Choptank, Miles, Wye, or Patuxent, at 14l. per Ton, consigned to any House in Liverpool: She mounts 18 Carriage Guns, and 50 Men.

H. CALLISTER.

We expect to Load in a Month.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

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

JAMES HOUSTON.

THERE is in the Possession of Thomas Luy, living near the Rev. Mr. Brogden's Chapel, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, her near hind Foot and off fore Foot are white; but she is neither branded nor dock'd.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Swon, near Patowmack, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded on the near Shoulder with a C, and on the near Thigh thus O, about 13 Hands high, and about 7 Years old.

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





2 THE private Ship of War, TWO SISTERS, JAMES HARRICK Master, mounts 18 Carriage Guns, and every Way compleatly fitted, will sail for the *West-Indies* with all possible Speed. Gentlemen Sailors or Landsmen, may see the Terms by applying to the Commander on board the said Ship, lying in *West-River*. Good Encouragement will be given to good Men.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Thursday the 15th of December, at the late Dwelling-House of John Lamar, junior, near Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's County,

X 2 A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency.

At the same Time will be Sold, Part of a Tract of Land called *Major's Lot*, in the County aforesaid, containing 207 Acres, more or less.

#### TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

3 OPEN'D by Mistake, and left with the Printer hereof, A Letter dated March 1757, externally superscribed, *To George Chaney, Merchant, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per Captain White: And internally, To George Chaney, Eastern Shore*. It contains an Account Current, and mentions a Balance due to him for a valuable Hoghead of Tobacco received per Capt. Coxon in 1752. Enquiry has been made for the said Chaney, or Chaney, but no such Person, as yet, can be found. The Person to whom it belongs, may have it, on Application to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, 7/6.

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

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

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

4 THE Subscriber having engaged a very skilful TANNER, and provided every Thing requisite for carrying on the TANNING BUSINESS, at his House on *West-River*, will Tan at FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per Hide. STEPHEN STEWARD.

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

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

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

To which is added,

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

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

#### CONDITIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ This Subscription has been opened in Philadelphia, by a Gentleman of Note in that City, with a 20 l. Subscription.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT TANYARD, lying in Annapolis, adjoining to a good Landing, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging: In which are, 14 Vats, 2 Lurches, 5 Handles, 4 Limes, 2 Granaries, and 2 large Water-Ponds, most of them all lately sunk, and done in the best Manner. The Water-Ponds are constantly supplied, from a natural Spring, by a Drain under Ground, and are sunk in the Beam-House, with the Granaries: The House is 40 Feet by 18, and framed with Poplar Scantling, and well covered. There are also Two other Houses, lately built, one with Brick, a Story and  $\frac{1}{2}$  high, 23 Feet by 16, and hath one Fire-Place, and covered with Clapboards, and Shingled over them: The other House is 60 Feet by 21, one End of which, 20 Feet long, is built with Brick and Stone, a Story and  $\frac{1}{2}$  high; in which is Two Fire-Places below, and one above; in the other End is a Mill-House, with a Leather-Room below, and Lodging-Rooms above, with sundry convenient Sheds joining to it, such as Meat-House, Stables, Lime-House, and Bark-House, all covered with Shingles. There is also a good Garden and small Pasture, both well paled and fenced in. Also to be Sold sundry NEGROES, chiefly brought up in the Tanyard, and to the Tanning Business. And as the Subscriber intends soon to depart this Province, the Whole will be Sold on reasonable Terms, and Time given for Payment if required. He has also to Sell, a small SLOOP, suitable for the Grain Trade, being a prime Sailer, and in as good Repair as when first Launched, and will carry about 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain. For Terms apply to ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. The Tanyard, with the Improvements, will be Sold with, or without, the Negroes, as the Purchaser pleases.

10

NOW in Possession of the Subscriber, by Order of Court, the following Creatures, viz. A likely well-made White Horse, about 15 Hands high, and paces; but has no perceivable Brand. He is supposed to be the Property of one Mr. Elms near *Conococheague*.

A natural pacing Bay Mare, about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus HW, she has wide hanging Ears, and is about 4 Years old. She was in Possession of Matthias Ringer last Spring.

A small Grey Horse (and Hunting-Saddle half worn); the Horse branded on the near Buttock TF (joined in one).

A small Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Shoulder thus OHe, has a flaxen Mane and Tail, a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and lost his near Eye.

They are supposed to be Stolen by Adam Rutter, Christopher Bierly and William Millener, all Dutchmen, and now in Baltimore County Goal for Horse-stealing. The aforesaid Rutter came last Spring from Schuylkill in Pennsylvania, near the Widow Nuts Iron Works; and has since brought down several valuable Creatures, and sold them in Maryland; which may easily be found.

Any Person or Persons, proving Property, and paying Charges, may have the said Creatures, by applying to the Subscriber, living on Soldier's Delight Forest, in Baltimore County.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

#### TO BE SOLD OR LET,

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

#### TO BE SOLD,

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

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

#### TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION belonging to Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Queen-Anne's County, commodiously situated in the said County, on the Head of the North Branch of *Wye River*, within half a Mile of a good Landing, together with the NEGROES, STOCK, and UTENSILS, thereon. The Tract contains upwards of Four Hundred Acres, on which there is a large clear'd Plantation, a good Dwelling-House, and other Office-Houses, and some valuable Meadow very well water'd. The whole Tract very fit for producing Corn, Tobacco, and Wheat, of which last there is a considerable Quantity now put in the Ground.

Any Person inclining to Rent the Premises, are desired to apply to John Bracco, now at Annapolis, or the said Thomas Wilson, at his Dwelling-Plantation on *Wye River* aforesaid, and know the Terms on which they will be Let.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, at his House near Elk-Ridge Church, in Anne-Arundel County,

AN Assortment of good fresh MEDICINES, Chymical and Galenical, imported from London, sufficient (with the Addition of a few more, which may be had here) to furnish a Shop for a Beginner in the Practice of Physic; as also Utensils for an Apothecary's Shop, a complete new Set of Surgeon's Instruments, a small Collection of new Books on Surgery, Physic, &c. The Medicines to be Sold all in one Article, the Instruments in another, and the Books and Shop-Furniture, as the Buyer shall have Occasion, and as shall be agreed on, all at reasonable Rates, for Sterling or Current Money, or Credit upon Security, if required, by JAMES MACGILL.

N. B. A Catalogue of the Books may be seen at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

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

M A

A PROPOSAL for our COLONIES in order to Retrieve the loss for the future

FOR this Purpose several Colonies certain Part the same, a every Thing

Our Colonies on the are usually divided in Colonies; which Division but not their Security guard to these, we should and distant Province making only Three them, Middle, and include Nova-Scotia, New Jersey. In the vania, Maryland, and thern Division I include and Georgia. These different and distinct another by natural Soil, Product, &c. eluded in each Division Respects, as well as gard to an Enemy; ly as the Southern Country generally d other only by Land the same Country c

Now I cannot see an Union of those these Three Divisions ately, and subsisting fence and Security general-Union may is, this Triple Union for their Safety and subside under any o may be proposed.

The great Incon of the British that the Divisions Safety and Defenc be for the Sake o ting several of the poles of Defence Inconvenience ma any other that m of Government.

All the Colon tural Connection in the same Place dily unite to defe the Southern Co agara, or Canas for that Purpos Charges, Provis of Action, than Business higher they likewise th with those Place the Northern C they are as litt yer Ohio, Missi Colonies to bas defend each o of all those incl the same, they in them, which they will, and secure those F root the French

Such an U the disunited i to their Safety let us see who of our Colon



THE  
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 15, 1757.

A PROPOSAL for forming a Triple UNION of our COLONIES in NORTH-AMERICA, in order to Retrieve our LOSSES, and prevent the like for the future.

FOR this Purpose we ought to divide our several Colonies in North-America into certain Parts, whose Situation is much the same, and whose Interest that rules every Thing is most easily connected.

Our Colonies on the Continent of North-America are usually divided into the Northern and Southern Colonies; which Division only regards their Trade, but not their Security and Protection. With Regard to these, we should consider all those remote and distant Provinces, and different Colonies, as making only Three different Countries, the Northern, Middle, and Southern. Under the First I include Nova-Scotia, New-England, New-York, and New-Jersey. In the Middle Division are Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. And in the Southern Division I include North and South-Carolina and Georgia. These Three Divisions make Three different and distinct Countries; separated from one another by natural Boundaries; different Climate, Soil, Product, &c. while the several Colonies included in each Division, is the same in all these Respects, as well as in Point of Situation with Regard to an Enemy; differing from one another only as the Southern and Northern Parts of every Country generally do; being separated from each other only by Land-Marks, as different Parts of the same Country commonly are.

Now I cannot see any Thing that should hinder an Union of those that are included in each of these Three Divisions, from taking Place immediately, and subsisting for ever, for their mutual Defence and Security at least. Whatever other more general Union may be thought proper, if any such is, this Triple Union is at least absolutely necessary for their Safety and Protection, and should always subsist under any other Union of our Colonies that may be proposed.

The great Inconvenience arising from the Division of the British Dominions in North-America, is, that the Divisions are generally too small for their Safety and Defence, however convenient they may be for the Sake of Government; but by thus uniting several of these Divisions together for the Purposes of Defence at least, if for nothing else, this Inconvenience may be removed, without producing any other that might arise from Changes or Forms of Government, Alterations of Constitutions, &c.

All the Colonies in this Triple Union have a natural Connection and Interest in one another, and in the same Places; by which they must more readily unite to defend them. But if we propose to the Southern Colonies to attack Crown-Point, Niagara, or Canada; they are not only inconvenient for that Purpose, and would spend more Time, Charges, Provisions, &c. in getting to the Place of Action, than might be necessary to do all their Business nigher home, in their own Precincts; but they likewise think that they have nothing to do with those Places that are so remote from them; as the Northern Colonies, on the other Hand, think they are as little concerned or interested in the River Ohio, Mississippi, &c. This is what makes our Colonies so backward to stir and unite together, to defend each other's Frontiers. But the Frontiers of all those included in this Triple Union are one and the same, they have all one Interest and Concern in them, which ever Province they may be in, and they will, and must, unite together, to defend and secure those Frontiers at all Times, as well as to root the French out of them.

Such an Union then may be easily effected, if the divided Parties have any Manner of Regard to their Safety or Welfare in any Respect. And let us see what may be done by such a Triple Union of our Colonies; which may be called a real Union,

if established, so far at least as relates to the chief Thing proposed and wanted from it, the Security of their Frontiers.

The chief Force of the French is now, and at all Times, assembled about Crown-Point, Montreal, and Fort Frontenac; which Places lie opposite to the Middle of New-England, with Nova-Scotia on one Hand, and New-York and New-Jersey close adjoining on the other. Is it not very natural then, for those Four Colonies to be united together for their mutual Security and Defence, against an Enemy in such a Situation? And is it not the Interest of every one of them to join and concur immediately in such an Union of their Force for their mutual Security and Defence? If any in them think otherwise, they don't know what their Interest is, or won't consider it in a true Light; for which Reason they should be compelled to comply with it for their own Good, as well as for the rest hereafter mentioned.

If those Colonies had been so united at the Beginning of our late Disturbances, and the Force in those Four alone had been mustered together, each supplying their established Quota, our present Disturbances might have been quelled, or nipped in the very Bud. And it is to be feared, that, without such an Union of those Colonies, we shall hardly be able to make Head against the Enemy at last, and recover our Losses, since they have gained so much Ground upon us.

At the same Time, the Force of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, should be sent against Fort du Quesne on the River Ohio; and be always united to secure, fortify, and garrison that Place; which lies directly opposite to the Center of these Three Colonies, with an easy Access to it from them all; and is the chief Frontier they have to defend and protect. This was proposed, and if it had been done, before the French invaded those Colonies, it is plain, they must have marched out of them as soon as they came into them; all the Losses the Nation has sustained and may sustain on that Account might have been prevented.

The Three Southern Colonies again, North and South-Carolina and Georgia, are opposed to the French on the Mississippi, but have enough to do to defend themselves, and will want Assistance from the other Colonies, instead of lending them any, if ever they should be attacked. To guard against such an Attack (which we should apprehend from the Numbers of Men and Troops we see the French are daily sending to the Mississippi, where they sent 2000 Regular Troops immediately after the Treaty of Aix, and had 10 or 12000 Men there by the Accounts of their Deserters before the present War) these Colonies should keep up Two good and respectable Forts, one at Fort Moor or Augusta; and another among the Cherokees, at least; if not a Third among the Creek Indians likewise; unless this last should be found to be at too great a Distance to defend, as it seems to be. To do this effectually, the Colony of Virginia, in the Middle Division, should perhaps join with these Southern Colonies in maintaining their Forts among the Cherokees, where Virginia has an Interest; as Pennsylvania, in this middle Division likewise, should join with New-York and New-Jersey, to recover and secure Niagara; which is close upon the Borders of that Province (if not within it as I suspect it may be found to be) and is the chief Frontier and Barrier to it against all the Invasions and Encroachments of the French.

We talk of the Numbers of People in our Colonies, but what do they signify in Point of Defence, unless they be united together, which might be so easily done?

If we consider the Situation of our Colonies in the Light we have represented them, the Prospect is every Way good and promising, as it is otherwise dismal and threatening. The chief Force of the French lies in Canada, where our principal

Force, which is in our Northern Colonies, is ready to oppose them, and convenient to attack them. Here we have not less than 80 or 100,000 Men at least, fit to take the Field, while they have not above 12 or 15,000 at most, exclusive of European Troops on both Sides.

The next most considerable Body of the French is assembled about Fort du Quesne on the River Ohio, from their Garrisons there, and their straggling Settlements about Lake Erie, and the Illinois. What their Numbers may be is uncertain: They are not, however, above One or Two Thousand French at most, by all Accounts, altho' they have the Indians there at present to join them; many of whom would join us, as they have always done, if we had a Force there to support them. But whatever their Numbers are, we have a vastly greater Force there to oppose them, not less than Three or Four-score Thousand Men, in the middle Division of our Colonies abovementioned; out of all which a sufficient Force might surely be raised to repel all the French that are upon the Ohio, or nigh it. If they had been ordered to do this first, it is imagined it might have been done long ago, and all the Losses the Nation has sustained on that Account might have been thereby prevented; as the many greater Losses it will sustain, by letting the River Ohio continue in the Hands of the French, may still be prevented by the same Means.

Our Southern Colonies indeed are but weak, in Comparison of their Northern Colonies, but the French on the Mississippi are much more so likewise. There is Twice or Thrice as many Men in North-Carolina alone (most of whom are able to bear Arms) as in all Louisiana put together, besides what we have in South-Carolina and Georgia. They have indeed many Negroes in South-Carolina, which are a real Clog to them, and for that Reason they will want Succours. If the French have sent the Force to the Mississippi, that many imagine, it is certainly necessary to send a Force after them to Carolina.

If the Force we have in America might be rightly employed in this Manner, those we may send from Britain might be as well disposed of. The Force of the French in North-America is like an Army supported by Two Wings, Quebec and New-Orleans; either or both of which Places, as may be thought most proper, a Force once embarked is convenient to attack; while our Force in America goes against the main Body of the Enemy, at Crown-Point and Fort du Quesne, for which it is as convenient.

BERLIN, September 24.

DUKE Ferdinand of Brunswick arrived at Haberstadt the 20th Instant. By Letters dated the 18th, that Prince writes Word, that Count Horn, whom he had detached with 200 Dragoons, 100 Hussars, and 300 Foot, had taken Prisoners at Eglen the Count of Lusignan, Colonel, 18 other French Officers, and 400 Soldiers, besides a considerable Booty in Baggage, &c. and lost but Two Men on the Occasion; besides which, an Officer and Forty Men of the Regiment of Poitou were made Prisoners at Haberstadt.

Petersburg (in Russia) Sept. 14. The Empress having thought proper to make some new Dispositions relating to the Succession of the Throne, and being desirous of preventing the Tranquility of the Empire from being disturbed when they come to be made known, in which Circumstances the Presence of the Forces of the Empire will be necessary to support the Measures taken by the Government, her Imperial Majesty has judged it necessary to recall Part of M. Apraxin's Army; in Consequence of which that General is ordered to draw near Livonia, leaving nevertheless towards Prussia, and on the Frontiers of Poland, a considerable Body of



of Forces, posted so that in case of Need they may be able to turn back by the Side of the Niemmen, for which Purpose the Marshal is to leave a strong Garrison in Memel, provided with every Thing necessary for the Defence of the Place.

*Genoa, Sept. 18.* The Gallies which the Government lately sent with 400 of our best Troops to Corsica, returned here last Saturday, and have brought Advice, that the Rebels who lay before San Pelegrino, finding they were not supported by the English in the Manner they expected, had left it in the greatest Consternation, several of them being cut to Pieces, and particularly Four of their Chiefs, among whom was the famous Vincentelli. These Advices add, that since the ill Success of the Malecontents against San Pelegrino, great Difference has arisen between Paoli and the other Chiefs, and that it was not doubted but they would soon fall upon one another.

*Hanover, Sept. 27.* This Capital, which Three or Four Days ago swarmed with Military Men, is now in a Manner become a Desert. The Duke de Lauraguais set out for the Army the Day before Yesterday, and all the other Generals have followed him, excepting a few who are indisposed. There is still a great Number of Sick in the Hospitals, and in the Houses of the Burghers.

*Austrian Head Quarters at Jauer, Sept. 19.* We hear from Dresden, that 10,000 Recruits have been forcibly enlisted at Berlin, and other Towns and Villages; that the Militia is assembled; and that nevertheless there is a general Consternation and Panic throughout Brandenburg, but more especially at Berlin.

*Berlin, October 1.* The King was so surprized at the News of a Suspension of Arms, which he received while he was marching towards Thuringia, that his Majesty immediately wrote about it, in the most serious Terms, not only to the King of Great-Britain, but also to the Duke of Cumberland.

*Hanover, Sept. 30.* Some People imagine that the King of Prussia will find unexpected Resources even in the Multiplicity of his Enemies. It appears to them unnatural that so many various Interests should unite in one and the same Point: They imagine they already see the Operations of the Allies languish through Jealousy. That Potentate who labours at present to establish his Influence over the general Affairs of Europe, would be unwilling, perhaps, to gain this Advantage at the Expence of aggrandizing his Neighbour.

*Paris, October 3.* Two of our East-Indiamen are arrived at Bayonne, richly laden, one of them is the Duke de Penthièvre, which Spain has caused to be restored to us.

According to the last Letters from Rochelle, the English Fleet on the 23d attacked the Isle of Aix, which they took after a brisk Fire on both Sides. Whatever their Success may be, we comfort ourselves in some Measure, that as we remain Masters of Hanover, we shall thereby soon bridle the national Fury of the English.

*Hague, October 4.* On the 20th past Marshal Apraxin was at Tilsit with his Army, and had continued his March homewards on the following Days. We hear that Marshal Richelieu entered the King of Prussia's Dominions with his Army on the 27th, 28th, and 29th past, in three Columns; upon which Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick has retired with his Detachment towards Magdebourg. We do not know any Thing further with Certainty about the King of Prussia's Army, tho' the Reports are, that that Prince intends to turn his Force towards Marshal Richelieu; and if the latter does not chuse to risk a Battle, at least to cover Magdebourg and Haberstadt, and prevent the French from taking Winter-Quarters there.

#### L O N D O N.

*Sept. 17.* Yesterday died, at his House in Golden-Square, SAVAGE MOSTYN, Esq; Vice-Admiral of his Majesty's Fleets, Member of Parliament for Weobly in Herefordshire, and Brother to Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. He died a Bachelor. His Flag was hoisted at Portsmouth on board the Royal Sovereign.

*Sept. 22.* Yesterday the Populace were so exasperated at the Drawing of the Lottery at Guildhall, on Account of the Prizes not appearing, that it was with great Difficulty that they were persuaded to desist from pulling down the Wheels, to be satisfied whether they were in.

*October 8.* When the Fleet and Troops arrived at Portsmouth from the late Expedition, the Ringers saluted them with a dumb Peal.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, October 9.

"Last Night Sir Edward Hawke set out for London, and he is expected down again very soon to resume his Command; the Fleet being ordered to be ready to

intercept the French Squadron on their Return to Europe."

On Sunday there was a grand Council at Kensington, at which we hear Sir Edward Hawke and General Mordaunt attended.

Part of a private Letter from the Hague, Octob. 5.

"I have procured a Copy of that Letter of the King of Prussia, about which you wrote to me. It is as follows:

"I just now hear that the Business of a Neutrality for the Electorate of Hanover is not yet dropt. Can your Majesty have so little Constancy and Firmness, as to sink under a few cross Events? Are Affairs in such a bad Plight, that they cannot be retrieved? Consider the Step which your Majesty purposes to take, and that which you have made me take. You are the Cause of all the Misfortunes that are ready to fall upon me. I never would have broken my Alliance with France, but for your fair Promises. I repent not of my Treaty with your Majesty; but do not shamefully abandon me to the Mercy of my Enemies, after having brought upon me all the Powers of Europe. I expect that your Majesty will remember your Engagements, renewed on the 26th past, and that you will not listen to any Engagements, in which I am not comprehended."

"The Declaration delivered to Mr. Mitchell, dated September 16, which is considered here as an Answer to this Letter, you have seen in the Gazette; but a Piece of News I just now hear, you have not seen in the Gazette; which is, that Count Podewils, Minister of State to the King of Prussia, passed thro' Minden, Sept. 22, going incognito with the greatest Privacy to Paris."

The Hague Gazette informs us, that 3 Spanish Merchantmen, who were stopt going from Bilbao to Port l'Orient, with Goods belonging to the French East India Company, have been released, upon Representation of the Spanish Ambassador; and that Two Things seem at present principally to engage the Attention of his Britannic Majesty and his Ministry; the first is a Plan for accommodating the Affairs of Germany under the Mediation of certain Powers; and the other to push the War against France with all possible Vigour, in order to compel her to make Peace on just and reasonable Conditions.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke has given his Majesty a particular Account of the Expedition under his Command, from the Departure to their surprizing unexpected Return.

Orders were sent this Morning from the Admiralty Office to Portsmouth, for all the Officers belonging to the Fleet to keep on board their respective Ships till further Orders.

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

We hear that several Difficulties have arisen between the Hanoverians and the French, relating to the late Convention.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the late Expedition.

"Our Destination continued doubtful till the 14th, when, from bearing down into the Bay of Biscay, it became evident that we intended for some Part of the Coasts of France. Some general Orders were issued from on board the Ramilies on the 15th, concerning the Manner in which we were intended to land, but not some strange Fatality interposed. From the Course we steered, it now became evident that either we were designed against Rochelle or Rochfort, or to make a Descent upon the Isle of Rhée or Oleron. On the 19th, about Eight in the Evening, the whole Fleet was surprized by a Signal to lay to; the Wind being fair, the Night clear, and we yet upwards of 20 Leagues from the Land; and thus we continued for Eight Hours before we had a Signal to make sail. On the 20th, about Three in the Afternoon, we made the Isle of Oleron; and soon after a French Man of War stood almost in the Middle of our Fleet; but perceiving her Mistake, bore away right before the Wind, under all the Sail she could croud; and there was no Signal to chase till it was too late, for Four of our Men of War had the Pleasure to see her safe into the Garonne. The next Day we beat to the Windward, off the Isle of Oleron, till towards Evening, when the Fleet hoisted English Colours, and stood in for the Land; but the Wind coming suddenly a-head, we were obliged to come to an Anchor.

On the 22d we weighed, and stood in for the Land; but there being no Wind, were obliged about Noon to let go our Anchors. About Three in the Afternoon the Fleet made sail, steering between the Islands of Rhée and Oleron; and came again to an Anchor at Ten the

same Night. Some Orders dated the 25th on board the Ramilies by Sir John Mordaunt (concerning the Order and Discipline of the Officers and Soldiers, and promising that such Officers and Men as distinguished themselves, should be recommended in the strongest Manner to his Majesty and the Duke) were received with universal Acclamation, as indeed they were finely calculated to inspire the Officers with that Spirit, which is the very Soul of the Army in Time of Action.

The 23d, about Eight in the Morning, the Van of our Fleet stood towards the Isle of Aix, which lies in the Mouth of the River leading up to Rochfort; the rest of the Ships Anchoring at about 2 Leagues Distance from the Island. [This Correspondent's Account of the Attack of Aix nearly agrees with that already published by Authority.] Part of our Land Forces were put ashore to take Possession of this important Island. The Fort is said to have been a Piece of Vauban's own Architecture; and when the Works, which were now adding towards the Sea, had been finished, would have been remarkably strong; but in the present Situation, if Capt. Howe had been acquainted with it's Strength, he had rather have made the Attack in his Long-Boat than in the Magnanims; for the Enemy, for Want of Embarasures to cover them, must, by a few Volleys of Small Arms, have been obliged to fly from their Guns. The Circumference of this Island is about Five English Miles; and it produces nothing but a poor kind of Wine, which, for this Year, we did all in our Power to destroy. It was impossible to tell the Number of Boat-Loads of Grapes that were carried on board every Ship in the Fleet. Tho' this our first Conquest was of so little Importance, yet, as an Omen of farther Success, it gave vast Spirits to the whole Fleet. But Five Days did we spend in the greatest seeming Inactivity, within full View of Rochelle, and the whole Coast. I suppose our Chiefs had their Reasons for this Delay; but to us, who were not in their Councils (which were many and frequent) it seemed designed to give our Enemies Time to collect their Troops.

"The Cause of Delay grew every Day more impenetrable; when, on the 28th in the Afternoon, the Admiral made a Signal for the Commanding Officers of the Regiments to come on board the Ramilies, and about Eight in the Evening Orders were read on board every Transport for landing the Troops that Night, tho' we were then at least 4 Miles from the Shore. However, the Boats were filled before Midnight, and waited Two or Three Hours for a Signal, when we were surprized with an Order for the Troops to return to their respective Ships till further Orders. The Two following Days were spent in blowing up the half finished Fortification on the Island of Aix; and on the first of October we boldly bid Defiance to our Enemies, and made the best of our Way home. In what Shape our evil Genius appeared, a National Enquiry will best determine."

Mr. PRIOR's Thought, a little altered. We went, we saw, we were seen—like valiant Men Sailed up the Bay, and then—sailed back again.

October 13. It is said, that a Peace is negotiating between France and England, under the Mediation of the Kings of Spain and Denmark; where in also are to be included, the King of Prussia and the Queen of Hungary.

Last Night a grand Council was held at Kensington on Affairs of Importance.

There are Letters by the last Flanders Mail from Frankfort, which say, that the French Armies in the Empire have suffered so exceedingly by Sickness, Death, and Desertion, that not less than 30,000 Men will be necessary to recruit and restore them to a Capacity of executing the Projects formed by the Courts of Vienna and Versailles; from whence some of their Politicians conclude, that it is not impossible that a Cessation of Arms may be very soon concluded, in Case his Prussian Majesty should at this juncture think it consistent with his Interest to consent to it.

The Hon. East-India Company have received an Express over Land from Fort St. George, dated the 15th of March, with Advice, that the Great Mogul has been deposed, and a new one appointed in his Room; and that they had received an Account that Twelve French Men of War were sailed for Pondicherry.

Yesterday Evening between Six and Seven, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Kensington.

We are informed that a Gold and Silver Mine, lately discovered in the Electorate of Hanover, is already begun to be worked under the Directions of the French General; And that the Palace of his Britannic Majesty at Herenhausen has been most rudely stripped of all it's Valuables, the Family and Household Paintings not excepted.

We hear that the Troops which went on the late Expedition,

Expedition, are ordered again on the first Night.

Part of a Letter from the Duke of Prussia, dated the 1st of October, in that Country, or the Kan of Crime, which they have endeavored to imagine. Health, all is quiet in Petersburg invariably adopted. As to the first of the Prussians, Lebrwald detached to Abatement to be made, seem that it is only a gone to Tilsit. The Swedes and Dalcars.

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Letters by this an Account, that of Privateer of Bristol East-India Ship of she had taken a few had put into a Port ran away from her take in Spaniards home, who would attacked her.

It is confidently made the following jelly, viz. That better Condition of Hanover, and all ing, shall be restored of Arms in America and Commissaries Boundaries of the And, That all the before the Declaration or Satisfaction for we are informed, glorious Answer; attempest, and the glorious Terms we could fail, or a M St. CHRIS

At a Meeting of his Majesty's Assembly of the Day of October

It was Resolved of Twenty-five C Treasury of this Commander of well, to buy him Sense the Legist bath done to the Privateers of Commanders to that they may b

On Sunday the Privateer Sn of New-York, and Mary, who by the French Griffiths on Fri shots of the Fo about Twelve Privateer Sloop Invincible, of 24 Swivels, a queror, of 10 Men; being sent out of Gu venge. They the Afternoon made off, in a Pumps going. seen to fall 1 Ball; and the second Broad board the Re a very great and 'tis suppo less than 10 Guns, Six ar



Expedition, are ordered to be ready to embark again on the first Notice

Part of a Letter from Amsterdam, October 4.

"The Death of the Empress of Russia, the Revolution in that Country, the Invasion of the Tartars, or the Kan of Crimen, and other fine Stories, with which they have endeavoured to cram the Public, are mere Imaginations. Her Imperial Majesty is in good Health, all is quiet in the Empire, and the Cabinet of Petersburg invariably persists in the Principles it had adopted. As to the Retreat of the Russians, the Pursuit of the Prussians, and the Corps which Marshal Lehwald detached towards Pomerania, there are also Abatements to be made in these Articles. It should seem that it is only a Part of the Russian Army that is gone to Tilsit. There is a violent Fermentation in Sweden and Dalecarlia."

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, October 1.

"His Prussian Majesty having received certain Intelligence that the French Troops, under the Command of the Duke de Richelieu, were in full March to penetrate the Electorate of Brandenburg, has resolved to leave the Command of his Troops in Saxony to his Brother Prince Henry, and put himself at the Head of his Troops there, which, when the Militia had joined them, would make up 30,000 Men, for the Defence of his said Dominions. Letters from Potsdam bring an Account, that they expected there 10,000 Prussian Troops to oppose the Enemy."

DUBLIN, October 7.

Letters by this Day's Post from Kinsale, bring an Account, that on Saturday last, the Constantine Privateer of Bristol had brought in there a French East-India Ship of about 900 Tons Burthen, which she had taken a few Days before. The Indianman had put into a Port in Spain, where all her Crew ran away from her, by which she was obliged to take in Spaniards in their Room, to bring her home, who would not fight when the Constantine attacked her.

It is confidently reported, that the French have made the following Proposals of Peace to his Majesty, viz. That Minorca shall be given up in a better Condition than when it was taken: That Hanover, and all the Territories thereunto belonging, shall be restored: That there be a Cessation of Arms in America, until a Peace be agreed upon, and Commissioners appointed to settle the Limits and Boundaries of the English and French in America: And, That all the Ships taken from the French before the Declaration of War, shall be restored, or Satisfaction for them in Money. To all which, we are informed, that our Sovereign made a most glorious Answer; That the French had done their uttermost, and that he would not accept of those inglorious Terms whilst he had a Ship of War that could sail, or a Man to fight.

ST. CHRISTOPHERS, November 2.

At a Meeting of the Honourable the Members of his Majesty's Council and the Gentlemen of the Assembly of this Island, on Monday the 31st Day of October, 1757,

It was Resolved by both Houses, That the Sum of Twenty-five Guineas be paid out of the public Treasury of this Island to Captain PETER READ, Commander of the Privateer named Oliver Cromwell, to buy him a Sword; as a Testimony of the Sense the Legislature hath of the good Services he hath done to the Public, by taking so many of the Privateers of the Enemy; and to excite other Commanders to do their Duty in the same Way, that they may be publicly rewarded for the same.

On Sunday Morning was brought in here by the Privateer Snow Revenge, Capt. James Griffiths, of New-York, a Brig in Ballast, called the William and Mary, which had been taken some Time ago by the French. She was retaken by Captain Griffiths on Friday Morning last, within two Gunshots of the Fort at Guadaloupe. The same Day, about Twelve o'Clock, he was attacked by two Privateer Sloops; the largest of which was the Invincible, of 12 double fortified Six-pounders, 24 Swivels, and 125 Men; the other, the Conqueror, of 10 Six-pounders, 18 Swivels, and 115 Men; being both manned with Volunteers, and sent out of Guadaloupe on purpose to take the Revenge. They engaged her till Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, when it falling Calm, they both made off, in a very bad Condition, with both their Pumps going. The Captain of the Invincible was seen to fall from the Round-House by a Musket Ball; and the Conqueror fell on the Carreen the second Broadside she received. The People on board the Revenge could perceive that they made a very great Slaughter among the Frenchmen, and 'tis supposed that the two Sloops could not lose less than 100 Men. The Revenge mounts 14 Guns, Six and Four Pounders, and has 101 Men.

The same Day was sent in, by Captain Peter Read, of the Brig Oliver Cromwell, the Snow Eagle, Capt. Cannon: She is loaded with Lime, Coals, and paving Stones, was bound from Whitehaven for Antigua, but taken to Windward of that Island by a Privateer Sloop of 10 Guns, about Noon, on Saturday last, and retaken by Captain Read, about 12 Hours after.

And on Monday was sent in the Sloop Betsey, Jonathan Wood, Master. She was bound from Philadelphia for this Island, but was taken by the French on Thursday, and retaken on Sunday by Captain Read.

BOSTON, November 28.

Last Wednesday arrived here Captain Sinclair, in Nine Days from Halifax, by whom we learn, That Admiral Holbourne, in the Newark Man of War, of 80 Guns, had sailed from thence for England; and that the Right Hon. Lord Colvil, had the chief Command of his Majesty's Ships remaining there, which consisted of Eight Sail of the Line.

The French Fleet, except two Men of War, which are unrigg'd, are sailed from Louisburg, and 'tis thought are gone to France.

NEW-YORK, December 5.

On the 17th of November last Lord Howe returned to Albany, from Herekimers, at the German Flats, the Enemy being retir'd.

We hear (via Bermudas) that the Lords of the Admiralty had ordered Six Bermudian Sloops to be bought up and fitted out as Cruizers among the Islands; and that one of them, fitted out as a Brig, had taken a French Snow Privateer belonging to Martinico, of 18 Guns, and carried her into Antigua.

A large French Prize Ship, about 400 Tons Burthen, mounting 14 Guns, is now coming up. She was taken off Hispaniola a few Weeks since, by the King of Prussia Privateer, Captain Seymour, of this Port, and was bound from St. Domingo. Her Lading consisting of Sugar, &c.

NEWARK, in New-Jersey, November 23.

"Sir, I have the melancholy News to tell you, that your Friend John Doty was killed, scalped, and butchered in a barbarous Manner Yesterday, within Two Miles of the Fort; as was likewise Serjeant Mahurin; there was a Soldier with them, all on Horseback, when Five Indians in Ambush fired, killed the Two, and shot through the Soldier's Great Coat, when he immediately got down, and one of the Savages run towards him with his Tomahawk, but the Soldier fired his Piece and stopt him, then took up Doty's Piece and snapt it (for by Doty's Fall he had hurt the Lock) however he kept it presented until he mounted and rode off. This alarmed the People, but as yet we have discovered nothing more than the usual Marks, a Quantity of Blood. The Soldier is positive he killed one of them. The Inhabitants on the whole Frontier are so terrified, that they are moving, the rest gathering together, and stockading themselves in the best Manner they can."

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

Captain Bolitho, who arrived here on Saturday, left Cork the 23d of October, under Convoy of the Norwich of 50 Guns, having with her 16 Sail of Transports, with about 2000 Troops, bound to New-York. And 1000 more were to follow soon.

By the New-York Post we have Advice, that the above Troops were arrived at Sandy-Hook.

Saturday last arrived Captain Nicholson from Barbados, in whom came Passenger Capt. Hardie, late Master of the Snow George, bound from this Port to Barbados, but on the 30th of October at Night, struck on the Rocks at Kendalls Point, and next Morning beat over them, but had ten Feet Water in her, and drove about six Leagues to Leeward of the Island, when all Hands left her just sinking.

Sunday last arrived here Captain M'Clelland, from Antigua, who, about 18 Days before he came in, took up Captain Folgem, of the Brig Rebecca, bound from Barbados, to Plymouth in New-England, whose Brig 4 Days before foundered, and the People took to the Boat, and endured great Hardships, till M'Clelland met with them.

From Antigua we hear, that the Weazel Sloop of War, and Antigua Brig, had taken 3 French Privateers; and as Commodore Moore was diligent in keeping out Cruizers, it was hoped the Trade would be protected.

By a Letter from on board the Spry Privateer of this Port, we learn, that the latter End of October, they saw seven Sail of French Privateers, to Windward of Antigua; a Sloop of 12 Guns they gave Chase to; the Sloop hove all her Guns overboard, and put right before the Wind, so as

to bring the Spry to sail on one Mast, by which the Enemy escaped. The same Night they fell in with two more Privateers, which he engaged for some Time, when one of them suddenly disappeared, and as the Cry of the People was heard, it is supposed she sunk; the other made her Escape.

In Capt. Bolitho came Passenger John Kennedy, who was taken by the French, on the River Ohio, in July 1754, and carried to Fort du Quesne; where he lay confined for 45 Days, and then made his Escape, but was retaken, put in Irons, and sent to Montreal, and from thence to Quebec, where he remained two Years and four Months in close Confinement. From thence he was carried to Old France, where he continued a close Prisoner till last August, when a Cartel being settled between England and France, he was sent in a very miserable Condition to England, where, being an utter Stranger, he applied to the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq; one of our Proprietors, who received and treated him with great Humanity, and not only generously supplied him with Cloaths and Money for his support, during his Stay in England, but gave him wherewithal to defray the Expence of his Passage hither.

ANNAPOLIS, December 15.

On the 27th ult. Capt. M'Kenzie, with a Number of Men, from Virginia, went out in order to bring in the Dunkers, if they are not gone out to Fort du Quesne: As they lived unmolested, they were supposed to have held Correspondence with the Enemy. One of the Men who went, was Jacob Lane, who was lately taken as he was Hunting with James Cox, and afterwards made his Escape from the Indians (as mentioned in our last) and brought in with him an Indian's Scalp to Pearl's Fort: He cut himself loose with a Piece of Glass Bottle, which he found on their March, and concealed under one of his Arms, till Opportunity served to use it.

We have a certain Account, that the Brigantine Philip and James, Capt. James Cole, belonging to this Province, was taken on his Passage hither from Barbados, and carried into Guadaloupe.

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

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

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

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

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Henry Boone, in Prince-George's County, a Dark Brown and White Cow, with a large Star in her Forehead, marked with a Slit and large under Bit in the right Ear, and a Slit in the Left, with the under Part of the Ear cut half off.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Hamilton, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horse, about 12½ Hands high, branded on the Shoulder and Buttock with something like an I, has several white Spots on each Side of his Back, and his Feet have been cut with Spancels.

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

[The Writer of this Advertisement has forgot to mention the County he lives in.]

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

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



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

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

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

IMPORTED in the CUNLIFFE, Capt. MATTHEWS, from LIVERPOOL, and to be Sold by the Subscriber at OXFORD,

A QUANTITY of SALT, which will be delivered overboard at 1/9 Bills of Exchange per Bushel, or Equivalent in ready Cash; or Plantation Crop Tobacco delivered on board at 9/0 Sterling per Hundred.

This SHIP will take in TOBACCO, delivered along-side, or at any convenient Warehouse on Choptank, Miles, Wye, or Patuxent, at 14 l. per Ton, consigned to any House in Liverpool: She mounts 18 Carriage Guns, and 50 Men.

H. CALISTER.

We expect to Load in a Month.

#### JUST IMPORTED,

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

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

JAMES HOUSTON.



THE private Ship of War, TWO SISTERS, JAMES HARRICK Master, mounts 18 Carriage Guns, and every Way completely fitted, will sail for the West-Indies with all possible Speed. Gentlemen Sailors or Landmen, may see the Terms

by applying to the Commander on board the said Ship, lying in West-River. Good Encouragement will be given to good Men.

#### TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

THERE is in the Possession of Thomas Luy, living near the Rev. Mr. Bredgen's Chapel, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, her near hind Foot and off fore Foot are white; but she is neither branded nor dock'd.

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

OPEN'D by Mistake, and left with the Printer hereof, A Letter dated March 1757, externally superscribed, To George Chaney, Merchant, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per Captain White: And internally, To George Chaney, Eastern Shore. It contains an Account Current, and mentions a Ballance due to him for a valuable Hoghead of Tobacco received per Capt. Coxon in 1752. Enquiry has been made for the said Chaney, or Chaney, but no such Person, as yet, can be found. The Person to whom it belongs, may have it, on Application to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, 8/0.

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

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

GEORGE BOWDON.

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

5

THE Subscriber having engaged a very skilful TANNER, and provided every Thing requisite for carrying on the TANNING BUSINESS, at his House on West-River, will Tan at FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per Hide.

5

STEPHEN STEWARD.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT TANYARD, lying in Annapolis, adjoining to a good Landing, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging: In which are, 14 Vats, 2 Lurches, 5 Handles, 4 Limes, 2 Granaries, and 2 large Water-Ponds, most of them all lately sunk, and done in the best Manner. The Water-Ponds are constantly supplied, from a natural Spring, by a Drain under Ground, and are sunk in the Beam-House, with the Granaries: The House is 40 Feet by 18, and framed with Poplar Scantling, and well covered. There are also Two other Houses, lately built, one with Brick, a Story and  $\frac{1}{2}$  high, 23 Feet by 16, and hath one Fire-Place, and covered with Clapboards, and Shingled over them: The other House is 60 Feet by 21, one End of which, 20 Feet long, is built with Brick and Stone, a Story and  $\frac{1}{2}$  high; in which is Two Fire-Places below, and one above; in the other End is a Mill-House, with a Leather-Room below, and Lodging-Rooms above, with sundry convenient Sheds joining to it, such as Meat-House, Stables, Lime-House, and Bark-House, all covered with Shingles. There is also a good Garden and small Pasture, both well paled and fenced in. Also to be Sold sundry NEGROES, chiefly brought up in the Tanyard, and to the Tanning-Business. And as the Subscriber intends soon to depart this Province, the Whole will be Sold on reasonable Terms, and Time given for Payment if required. He has also to Sell, a small SLOOP, suitable for the Grain Trade, being a prime Sailer, and in as good Repair as when first Launched, and will carry about 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain. For Terms apply to

ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. The Tanyard, with the Improvements, will be Sold with, or without, the Negroes, as the Purchaser pleases.

11

NOW in Possession of the Subscriber, by Order of Court, the following Creatures, viz. A likely well-made White Horse, about 15 Hands high, and paces; but has no perceivable Brand. He is supposed to be the Property of one Mr. Elms near Conococheague.

A natural pacing Bay Mare, about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus HW, she has wide hanging Ears, and is about 4 Years old. She was in Possession of Matthias Ringer last Spring. A small Grey Horse (and Hunting-Saddle half worn); the Horse branded on the near Buttock TF (joined in one).

A small Chestnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Shoulder thus OHe, has a flaxen Mane and Tail, a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and lost his near Eye.

They are supposed to be Stolen by Adam Rutter, Christopher Bierly and William Millener, all Dutchmen, and now in Baltimore County Goal for Horse-stealing. The aforesaid Rutter came last Spring from Schuylkill in Pennsylvania, near the Widow Nuts Iron-Works; and has since brought down several valuable Creatures, and sold them in Maryland; which may easily be found.

Any Person or Persons, proving Property, and paying Charges, may have the said Creatures, by applying to the Subscriber, living on Soldier's Delight Forest, in Baltimore County.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

#### TO BE SOLD OR LET,

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

#### TO BE SOLD,

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

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

#### TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION belonging to Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Queen-Anne's County, commodiously situated in the said County, on the Head of the North Branch of Wye River, within half a Mile of a good Landing, together with the NEGROES, STOCK, and UTENSILS, thereon. The Tract contains upwards of Four Hundred Acres, on which there is a large clear'd Plantation, a good Dwelling-House, and other Office-Houses, and some valuable Meadow very well water'd. The whole Tract very fit for producing Corn, Tobacco, and Wheat, of which last there is a considerable Quantity now put in the Ground.

Any Person inclining to Rent the Premises, are desired to apply to John Bracco, now at Annapolis, or the said Thomas Wilson, at his Dwelling-Plantation on Wye River aforesaid, and know the Terms on which they will be Let.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, at his House near Elk-Ridge Church, in Anne-Arundel County,

AN Assortment of good fresh MEDICINES, Chymical and Galenical, imported from London, sufficient (with the Addition of a few more, which may be had here) to furnish a Shop for a Beginner in the Practice of Physic; as also Utensils for an Apothecary's Shop, a complete new Set of Surgeon's Instruments; a small Collection of new Books on Surgery, Physic, &c. The Medicines to be Sold all in one Article, the Instruments in another, and the Books and Shop-Furniture, as the Buyer shall have Occasion, and as shall be agreed on, all at reasonable Rates, for Sterling or Current Money, or Credit upon Security, if required, by

JAMES MACGILL.

N. B. A Catalogue of the Books may be seen at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

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



# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 22, 1757.

## ANNAPOLIS.

**F**RIDAY last, Afternoon, his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; our Governor, Prorogued the General Assembly of this Province, to Tuesday the Third Day of January next, having first Passed the following LAWS, viz.

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

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An additional and explanatory Act to the Act, entitled, An Act empowering the Commissioners of the County Courts to levy and raise Tobacco, to defray the necessary Charges of their Counties and Parishes.*

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An Act for destroying Wolves in Frederick County.*

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An Act to prevent certain Evils and Inconveniencies attending the Sale of strong Liquors, and running of Horse-Races, near the yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers; and to prevent the tumultuous Concurrence of Negroes and other Slaves, during the said Meetings; and also one other Act, entitled, An Act to amend and explain an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent certain Evils and Inconveniencies attending the Sale of strong Liquors, and running of Horse-Races, near the yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers; and to prevent the tumultuous Concurrence of Negroes and other Slaves, during the said Meetings.*

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *A Supplementary Act to an Act, entitled, An Act laying an Imposition on Negroes, and several Sorts of Liquors imported; and also on Irish Servants, to prevent the Importing too great a Number of Irish Papists into this Province.*

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An Act to enable the several and respective County Clerks, within this Province, to remove some of the County Records and Papers from the Public Offices.*

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual Punishment of certain Offenders, and for taking from them the Benefit of Clergy.*

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An additional Supplementary Act to the Act, entitled, An Act relating to Servants and Slaves.*

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An Act for Punishment of Horse-Stealers, and other Offenders.*

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Negroes and other Slaves; and for taking away the Benefit of Clergy from certain Offenders; and a Supplementary Act to an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent the tumultuous Meeting, and other Irregularities, of Negroes and other Slaves, and directing the Manner of trying Slaves.*

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An Act to exempt Persons, appearing at Muster, from Arrests in Civil Cases.*

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An Act to make the Testimony of Convicted Persons legal against Convicted Persons.*

An Act to prohibit raising of Swine and Geese in Frederick-Town, in Frederick County.

An Act for suppressing Plumb-Point Warehouse, in Calvert County.

An additional Supplementary Act to the Act, entitled, *An Act for issuing and taking out of the Office of the Commissioners or Trustees appointed for Emitting Bills of Credit, established by Act of Assembly, the Sum of 4500l. Current Money, for Encouragement of such able-bodied Freemen as shall voluntarily Enlist themselves into his Majesty's Service, for the intended Expedition against Canada; and for maintaining and conveying them to the Place of Rendezvous; as also for replacing of the said Sum, and for the better regulating Ordinaries*

and Ordinary-Keepers; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act continuing an Act, entitled, *An Act for the speedy and effectual Publication of the Laws of this Province; and for the Encouragement of Jonas Green, of the City of Annapolis, Printer.*

And the following private ACT.

An Act to empower *Susanna Risseau*, Widow and Administratrix of *Talbot Risseau*, late of Baltimore, deceased, to sell the House and Lands therein mentioned, for the Payment of the Debts of the said *Talbot Risseau*.

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

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

**T**HOUGH we thought proper to defer answering your Message of the Eleventh of October, till our controverted Elections were decided, the important Affairs which occasioned our being convened maturely considered and determined on, and the Grounds of the numerous Complaints of the good People of this Province against Recruiting-Officers, and Persons empowered to Enlist Men into the Service, and more especially of the distressed Frontier Inhabitants, against the Forces there stationed for their immediate Protection and Quiet, were enquired into; we cannot now, consistent with our Duty, any longer put it off, as you have therein so publicly called in Question our Rights and Privileges.

The Hopes you were pleased to express, that a new Representative of the good People of this Province, would readily go into the Consideration of such Points, as should most effectually conduce to the Security and Convenience of that People, afforded us great Satisfaction; because this new Representative, in a great Degree, consists of those Gentlemen who lately composed the old.

The making Provision for the Support of so many of the Men already raised, as might be necessary for the more immediate Protection and Security of the Frontier Inhabitants, and for the Reception of such Number of his Majesty's Regular Forces, as we might reasonably presume would be ordered hither for Winter-Quarters, are Matters of such an interesting Nature, that we should have given them the first Place in our Deliberations, tho' they had not been recommended to us by your Excellency; and from the Appearance of Harmony between the Chief Magistrate and Representatives of the People, which seemed to shew itself at the Opening of this Session, we were willing to entertain Hopes of seeing our Endeavours for the Benefit of the Province, and Security and Welfare of the People, rendered effectual; and that the Chief Magistrate was determined not to be guided by Councils tending to oppress or injure his Majesty's Subjects of this Province; much less to an Infringement of, or Violation to, any of the just Rights and Privileges of that Branch of the Legislature, which, by our Constitution, is more particularly designed to guard against Oppression; and consequently, that we should not have had Reason to have feared, any Attempt would be made against the Rights and Privileges, and Authority of this House; on the free Enjoyment and Exercise of which, the Liberties of the good People of this Province so greatly depend.

We shall not exclaim against Fate, for interrupting our strict and speedy Pursuit of those Objects, the Security and Quiet of the People so full in View, but leave the World to judge, whether they were laid aside and disregarded by us, in order to make an Attempt upon the Rights and Privileges incident to your Excellency's Station, or whether,

for Reasons which may possibly occur to the impartial Reader, you did not think it expedient to divert us from the necessary Enquiry into the Conduct of our own Officer, by making a direct Attack on the Privileges and Authority of this House, from the following Narrative of the whole Affair relative to Mr. *John Ridout*.

An Account of the Disbursements of a considerable Part of the 6000 l. granted in July, 1754, by an Act for his Majesty's Service, which was laid before the late Lower House of Assembly by your Excellency, had been for some Time under the Examination of a Committee of that House, and there appearing in that Account many very extravagant and unreasonable Charges, and some for which Vouchers were wanting, it was by that Committee brought again into the House, and was by the House referred for further Examination to the next Session, and accordingly delivered to the Custody of the Clerk. That Account being missing, and a new one of a very different Nature, put in its Place, we judged it expedient, that upon the Appointment of the same Person as our Clerk (who at first View must be supposed to be privy to that Exchange of Papers) he should be at least Reprimanded for such a Breach of Trust, and told, that any future Misconduct must occasion his Removal from it: Upon our Enquiry into this Affair, a Letter from Mr. *John Ridout* was produced, and Part of it read in the House, which is in the following Words:

"As the Assembly will meet again the 1st of July at farthest, the Governor will be impatient to receive your Accounts fully and clearly stated before that Time, because the Money is all expended. I before writ to you on this Matter, and left the several Papers, &c. which had been delivered in, with your Son at Conococheague."

As, from this Letter, and the Information of Col. *Thomas Cresap*, now a Member of our House, (to whom that Letter was directed) that the Account which had been under the Examination of the Committee, was one of the Papers mentioned in it, we could not but be of Opinion, that the Account which was missing, had passed thro' Mr. *Ridout's* Hands; and as our Clerk denied, that he had delivered it to any Person whatever, and alleged, he supposed it must have been removed by some of the Members of the Lower House; a Regard for our own Characters, as well as the Security of the Public Papers, laid us under a Necessity of calling upon Mr. *Ridout*, to know how he came to the Possession of that Account. Mr. *Ridout* came before the House, in Consequence of a Request made by our Serjeant to that Purpose; the Letter being handed to him, he was asked, if the Name subscribed was his Hand-Writing; he said, he could not, or did not think proper, to answer that Question. He was asked, how the Papers mentioned in that Letter, came into his Possession; he said, the Governor's Name being mentioned in that Letter, he did not think it proper to give any Answer. He was desired to withdraw. Being called in again, he was desired to give an Answer to the Question proposed to him before; he said, he perceived by the Date, the Letter had been wrote some Time ago; said, if he might have the Letter awhile, he would reflect upon the Matter; he was told, he might have a Copy of it, and might consider it against the Afternoon. He made no Answer. He was then ordered to attend again in the Afternoon. He said, the Governor had Business for him to do (or, he had Business of the Governor's that must be done) and he must desire to be excused. He was then ordered to withdraw. In a short Time the House ordered him to be called in again; but he was not to be found. Upon this Behaviour of Mr. *Ridout*, so unprecedented among us, and so dangerous in its Consequences, a Warrant of this House was issued to our Serjeant, to bring Mr. *Ridout* before the House, to answer for



for a Contempt of the Authority, and a Breach of the inherent Rights and Privileges of it. Immediately on the Meeting of the House after Dinner, the Serjeant Reported, that he went to your Excellency's, and at the common Place of Entrance, enquired of the Servant attending at the Door, if Mr. Ridout was at Home; he answered, Yes. The Serjeant asked, if he was to be spoke with; the Servant replied, he was at Dinner, but would come to him if he (the Serjeant) had any Business with him. The Serjeant said, he would not interrupt him at Dinner, but would wait on him again: The Servant replied, he (Mr. Ridout) would come to him, and desired the Serjeant to walk in; which he did, and stood at the Top of the Steps; and the Servant went in immediately. Mr. Ridout very soon came, and stood near him; and asked the Serjeant, if he had any Business with him; upon which the Serjeant told him, he had a Warrant to take him, and carry him before the House; and was going to read the Warrant to him; and he replied, it was very well, and turned about and went away, saying, he would come again immediately; very soon afterwards Mr. Ridout came to the Door of the Room which he had gone into, and said, he (the Serjeant) must excuse him, for that he could not attend; and then went in, and shut the Door. Shortly after, the Serjeant desired a Servant Lad, who was going into the Room, to tell Mr. Ridout he should be glad to see him; the Lad returned and said, his Master ordered him to tell the Serjeant he could not attend. Immediately after, the other Servant came and told the Serjeant, the Governor desired to speak with him; upon which the Serjeant followed the Servant into the Governor's Room; the Governor immediately asked the Serjeant, What he wanted with Mr. Ridout; the Serjeant acquainted the Governor with his having a Warrant to bring Mr. Ridout before the House; the Governor said, Sir, you cannot take Mr. Ridout; he shall not attend; the Matter concerns myself, and the House should first have made me acquainted with it; and you may go and carry that Message to the Speaker; upon which the Serjeant came away immediately.

The Affair being thus circumstanced, we could not avoid (in our Answer to your Excellency's Message of the 30th Day of September) insisting on the issuing a Warrant to our Serjeant, to take into Custody a Person (tho' one of your Excellency's Family) who had thus contemptuously misbehaved before this House, in refusing to give Evidence, and to attend according to Order, as a Right which we conceived we ought to exercise, without any previous Application to your Excellency; and our Address was purposely so worded, that had that Message been occasioned, either by the Misbehaviour of our Serjeant, thro' Inacquaintance with the Duties of his Office, or by Inadvertance in your Excellency, to the Rights and Privileges of this House, you might have put an End to the Affair, by suffering Mr. Ridout to give Evidence before this House, and so have left us to proceed without Interruption, on the important Business, which occasioned our being called together.

We are surprized to find your Excellency so much mistaken, as to mention our apologizing for ourselves; we assure you we shall not be easily brought to make an Apology for doing what is not only right, but absolutely necessary. Our Words, out of which the Apology is endeavoured to be extorted, are, "if the Serjeant behaved in a Manner inconsistent with the Decorum that ought to be observed in your Excellency's House while you are at Dinner, it was not by any Direction of this House; and we hope, if he has been Guilty of the least Intrusion or Indecency, your Excellency will impute it to his being but just appointed to his Office." This is an Apology for the Serjeant's Behaviour, as represented by your Excellency, but we do not think it is one for any Conduct of ours, nor do we think it needs any.

We are far from being disposed to have it believed, that our Serjeant may at any Time, except when you are at Dinner, enter your House, and take any Person from thence we may order him; and could we have thought any Circumstance had been thrown into your Message, without Meaning or Design, we should have passed over that of your being at Dinner; but common Decency obliged us, when we were apologizing to your Excellency for our Serjeant, to make the Apology as circumstantial as you had made the Accusation.

We do not know of any such Officer as a Governor's Secretary, nor ever heard of such in this Government; and therefore (and not by Way of Excuse) we spoke of the Gentleman against whom a Warrant was given to our Serjeant, by the Name of Mr. Ridout; and we hope a new Officer is not

to be created within this Government by your Excellency's Messages informing us any Gentleman is such; and we cannot look upon Mr. Ridout as any Thing more than a Gentleman supported by your Excellency, or perhaps his Lordship, for your Convenience and Assistance in Writing.

Whether we have a Right to order our Serjeant to take a Governor's Secretary into Custody, or not, it is Time enough to dispute, when there is one legally commissioned (which we apprehend cannot be without the Consent of the Legislature) and duly qualified.

We do not desire to bring your Excellency's just and constitutional Rights, while you are the Chief Branch of our Legislature, into Dispute; nor will we tamely suffer ours to be violated or infringed.

What your Excellency is pleased to observe to us, by Way of Information, as to our Rights and Privileges as one Branch of the Legislature, may be New to you, but we assure you it is not so to us. What are the Rights and Privileges of those Gentlemen, that are said to constitute another Branch, we know nothing about; as it is a Branch undivided in our Charter, and unknown in its Original. We with Pleasure acknowledge, that your Excellency, as a Branch of our Legislature, has Rights and Privileges, which we have neither Power or Desire to exercise; but that you have any Servant constitutionally Attendant upon you, in your Legislative Capacity, in the Discharge of your Duty, we must deny; and we hope your Excellency will never insist, that a Person not having a Commission, or Public Appointment or Nomination, or any Thing more than a bare private Appellation, and one that never even underwent the Qualification necessary to distinguish him to be a loyal Subject, that we can find, should be looked on as such; and if any Person were to be commissioned by our Lord Proprietary or Governor for that Purpose, we shall take no further Notice of him, or his Office, than to point it out as an Innovation in our Constitution, to which we will not submit.

Your Excellency's having a Right in certain Cases, as the Chief Branch of the Legislature, to give Law to us, we do not clearly understand; but presume you mean the Power of Convening, Propagating and Dissolving us, which we do not dispute. It will be Time enough to answer what you are pleased to say, of the Authority of each, over the Servants of the other Branch of the Legislature, when it appears to us, that your Excellency, in your Legislative Capacity, has a Servant necessarily and constitutionally Attendant on you, in the Discharge of your Duty; but as this is not the Case, why you should prevent a Person, you are pleased to favour with such an Appellation, from giving Evidence before our House, or endeavour to protect him, against the ancient and undoubted Authority of it, we leave to the Judgment of others.

Upon this Principle then, that your Excellency has not in your Legislative Capacity, any Servant necessarily and constitutionally Attendant on you, for the Discharge of your Duty, give us Leave to say, that Mr. John Ridout (or your Secretary, or by whatever Appellation it would be most agreeable to you to have him called), appearing before our House, whether by your Consent we neither know nor think it material (tho' it is pretty extraordinary, that your Secretary, as you are pleased to call him, and who, 'tis probable, has not been but just appointed to his Office, should know so little of his Duty, as to come before us without your Consent), we had a Right to interrogate him in the Manner we did, and to issue a Warrant to our Serjeant, to take him into Custody, for a Breach of our Rights and Privileges, in refusing to give Evidence before this House, and for a Contempt of the Authority of it, in not attending according to Order. And we must say, we are sorry your Excellency should have dropped such an Expression, as that "we had no Authority over him when present, let him have behaved as he would;" and we think ourselves so far from having given you any Cause of Complaint, of an Attempt in us to exercise an unconstitutional Authority, in requesting Mr. Ridout to appear before us to give Evidence, that we are satisfied we have as much Right to call him before us, as any other Gentleman that may reside in your Excellency's House, and as much Right to call one of your Family before us, as one of any Gentleman's Family in the Province.

And we must here take the Freedom to tell your Excellency, that if the calling a Gentleman in your Family, Your Secretary, and endeavouring thereby to protect him against the Authority of this

House, be one of those Rights and Privileges, which you intend, whenever you shall leave this Government, to deliver up to your Successor; we hope it will be rejected as unknown and unconstitutional in this Government.

We would not willingly, from what is past, conclude your Excellency has been "endeavouring to conceal any Thing from our Knowledge," which it may be proper we should know; if the disinterested Reader should, we cannot help it. The Assistance heretofore given by you to the Lower House of Assembly, in their public Consultations, would have afforded us some Reason, to have expected you would have pursued the same Conduct now, had not this unlucky Affair of Mr. Ridout's, convinced us of the contrary; and there seems but too much Room to apprehend, that had we, before we sent to request Mr. Ridout to attend, addressed your Excellency upon the Occasion, you would have judged the Subject improper for the Knowledge of the Public, and we should have had as little Satisfaction, upon the Point of our Enquiry, as we are like to have at present.

After the View your Excellency was pleased to give us, of the Rights of the several Branches of the Legislature, with regard to each other; and your Sense of our Treatment of you, in the Person of the Gentleman you were pleased to distinguish by the Appellation of your Secretary, it is no Wonder you should conclude with intreating us to give the Matters you recommended to our Consideration an immediate Place in our Deliberations, and putting us in Mind of the heavy Load, the making suitable Provision for those Services, must necessarily lay upon the People; that it behoved us the more to lighten their Burthens, in other Respects; and that we might greatly contribute to it, by diligently attending the Public Business, and carefully avoiding all such Steps as could only tend to protract the Session; as you might possibly entertain Hopes, by that Means, totally to draw off our Attention from a Vindication of our Rights and Privileges. And we must here take the Freedom to observe, that tho' the Time spent in public Enquiries, in Endeavours for Redress of the Grievances the People labour under, and in the Support of the Rights and Privileges of this House, must necessarily lay upon them an heavy Burthen; yet, we are well assured, by the People themselves, that as they plainly see it unavoidable, they shall cheerfully submit to it, as the lesser Evil.

And, may it please your Excellency, as we have, with all the Dispatch in our Power, done what is incumbent on us, towards making Provision for the Services recommended to us, we shall hope for the full and uninterrupted Enjoyment of our Rights and Privileges, while we proceed on such other Matters as we think may tend to the public Good.

Decemb. 2, 1757.

HENRY HOOPER, Speaker.

[The GOVERNOR'S ANSWER to be in our next.]

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L O N D O N, September 25.

Extra of a Letter from Leghorn, September 4.

THE Progress which the Malecontents of Corsica have made, since the Appearance of the English Fleet off that Island, is considerable. Paoli has got together upwards of 40,000 Men, with which he seems resolved to besiege Bastia. On this Occasion M. de Vaux, the French Commandant in that Island, sent a very imperious and ridiculous Message to Paoli, demanding the Reasons of his Behaviour, in attacking a Place garrisoned by French Troops. To which Paoli made a very sensible and spirited Answer, telling, that had a Genoese Governor asked him the Question, he should have returned him a satisfactory Answer; but that, for that very Reason on which De Vaux grounded his Authority of Demand, he thought himself justified in refusing to be at all accountable to him for his Proceedings. That they were in Arms against their Tyrant Masters the Republic of Genoa, who only had the Authority to call them to Account. That they were resolved to admit no fresh Usurpations; and that so far from thinking any Respect due to the French Troops, as such, the resolute Corsicans, on the contrary, should esteem them as the intermeddling Tools of Tyrants, and should exert themselves to dispossess them of the Footing already got in the Island. And that, for the future, he should expect no more of the like impertinent Messages from those who, being Slaves themselves, were

were on all Occasions like Condition. Tied at this stinging Enemies to the Gr patched an Account Port, complaining of the Corsican Chief and of threatening Window."

October 1. The hear, for fourteen Comet from the Ro It is scarcely visible with the Help of a the Tail is discerna Instance the Comet on, which proves e and is towards the

October 4. A re board Admiral W the French Settlem the Engagement, a man) behaved him was over, the A took his Sword fr Pretent of it, telli always had in his Ext- all of a Lett

Majesty's Ship R River Bengal, &

"We have ta Settlement, with t killed, or since d The Tyger suffered in the Kent's Side both Sides. Dur miral Watfon was ed in Regard to that an Officer wi to point a Gun at for that Purpose; shall have a fair went on after th

The Court has with foreign Pri Declaration:

"The King b tations made by certain Overtures Ministers, in Ger Germany, hath Minister of the E the Intention of tioned Overtures, of the British C Influence upon he sees precisely the pernicious U and Versailles, v on of the Sytle dependence of a siders as one of gerous a Conju has already deli tries into the F Faith of the m so critical as t Fate of Arms, the closest Cor order to frustra the unjust and Enemies; and that the British loudly to fulfil Majesty, and Vigour. Don

Sunday a pe All in the Pu quiry at an Ol Prize, the su Effect upon Floor, and i Bleeding and to herself; b Recovery is

An Eighth was the Pro Castle-Street, Money for l preparing to One of th longs to a f of St. Paul Knotts, old have very ho Another longs to Si Three Shill Tickets.



privileges, we this for; we inconsistent. I am, con- avouring owledge, low; if it help it. a to the Confusion, to the same of Mr. and there that had to attend, ifion, you for the ould have nt of our at. I pleased to ranches of ther; and the Person distinguish it is no treating us to our Con- Deliberati- easy Load, Services, that it be- burthens, in reatly con- the Public ch Steps as n; as you that Meas, a Vindica- And we re, that tho' Endeavours ople labour his and Pri- ly lay upon well assured, y plainly see submit to it, as we have, done what is Provision for e shall hope need on such o the public R, Speaker. n our next.] 25. 25. December 4. e contents of the Appear- and, is con- upwards of olved to be- e Vaux, the sent a very Paoli, de- in attack- troops. To spirited An- ernor asked- rned him a very Reason authority of a refusing to Proceedings. Tyrant Ma- ly had the That they usurpations; spect due to e Corsicans, as the inter- ould exert otating alrea- the future, impertinent themselves, were

were on all Occasions ready to reduce others to the like Condition. The French Commandant, nettled at this stinging Reply, has declared the Rebels Enemies to the Grand Monarque, and has dispatched an Account to France by Way of this Port, complaining in high Terms of the Insolence of the Corsican Chief, who he accuses of Brutality, and of threatening to throw his Messenger out of a Window."

October 1. The learned Dr. Bradley has, we hear, for fourteen successive Nights viewed the Comet from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. It is scarcely visible by the naked Eye, and even with the Help of a double Telescope very little of the Tail is discernable. It appears to be in every Instance the Comet foretold, except in its Direction, which proves contrary to what was expected, and is towards the Sun, with very great Rapidity.

October 4. A remarkable Affair happened on board Admiral Watson's Ship at the taking of the French Settlement in the East-Indies. During the Engagement, a young Gentleman (a Midshipman) behaved himself so well, that, as soon as it was over, the Admiral complimented him, and took his Sword from his Side, and made him a Present of it, telling him, it was the Sword he always had in his Hand in the Time of Action, &c.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's Ship Kent, dated at Calcutta, in the River Bengal, April 8, 1757.

"We have taken Chandernagore, a French Settlement, with the Loss on our Side of 25 Men killed, or since dead, and about 60 wounded. The Enemy suffered almost as bad. There are now in the Kent's Sides 138 Shot, and several through both Sides. During the whole Engagement Admiral Watson was very cool, and very unconcerned in Regard to himself; and when he was told that an Officer with a Glass was giving Directions to point a Gun at him, and the Gun was traversed for that Purpose; he answered, "Why then they shall have a fair Shot;" stood still, smiled, and went on after the Ball had passed just by him."

The Court has sent to all the Ministers, residing with foreign Princes and States, the following Declaration:

"The King being informed of the Representations made by Mr. Mitchell, in Reference to certain Overtures made by his Majesty's Electoral Ministers, in Consequence of what has passed in Germany, hath directed it to be signified to the Minister of the King of Prussia, that it never was the Intention of his Majesty, that the before-mentioned Overtures, made without the Participation of the British Council, should have the smallest Influence upon his Majesty's Conduct as King; he sees precisely in the same Light that he did, the pernicious Union between the Courts of Vienna and Versailles, which menaces the entire Subversion of the System of public Liberty, and the Independence of all the Powers of Europe, and considers as one of the fatal Consequences of so dangerous a Conjunction, that the Court of Vienna has already delivered the Ports of the Low Countries into the Hands of France, contrary to the Faith of the most solemn Treaties: In a Situation so critical as the present, whatever may be the Fate of Arms, his Majesty is determined to act in the closest Concert with the King of Prussia, in order to frustrate, by the most efficacious Means, the unjust and oppressive Designs of their common Enemies; and the King of Prussia may rest assured that the British Crown will continue most scrupulously to fulfil its Engagements with his Prussian Majesty, and to support them with Firmness and Vigour. Done at Whitehall, Sept. 16, 1757.

Sunday a poor Woman, who had expended her All in the Purchase of a Lottery Ticket, on Enquiry at an Office, found it had been drawn 1001. Prize, the sudden News of which had such an Effect upon her, that she fell senseless on the Floor, and it was with great Difficulty that by Bleeding and other Assistance she could be brought to herself; but she remains still so bad, that her Recovery is doubtful.

An Eighth Share of one of the 5000 l. Prizes was the Property of a Cocker (a Scotman) in Castle-Street, near the Mews: He has received Money for his Share, shut up his Stall, and is preparing to return to his own Country.

One of the Ten Thousand Pound Prizes belongs to a set of Ticket-Porters at the West End of St. Paul's. They immediately burnt their Knotts, old Hats, and Knott-Ropes for Joy, and have very honestly paid off their Ale-House Scores.

Another of the Ten Thousands, it is said, belongs to Six Milk-Women, who clubbed their Three Shillings and Six-Pence a Piece for the Tickets.

A Farrier near Clerkenwell, has got one of the 10,000 l. Prizes; on which Account he has distributed some Money amongst the Poor of the Parish.

NEW-YORK, December 12. Since our last 18 Transport Vessels arrived here from Cork, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Norwich, of 50 Guns, Capt. Darby. They brought about 1700 Men, 200 of which are Highlanders, and 900 more were to sail from Cork for this Port in a Fortnight after them.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Thomas Seymour, of the Privateer Ship King of Prussia, dated off Cape-Samanna, November 4, 1757, to his Owners in New-York.

"This I send to you, Gentlemen, by our Prize Ship, the Phaeton, which we took off of Cape-Samanna, bound from Louisbourg to the Cape: She is a fine Ship, mounts 20 Guns, but her Cargo is of no great Value. I hope our next will be better. Yesterday I spoke with a Sloop belonging to the Island of St. Thomas, in her Way from the Cape, the Master of which informed me, that there had been a smart Engagement between the English and French, off the Cape: The French Fleet, he says, consisted of Three Ships of the Line, viz. one of 74 Guns, one of 64, and one of 60, and Four Frigates; (the last mentioned Ship is the Greenwich, which they have made a 60 Gun Ship.) The English consisted of the Augusta, Commodore Forrest; the Edinburgh, Capt. Langdon; and the Dreadnought, Capt. —"

"The Chief of the French Ships were dismasted in the Engagement; the French Admiral, Commandant, and 700 Men killed, besides great Numbers have since died of their Wounds. The French say they parted by Consent. The English Men of War are gone to Jamaica, and the large French Ships are obliged to lie in the Cape, for Want of Masts. He further informs us, that the Fleet was to sail in Three or Four Days for Old France, under Convoy of Two Frigates. I shall immediately proceed for the Cape, where I expect to be able to pick up such a Share of them, as will be more acceptable than empty Ships; but all is Fish that comes in the Net. I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c.

Capt. Nicholson, who came in Commander of the above Ship, informs us, That the Snow Mary-Anne, Capt. Shoals, and Brig Hawke, Capt. Valentine, of this Port, has had a smart Engagement with a large French Ship, bound from Rochelle for Cape Francois, in which they were both much disabled in their Sails, Rigging and Masts, and had 7 or 8 Men killed in each Vessel, and many wounded; notwithstanding, they continued to engage her for a considerable Time after, though they could not board her by Reason it blew a fiery Breeze, when, to their great Mortification, she struck to a 40 Gun Ship, and Captain Wayman, in the Privateer King George, of this Port, who came out of Samanna, on seeing the Engagement in the Offing. The Captain of the Man of War was so sensible of the good Conduct and Courage of the Captains Shoals and Valentine, that he gave them Half of the Ship, which they sent down to Jamaica, and is said to be worth 60,000 l. Sterling.

Extract of a Letter from St. Kitts, dated Nov. 7.

"A Vessel is arrived at St. Eustatia from North-America, who fell in with a Fleet of 14 Men of War, 4 Days ago, standing to the Southward; 'tis supposed to be the French Fleet bound to Martinico to winter."

The Privateer Sloop George, Captain Haly, of this Port, has, in Company with Capt. Stephenson of Philadelphia, taken two Dutch Sloops loaded with Indico and Sugar, and carried them into Providence.

ANNAPOLIS, December 25.

This Day his Excellency our Governor, in Council, was pleased further to Prorogue the General Assembly of this Province to the 3d Tuesday in January.

On Tuesday last, Lieutenant Riley, of Captain Joshua Beall's Company, brought hither a French Deserter, and a French Cadet, whom he took Prisoner on the 10th Instant, near Fort Cumberland. They came from Fort du Quiesne the 27th of November, being Part of a Detachment, which consisted of 2 Officers, 6 Cadets, 20 Soldiers, and 8 Indians.

We hear that the French are building a very strong and large Fort of Stone, on an advantageous Piece of Ground, a little above the Place where Fort du Quiesne stands: That the Garrison of Fort du Quiesne consists of between 2 and 300 Men; and that there are in Two small Towns, which the French have built near it, upwards of 600 Indians.

Some few Days since, Died in Charles County, after a short Illness, in the Prime of Life, Mr.

RICHARD CHASE, of Baltimore-Town, Practitioner of the Law; a Gentleman well esteem'd by all his Acquaintance, and whose Death is much regretted.

On Sunday the 27th of November, departed this Life, of a pleuritic Fever, much lamented, Mrs. ELIZABETH JENIFER, the virtuous Consort of Mr. DANIEL JENIFER, eldest Daughter of Mr. WALTER HANSON, aged 25 Years. Her amiable Qualities set her in that Point of Light, that very justly gain'd her the Esteem of all who knew her: A little while before her Departure, she took Leave of her Husband, Father, and Friends, that were about her, in a very affectionate Manner, then resign'd herself up to the Will of Heaven, with that Tranquility of Mind, as truly denote her Trust and Confidence in being received into a blessed Immortality.

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

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

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

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

BASIL WHEELER.

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

UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

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

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

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

HENRY GASSAWAY.

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

To be Sold, at the Plantation where William Rawlings now lives, near South-River Church, on Monday the 26th Instant,

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Richard Mar- 1 rick, living near the Sugar Lands, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small Skew- 1 Ball Horse, branded on the near Buttock G H, and paces slow.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Swann, 1 near Patowmack, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded on the near 1 Shoulder with a C, and on the near Thigh thus O, about 13 Hands high, and about 7 Years old.

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

THERE is in the Possession of Thomas Luay, 1 living near the Rev. Mr. Brogden's Chapel, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a 1 small Bay Mare, her near hind Foot and off fore Foot are white; but she is neither branded nor dock'd.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Jeremiah Hays, 1 in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a 1 likely Bright Bay Mare, she has a Star in her Forehead, paces pretty well, and is branded on the near Shoulder thus S 8, and on the near But- 1 tock with a B.

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



**X** THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined in Talbot County Goal, for Debt, and not having wherewith to redeem his Body, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for his Relief.  
FERDINANDO BREWER.

**1** THERE is at the Plantation of Samuel Grible, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bright Bay Horse, with a bob Tail, branded on the Shoulder L K.  
The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**1** THERE is in the Possession of Andrew Mike-fell, living at the Head of Israel's Creek, taken up as a Stray, a middle-fiz'd Sorrel Mare, she paces slow, is branded on the near Shoulder, but with what is uncertain, her Back has been very much hurt, and has some white Spots on it: She had on a Bell with a Leather Collar.  
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**X** THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs. Rebecca Brown, near the Head of Severn, Two small Steers, one of them Black, with a white Face, and the other a Brindle, with a Star in his Forehead, and a small Pied Heifer, all mark'd with a Swallow Fork in the right Ear, and the left Ear cropp'd.  
The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

LATELY PUBLISHED,  
And to be Sold by the Printer hereof,  
**THE MARYLAND ALMANACK,** for the Year 1758.

**2** RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, on the 16th of September last, the Three following Negroes, viz.  
Forrester, a lusty well-made Fellow, between 50 and 60 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a light Cloth colour'd Jacket, with slash Sleeves, a striped Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Check Shirt, and old Stockings and Shoes.  
Joe, a low well-made Fellow, about 30 Years of Age. He had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and old Shoes and Stockings.

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

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

**X** THERE is at the Plantation of Henry Boone, in Prince-George's County, a Dark Brown and White Cow, with a large Star in her Forehead, marked with a Slit and large under Bit in the right Ear, and a Slit in the Left, with the under Part of the Ear cut half off.  
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**X** THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Hamilton, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horse, about 12½ Hands high, branded on the Shoulder and Buttock with something like an I, has several white Spots on each Side of his Back, and his Feet have been cut with Spandrels.

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

[The Writer of this Advertisement has forgot to mention the County he lives in.]

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

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

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

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

**3.** ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

IMPORTED in the CUNLIFFE, Capt. MATTHEWS, from LIVERPOOL, and to be Sold by the Subscriber at OXFORD,

**A** QUANTITY of SALT, which will be delivered overboard at 1/9 Bills of Exchange per Bushel, or Equivalent in ready Cash; or Plantation Crop Tobacco delivered on board at 9/6 Sterling per Hundred.

This SHIP will take in TOBACCO, delivered along-side, or at any convenient Warehouse on Choptank, Miles, Wye, or Patuxent, at 14 l. per Ton, consigned to any House in Liverpool: She mounts 18 Carriage Guns, and 50 Men.

H. CALLISTER.

We expect to Load in a Month.

**X 3**

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

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

**3.**

JAMES HOUSTON.

**O** PEN'D by Mistake, and left with the Printer hereof, A Letter dated March 1757, externally subscribed, To George Chaney, Merchant, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per Captain White: And internally, To George Cauty, Eastern Shore. It contains an Account Current, and mentions a Balance due to him for a valuable Hogthead of Tobacco received per Capt. Coxon in 1752. Enquiry has been made for the said Chaney, or Cauty, but no such Person, as yet, can be found. The Person to whom it belongs, may have it, on Application to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, 3/6.

**T** HE Subscriber having engaged a very skilful TANNER, and provided every Thing requisite for carrying on the TANNING BUSINESS, at his House on West-River, will Tan at FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per Hide.

**X 6**

STEPHEN STEWARD.

TO BE SOLD,  
For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money,

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

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

HENRY WRIGHT CRAB.

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

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

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

TO BE SOLD,  
**A** CONVENIENT TANYARD, lying in Annapolis, adjoining to a good Landing, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging: In which are, 14 Vats, 2 Lurches, 5 Handles, 4 Limes, 2 Granaries, and 2 large Water-Ponds, most of them all lately sunk, and done in the best Manner. The Water-Ponds are constantly supplied, from a natural Spring, by a Drain under Ground, and are sunk in the Beam-House, with the Granaries: The House is 40 Feet by 18, and framed with Poplar Scantling, and well covered. There are also Two other Houses, lately built, one with Brick, a Story and ½ high, 23 Feet by 16, and hath one Fire-Place, and covered with Clapboards, and Shingled over them: The other House is 60 Feet by 21, one End of which, 40 Feet long, is built with Brick and Stone, a Story and ½ high; in which is Two Fire-Places below, and one above; in the other End is a Mill-House, with a Leather-Room below, and Lodging-Rooms above, with sundry convenient Sheds joining to it, such as Meat-House, Stables, Lime-House, and Bark-House, all covered with Shingles. There is also a good Garden and small Pasture, both well paved and fenced in. Also to be Sold sundry NEGROES, chiefly brought up in the Tanyard, and to the Tanning Business. And as the Subscriber intends soon to depart this Province, the Whole will be Sold on reasonable Terms, and Time given for Payment if required. He has also to Sell, a small SLOOP, suitable for the Grain Trade, being a prime Sailer, and in as good Repair as when first Launched, and will carry about 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain. For Terms apply to  
ROBERT SWAN.

**N. B.** The Tanyard, with the Improvements, will be Sold with, or without, the Negroes, as the Purchaser pleases.

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

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

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

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

**M A**

The Governor's Message to the Assembly, in 1757. Printed in last C

Gentlemen of the

**A** S there is an Instant calculation of the public Affairs, to submit a plain Narrative of the state of the Province, and of the Relief and distress of the Indian

Address, to submit a plain Narrative of the state of the Province, and of the Relief and distress of the Indian

By an Act of Assembly

July 1754, upon the

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 29, 1757.

The Governor's MESSAGE to the Lower House of Assembly, in Answer to their ADDRESS Printed in last Gazette.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

**A**S there are, in your Address of the 2d Instant, some Insinuations that seem calculated to injure my Character, I think it proper, before I enter upon any other Parts of that extraordinary Address, to submit to the disinterested and impartial Reader, whom you are pleased to appeal to, a plain Narrative of those Transactions or Proceedings of mine, which you conceive I should be desirous of Concealing, and would have judged improper for the Knowledge of the Public.

By an Act of Assembly that was made here in July 1754, upon the News of the Virginia Forces having been Defeated at the Little-Meadows, the Treasurers and Commissioners of the Loan-Office were directed to pay to Myself, or the Governor of the Province for the Time being, the Sum of 6000 l. to be applied towards the Defence of the Colony of Virginia, and his Majesty's Dominions, and the Relief and Support of the Wives and Children of the Indian Allies, that should put themselves under the Protection of this Government, at such Times, and in such Sums, as I, or the Governor of the Province for the Time being, should judge necessary. As soon as this Act was passed, I advised Governor *Durwiddie* thereof, and desired him to tell me, how he thought the said Money might be most usefully expended for his Majesty's Service; and upon his giving it as his Opinion, that a Company of about a Hundred Soldiers ought to be raised in Maryland, to act in Conjunction with the Troops that were then on the Frontiers of Virginia, under the Command of Colonel *Jones*, I forthwith issued Commissions for raising such a Company. As it was then expected that these Men would be immediately employed beyond the *Alleghany* Mountains, where Provisions were not at all Times to be easily got, as the *Virginians* had to their Cost experienced, I empowered and directed Col. *Cresap*, who lived in the Westernmost Part of the Province, to purchase, and lay in, as much Flour and Salt Provisions, as could be consumed by One Hundred Men in Twelve Months; and to enable the Colonel to purchase every Thing at the cheapest Rate, I did, on the 30th of *August*, and at several Times afterwards, advance him as much Money as made together, the Sum of 1750 l. Currency, which he engaged to account for, to my Satisfaction. When the Officers had recruited about 50 Men, some of them were ordered to march with them, and encamp on Col. *Cresap*'s Plantation, where they continued until *November*, and then proceeded to join his Majesty's Three Independent Companies, that were then employed in building Barracks, at the Place since known by the Name of *Fort-Cumberland*; from the Time that the Men reached *Conococheague*, they were victualled by Col. *Cresap*, out of the Provisions which he had Purchased in pursuance of my Order. In the same Month, to wit, *November* 1754, having received the King's Order, to take Command of all the Troops that had been, or that should be raised in these Colonies, for his Majesty's Service, I called another Assembly, in Hopes that they would have enabled me to Answer, in some Degree, his Majesty's Expectations and Intention, in Honouring me with such a Commission; and, about the same Time, I gave Col. *Cresap* Orders to purchase a Number of fatted Beaves, and to feed them till they should be wanted: In the Hopes which I had conceived from the Assembly I was however disappointed; an End was put to the Session the 24th of *December*, and I was very soon after informed, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to order a General Officer, and two Regiments of Regular Troops, to embark for *Virginia*. Between the End of this

Session, and the 22d of *February* 1755, when the Assembly met again, I had been told that some of the Gentlemen had said, "there could be no Reason for granting any more Money for his Majesty's Service, before the Sum which had been given in *July* was nearly expended;" and therefore, to obviate that Objection, I thought proper, on the 26th of that Month, to lay before the House a general Account of sundry Sums that had been already paid out of the 6000 l. or that were then supposed to be due out of that Money, together with the following Message: "Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly, The inclosed Papers will acquaint you, in general, how Part of the 6000 l. granted by an Act passed in *July* last, has been expended for his Majesty's Service."

Among these Papers were some Muster Rolls, which had been returned by Capt. *Dagworthy*, and three or four Papers that I had received from Col. *Cresap*; these were not, to the best of my Remembrance, either dated or signed by Col. *Cresap*, or any other Person; but, they served to shew that the Colonel had either laid in, or engaged, as much Flour, Salt Provisions, Live Stock, &c. as would, with the Waggon Hire, and other contingent Charges, and including the Price of some Saws, Blankets, &c. which he had supplied the Soldiers with, cost 1839 l.

The Money that had been disbursed for raising and cloathing the Company of Soldiers commanded by Capt. *Dagworthy*, and to pay the Officers and Men to a certain Day in *February*, amounted to upwards of 2000 l. and it was estimated, that several contingent Charges (Accounts of some of which had been delivered in to me, and others not), would amount to upwards of 1000 l. more, so that there was by the Estimate that I then made, very little more than 1000 l. remaining unexpended, and unengaged, of the whole 6000 l. which had been granted in the preceding Summer. After the Assembly was Prorogued, which it was the 26th of *March*, I sent, according to Custom, for the several Letters, and for all the Papers, that I had laid before the House during the Session, and they were accordingly all returned to me; but whether those Papers were sent, or brought to me by the Clerk of the House, or the Clerk of the Committee, I cannot say I at this Time perfectly remember, the Transaction having happened near three Years ago. After the Conclusion of the Session, there was likewise returned to me, as usual, a Copy of the Journal of the Proceedings in the Lower House during that Session; and on perusing it, I found therein, a Report of a Committee which had been appointed to examine the Papers that I had laid before the House, with my Message of the 26th of *February*. It appeared that the Report had not been concurred with by the House, and for that Reason I suppose it was never Printed in the Journal; but as I perceived that the Committee had made many Remarks on Col. *Cresap*'s Papers, Estimates, or Accounts, or whatever you will be pleased to call them, and Reported that many of his Charges were Extravagant, I thought it was very proper he should be acquainted with the Committee's Opinion of him, and therefore I took a Copy thereof, and ordered Mr. *Ridout* to send it to the Colonel, together with the said Papers, by the first Opportunity of Conveyance, and at the same Time to desire, that he would immediately call in all the Accounts of the People from whom he had purchased any Thing for the Use of the Troops, and that he would then make out, and send down, with proper Vouchers, a regular, methodical, and clear Account of every Thing that he had purchased, and of the Money which he had paid, for any Services done by my Order.

If it should be still insisted on by any Person, that these Papers of Col. *Cresap*'s were really Accounts, I shall only say, that whatever Light they

may have appeared in to any one else, I did not consider them as such, when I laid them before the House; and for this I appeal to Mr. *Waggaman* a Member of your House, who was one of that Committee, and remembers, that during the Session held in *February* 1755, I Declared, that by sending those Papers to the House, I intended nothing more than to shew what Col. *Cresap*'s Demand, on a Settlement, might in all Probability be. But let it be supposed they were returned by Col. *Cresap* as proper Accounts, and by me laid before the House as such; ought I not, when the Committee had reported "that they were stated in a dark, confused, and unintelligible Manner," to have withdrawn, and sent them back to Col. *Cresap*, in order that he might have Stated them in a more clear, methodical, and intelligible Manner; or would they have become less dark and obscure by lying till this Time, or till the next Session, in the Hands of the Clerk? But to proceed with the Narrative: A few Days after I had desired Mr. *Ridout* to return the Papers to Col. *Cresap*, viz. about the Middle of *April* 1755, he accompanied Sir *John St. Clair* to *Winchester*, and as the Road thither lay by the Mouth of *Conococheague*, he took the Papers with him, and gave them to Mr. *Idemas Cresap*, who then lived at that Place, together with the said Extract from the Committee's Report, and the Letter which he had writ to the Colonel in pursuance of my Order.

It happened that just before General *Braddock* marched from *Fort-Cumberland*, one of the Officers who served under him, had enlisted some of Mr. *Lowmiller*'s Ship-Builders, whom he could very ill spare, and was glad to recover at any Rate; his Case being represented to me, I writ to Captain *Orme*, one of the General's Aid de Camp's, in order to obtain their Release or Discharge, and at the same Time, ordered Mr. *Ridout* to write to Col. *Cresap*, who lived as it were on the Spot, to desire him to receive the Servants, and convey them back to their Master. Capt. *Orme*'s Answer made it necessary for Mr. *Ridout* to write a second Letter to Col. *Cresap*, and as the Colonel had hitherto neglected to send me down such an Account as I had required, I thought it not amiss to remind him thereof, and desired Mr. *Ridout* to do so in the Letter that he was then writing, which was, I find, dated the 28th of *May* 1755, and contained, among others on different Matters, the Paragraph that you have in your Address quoted.

The Colonel still neglected to comply with my Requisition, and tho' he was again called upon to do so when I went to *Fort-Cumberland* in *July* 1755, and once or twice afterwards, yet he still declined rendering such an Account as I had for my own Satisfaction, as well as the Satisfaction of the Assembly, always insisted on. This being the Case, and the 6000 l. expended, I proceeded to close my Account thereof, in order that it might be ready to lay before the Assembly, at the then ensuing Session, which was begun the 23d of *February* 1756: In this Account I charged Col. *Cresap* with the 1750 l. which I had advanced to him, as you will see upon recurring to my said Account; and tho' I apprehended that there was a Ballance due to him, yet I thought he could have little Reason to complain of my referring him to the Assembly for Payment, since he had been so exceedingly dilatory in settling his Account, and making his Demand.

After the Assembly was met, the Colonel came to me with a large Bundle of Papers, which he said was his Account, and the Vouchers that I had required of him; I told him that I was Busy and had not Leisure at that Time to examine them, nor Money in my Hands to pay any Ballance that might, on Examination, appear due to him, but that I would immediately send his Account and Vouchers to the Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly, who would appoint a Committee to examine them, and if his Account was found unexceptionable,



exceptionable, would make some Provision for his being paid what he should have a Right to demand, and in all Probability allow him a good Commis- sion, or handsome Reward, for his Trouble.

Accordingly on the 6th of March 1756, I sent his Bundle, together with my Account, to the then Lower House, with a Message, from which the following is an extract: "Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly, I enclose you have an Account how the 6,000 l. that was Granted by the last Assembly for his Majesty's Service, has been expended: As I have not Time to examine Col. Cresap's Accounts, I must desire your Committee to do it; and have ordered him to attend for that Purpose."

By the Journal of the Proceedings of the House, it appears that this Message of mine was taken into Consideration the 9th Day of that instant March, and a Committee appointed to enquire into the Accounts and Papers therein mentioned.

How far this Committee proceeded in the Examination of the Papers, and to what it was owing that the Gentlemen made no Report on them, they best know; the Session continued more than Ten Weeks after these Accounts were laid before the House, and Col. Cresap attended the Committee, as I have been told, agreeable to my Order: If the Gentlemen did not proceed for want of any Information that they imagined I could give them, or of any Papers which I could have procured for them, they were much to Blame in not moving the House to Address me on the Occasion, as they had, till that Time at least, by your own Account, all the Reason in the World to believe, that I should have most readily given them all the Information, and have afforded them all the Assistance, in my Power.

Had the Gentlemen of the Committee thought it necessary to have taken that Step, I will venture to say, neither I, nor my Secretary, should have been Charged with having exchanged any Papers, of having taken away one Account privately and put another in it's Place; or of having done any Thing whatever, which it could be the Interest or Wish of either of Us, or of your Clerk, to conceal.

Having now told you what I know about the Papers which you say were missing out of your House, and shewn the disinterested Reader, from your own Journal, how others came before you, or in their Place, as you are pleased to phrase it; I shall leave it to those that may read your Address, and my Answer, to judge of your Candour, and my Guilt.

If the disinterested Reader could conceive that you, I mean such of you as were Members of the late Assembly, knew almost Three Years ago, as much as he will when he has read thus far, he would, I doubt not, be surprized at your desiring any Body to attend, at this Time, in order to give Evidence against your Clerk; and he might perhaps ask, Whether it would not have been as proper to Reprimand your Clerk, when his Offence was first discovered (supposing he had Offended) as at the Beginning of the present Session; and, how it happened, that his Misconduct was not Censured during either of the Sessions that were held in March and September 1756, and in April 1757? But, not to enumerate all the Questions that such a Person might be naturally supposed to ask, upon Reading that Part of your Address where you assign a Reason for requiring Mr. Ridout to attend your House, at the Beginning of the present Session, I shall proceed to Mr. Ridout's Relation of what passed in your House, after he did attend, which I choose to give you in his own Words.

"As I perceive that the Account which the Honorable the Lower House of Assembly has been pleased to give your Excellency, of what is said to have Passed in that House, the 30th of September last, while I was present, differs in some Particulars from the Account I gave some Gentlemen the instant I came out of the House, and from the Minutes which I took that Day, immediately on my return Home, I take the Liberty to mention to your Excellency, some Circumstances that may perhaps have been too trivial to be taken Notice of by the Gentlemen of the Lower House, in their Address to your Excellency of the 2d Instant; but which are, in my humble Opinion, at least as Material as several others that seem to be therein dwelt on. As soon then as I had entered the House, in consequence of a Message sent me by the Speaker, for whom I had a particular Respect, the Door was shut, and Care taken that no other Person might be admitted: After I had been there a short space of Time, the Speaker addressed himself to the House, and asked the Gen-

tlemen, Upon what Account he had been desired to send for me, and, what Questions they would have me ask'd; a Member thereupon standing up, and saying, The House wanted to know what Papers those were that were mentioned by Mr. Ridout in a Letter which he had some Time since wrote to Col. Cresap, and how he came by them, the Speaker addressed himself to me, and Questioned me agreeable to the Gentleman's Motion; Col. Cresap being seated on my Right Hand, I turned towards him, and desired he would let me see the Letter that the Speaker referred to; in compliance with my request, he immediately drew the Letter out of his Pocket and handed it to me: After I had perused it, I observed to the Speaker, that the Letter appeared by it's Date to have been writ a great while ago, and said, I did not remember any thing about the Papers therein mentioned, but that I would take the Letter home with me, and if I should recollect what Papers they were would give the Colonel an Answer. Upon this, another said, that indeed he had not Read the Letter, but as it seemed to be of some Consequence he thought I ought not to be permitted to take it out of the House: He moved however, that the Clerk might be Ordered to let me have a Copy of the Letter, or of that Part of it where the Papers were mentioned. When I perceived by the beginning of the Gentleman's Speech, what he was going to say, I offered the Letter to One that was next me, to be returned to Col. Cresap, but another Member put out his Hand and took it, and then he asked me, asked Whether the Name subscribed was my Hand Writing, to which I answered, Sir, I shall not think proper to Answer your Questions. In consequence of the above-mentioned Proposal, the Speaker ordered the Clerk to let me have a Copy of that Part of the Letter which related to the Papers in Question, or of the Whole, if I desired it; whereupon I said, that perhaps the other Parts of the Letter might serve to refresh my Memory, but added, that I did not, or, should not, apply for a Copy of the Whole, or a Part; and that since the Governor's Name was mentioned in the Letter, I must desire to be excused from Answering any more Questions concerning it. I was then desired to withdraw, which I accordingly did; but a short Time afterwards was sent for again, and on my Return to the Bar of the House, I was asked how the Papers, about which I had been before examined, came into my Possession? I said, as before, that it was a great while since the Papers had been in my Hands, that it was evident from the Letter that what I had done was by the Governor's Order, and that I must therefore desire to be excused from Answering any more Questions. A Member then said, Perhaps the Gentleman imagines there is much more intended by this Enquiry, than there really is, and therefore it may be proper to Explain to him what it is the House is desirous of Knowing. I intimated to the Gentleman, that he need not take that Trouble; for that I had already Answered as much as I should think fit. After a short Pause, the Speaker said, You see, Gentlemen, that Mr. Ridout declines Answering: I suppose he may withdraw. It was then moved, that I might be Ordered however to attend in the Afternoon; whereupon the Speaker told me, that I might withdraw, but that I must attend the Sitting of the House in the Afternoon: I said, I have received Orders from the Governor to do some Business of his, in the Afternoon, and I must attend that. I was then, upon the Motion of some Gentleman, Ordered to withdraw; which I did, and returned Home, it being then about One o'Clock. What happened after this, your Excellency is no Stranger to: Had I been to give a Detail of what Passed while the Serjeant was in your Excellency's House, I should have varied a little from the Account which He is said to have given; but that Transaction is not, I apprehend, of very great consequence.

As there are several Expressions in the Address, which has given occasion to this Narrative, that seem to imply that the Gentlemen of the Lower House would not have known, that the Papers in Question went through my Hands, if they had not learn'd it from my Letter to Col. Cresap of the 28th of May 1755, I cannot help observing to your Excellency, that a few Days after you sent Col. Cresap's Bundle of Papers, with a Message, to the late Lower House of Assembly, a Messenger came to me, as he said, from some Gentlemen of the Committee, who had been informed (as I understood) by the Clerk, of the Papers having been returned to your Excellency, and told me, that they want-

ed those Accounts of Col. Cresap's, which had been heretofore laid before the House; I told him, that I would wait on the Gentlemen in the Afternoon, and give them an Answer. It happened that just as I came upon the Parade the House was adjourned, but I addressed myself to one of the Committee, as I understood, and acquainted him with my Design in coming thither. I told him what I knew about the Papers, and said, I presumed Col. Cresap would readily lay them before the Committee, in case they should think proper to call on him for them. Since the Beginning of this Session, Mr. Casson, who was a Member of that Committee, as well as One of that which was appointed in February 1755, has told me, he remembers well, that when some of the Committee asked after the Papers, in March 1756, Col. Cresap told them that he had left them at Home: And if any Gentleman of the present House, has a Desire to see those Papers, I have reason to believe that Col. Cresap, who is now a Member, will be able to produce them. I think it incumbent on me to observe farther to your Excellency, that if the Gentlemen had only wanted a Witness against their Clerk, they need not have sent for one out of the House, for I have been well informed, one of the Members has said, since I was before the House, that if the Gentlemen had Questioned him concerning the Papers, instead of sending for me, he could have told them how they went out of the House, and that he was not the only One among them that could have given them such Information. But whatever the Gentleman's Design was, in desiring that I might be sent for, I find, that from my declining to answer about a Matter which I could not instantly recollect, an occasion has been taken to calumniate and asperse my Character. False Stories have been artfully and most industriously propagated through the Province. Many People have been made to believe, that the Sum of 40,000 l. which was Granted some Time since for his Majesty's Service, had passed through my Hands, and that I absolutely Refused to Account for it: This I have been advised of by Mr. Waggaman, a Member of the House, who did me the Justice to undeceive the People whom he heard mention it. In some Counties it has been alledged, that I denied my Hand Writing; and in Others, that I had Stole an Account which had been passed by the Assembly, and secretly put another in it's Room, by your Excellency's Order, with a view of Defrauding the Publick of several Hundred Pounds. To whose Generosity I am indebted for these secret Services, I have not been yet able to learn; but I must rely principally on the Justice and Candour of the Gentlemen of the Lower House, who are sensible there was not the least Foundation for such villainous Reports, to vindicate my Character, and to represent the Affair in it's true Light, to such of their Constituents as may ask them Questions concerning it."

I forbear making any more Remarks upon this unlucky Affair of Mr. Ridout's, as you call it, but shall proceed to take some Notice of that Part of your Address, where you are pleased to Declare, That you know nothing about the Rights and Privileges of those Gentlemen, that are said to constitute another Branch of the Legislature, as it is a Branch undevise'd in our Charter, and unknown in its Original; a Declaration that differs very little, I think, from one that was once made here in the Days of Governor Fendall. That Gentleman, having been opposed, in some of his Measures, by the Council, agreed, as it should seem, with some of the great Speakers and Leading Men among the Burgesses, to Destroy the Upper House, and Subvert the Constitution: To bring this about, it was so ordered, that the Speaker, and the Members of the Lower House, should go in a Body to the Upper, and tell the Governor and Council, that they could not allow them to be an Upper House, or a distinct Branch of the Legislature; but that, if they pleased, they might take Place in, and become a Part of the Lower; the Governor readily accepted the Offer, and was received as their President. The Secretary, and other Gentlemen of the Council, Protested against such a Step, as a manifest Breach of his Lordship's Right, Royal Jurisdiction and Seignior; and desired Leave to enter their Reasons; but they were not suffered. As soon as this Affair was known in England, proper Measures were taken to restore the Constitution and Government:

ment: Another Governor House reassumed Privileges, and Mr. Facion, were apprehended of Rebellion; their caly spared, but they, by Loss of Governors, and their Conduct.

But you may still shew, how the Upper Branch of our Legislature, I shall the Satisfaction in that to enquire after the House, as well as will make your Con- future, to subscribe some Time ago, put them, by several G of the late Lower

If you will only granted by his Maj the Noble Ancestor able Proprietary, others, that King with a Power of of the Freeholders Representatives; and his Lordship, to Co their Representative Form, as he should per.

The first Settlement vince, after the Lo Patent, was made between Two and in February 1637. No Trouble or Ex the Number of In Lordship after a w their better Govern enacted, by certai of April 1637, im from his Arrival or Governor, to c People for that P Instructions, Summ Hands of the She attend in Person, appear, at St. Mary but, the Secretar Lordship's Council Summons, direct Opening of the S several Hundred Islands, Twenty-f of the Council, a this, and several and directed all Order. Some Bi pared, were prod being agreed to, frame others, an the 24th of Marc Drats, or Bills, to send to Engla among these, wa General Assembl Words: "The tary (or his D ed by Special out of every Freeman) at shall be judg ther these Draft by his Lordship, Record; but, o ther General A same Manner as ing then impe Name, to any General Assem ly passed, by d following. For and the Laws 1 "Whereas "Patent, hall "absolute Pos prietary of "dain any La Province, b "Approbatio "of the grea "gates, or L "ble the sui "Deputies,



ment: Another Governor was appointed, the Upper House resumed their Authority, Rights and Privileges, and Mr. Fendall, and the Chiefs of the Faction, were apprehended, tried, and convicted of Rebellion; their Lives were with some Difficulty spared, but the Punishments inflicted on them, by Loss of Goods and Imprisonment, was thought sufficiently Exemplary, to deter all future Governors, and Leading Men, from imitating their Conduct.

But you may still insist, that this does not at all shew, how the Upper House originally became a Branch of our Legislature, and a Part of our Constitution, I shall therefore endeavour to give you Satisfaction in that Point, hoping it will lead you to enquire after the Rights and Privileges of that House, as well as those of your own, and that it will make your Constituents less forward, for the future, to subscribe any such Petitions as were, some Time ago, put into the Hands of many of them, by several Gentlemen who were Members of the late Lower House of Assembly.

If you will only recur to the Charter that was granted by his Majesty King Charles the First, to the Noble Ancestor of our present Right Honourable Proprietary, you may find, that among many others, that King was pleased to vest his Lordship with a Power of making Laws, with the Assent of the Freeholders of this Province, or of their Representatives; and, moreover, left it entirely to his Lordship, to Convene the said Freeholders, or their Representatives, after such Manner, Sort or Form, as he should, in his Discretion, judge proper.

The first Settlement that was made in this Province, after the Lord Baltimore had obtained his Patent, was made by his Lordship's Brother, and between Two and Three Hundred other Persons, in February 1632. As the Lord Proprietary spared no Trouble or Expence to procure Adventurers, the Number of Inhabitants increased apace. His Lordship after a while, thinking it necessary, for their better Government, that Laws should be enacted, by certain Instructions dated the 15th of April 1637, empowered his Brother, who had, from his Arrival here, acted as Captain General, or Governor, to call a General Assembly of the People for that Purpose. In pursuance of these Instructions, Summons were issued through the Hands of the Sheriff, requiring the Freeman to attend in Person, or appoint their Proxies to appear, at St. Mary's, the 25th of January 1638; but, the Secretary, and other Members of his Lordship's Council, were called by a particular Summons, directed to each of them. At the Opening of the Session, there appeared, from the several Hundreds of St. Mary's County and Kent Island, Twenty-four Persons, besides the Members of the Council, and the Governor, who, during this, and several other Sessions, sat as President, and directed all Things that concerned Form and Order. Some Bills, which had been already prepared, were produced in the House; but, they not being agreed to, a Committee was appointed to frame others, and the Assembly adjourned. On the 24th of March following, they agreed to several Drafts, or Bills, which the Governor was desired to send to England, for his Lordship's Approbation; among these, was One, or Part of One, touching General Assemblies, contained in the following Words: "The Lieutenant-General, and Secretary (or his Deputy) and Gentlemen summoned by Special Writ, and one or two Burgesses, out of every Hundred (at the Choice of the Freeman) at any Time hereafter assembled, shall be judged a General Assembly." Whether these Drafts, or Bills, were ever approved of by his Lordship, does not, I believe, appear upon Record; but, on the 25th of February 1642, another General Assembly being then called, after the same Manner as the former, and the Governor being then empowered to Assent, in his Lordship's Name, to any Bill, or Act, that should be by the General Assembly agreed to, an Act was formally passed, by the Governor, on the 12th of March following, *For Establishing the House of Assembly, and the Laws to be made therein, viz.*

"Whereas the King's Majesty, by his Letters Patent, hath given and granted full, free, and absolute Power and Authority, to the Lord Proprietary of this Province, to make and ordain any Laws, appertaining to the State of this Province, by and with the Advice, Assent, and Approbation of the Freeman of the same, or of the greater Part of them, or of their Delegates, or Deputies, and to that End, to assemble the said Freeman, or their Delegates, or Deputies, in such Sort, and Form, as to the

said Lord Proprietary should seem best, by Virtue hereof several Writs, or Summons, have been directed to certain Gentlemen, to appear personally at this Assembly, and to the Rest of the Freeman, inhabiting within the several Hundreds of this Colony, and the Isle of Kent, to Elect their Delegates, or Deputies, in their Names and Stead, to be present at the same; and, accordingly, all the Freeman of the said several Hundreds, and of the Isle of Kent (some few excepted) have Elected certain Persons to that End; and the same, their Election have subscribed and returned upon Record, and their said Delegates, and Deputies, are now assembled accordingly: Be it therefore Enacted and Ordained, by the said Lord Proprietary, and with the Advice, Assent, and Approbation of the Freeman, and of the Delegates, and Deputies, assembled at this present Assembly, that the said several Persons, so Elected and Returned as aforesaid, shall be, and be called, Burgesses, and shall supply the Places of all the Freeman, consenting or subscribing to such their Election, in the same Manner, and to all the same Intents and Purposes, as the Burgesses of any Burrough in England, in the Parliament of England, use to supply the Place of the Inhabitants of the Burrough whereof he is Elected Burgess; and that the said Gentlemen, and Burgesses, and such other Freeman (not having consented to any the Elections as aforesaid) as now are or shall be at any Time assembled, or any Twelve or more of them, whereof the Lieutenant-General, and Secretary of the Province, to be always Two, shall be called the House of Assembly, and that all Acts, or Ordinances, assented unto, and approved, by the said House, or by the major Part of the Persons assembled, and afterwards assented unto, by the Lieutenant-General, in the Name of the said Lord Proprietary, and shall be adjudged, and established, for Laws, to all the same Force, and Effect, as if the said Lord Proprietary, and all the Freeman of this Province, were Personally present, and did assent to, and approve the same."

From this Time, to the Year 1649, the Assemblies were called, after the same Manner, with this Difference, that sometimes the Governor would require a Hundred, or District, to send only One, or Two Delegates, and at other Times, Three, Four, Five, or Six; but the Members of his Lordship's Council were always particularly called, and it could be no House, unless the Governor and Secretary were present.

In the Year 1642, the Burgesses desired the Governor, to suffer the Gentlemen that then composed the Assembly, to be separated, so that the Lieutenant-General, and Members of his Lordship's Council, might compose one House, and the Burgesses another, but the Governor would not comply with their Request.

The Lord Baltimore, however, was pleased to approve of this Proposal afterwards, and in the Year 1649, the Governor, and Members of his Lordship's Council, being Eleven in Number, became one House; and the Burgesses, with their Clerk, whom the Governor appointed, became another House: An Act was made, *For Settling the House of Assembly by Two distinct Houses*, which was approved of by his Lordship, and is as follows,

"Be it Enacted by the Lord Proprietary, with the Advice and Consent of the Council and Burgesses of this Province, now Assembled, That this present Assembly, during the continuance thereof, be held by Way of Upper and Lower House, to sit in Two distinct Rooms apart, for the more convenient Dispatch of the Business therein to be consulted of, and that the Governor and Secretary, and any One or more of the Council for the Upper House; And Mr. John Hatch, Mr. Walter Beane, Mr. John Medley, Mr. William Brough, Mr. Robert Robins, Mr. Francis Pooley, Mr. Philip Land, Mr. Francis Brook, Mr. Thomas Matthews, Mr. Thomas Sturman, Mr. George Manners, Burgesses for St. Mary's County, Capt. Robert Faughan, Commander and Burgess for the Isle of Kent, Mr. George Padington, and Mr. James Cox, Burgesses for the Part of the Province now called Providence, or any Five or more of them, for the Lower House, together with the Clerk of that House for the Time being, who shall from Time to Time, Assemble themselves at the Time and Place to be by the Governor (or whomsoever of the Council he shall by Hand Writing under his Hand appoint for that Purpose) from Time to Time appointed, during this present Assembly, shall have the full Power of, and be, Two

Houses of Assembly, to all Intents and Purposes, and all Bills that shall be Passed by the said Two Houses, or the major Part of both of them, and Enacted or Ordained by the Governor, shall be Laws of the Province, after Publication thereof, under the Hand of the Governor and the Great Seal of the said Province, as fully to all Effects in Law, as if they were advised and assented unto by all the Freeman of the Province personally." The Enacting Clause in all the Acts that were made afterwards, during that Session, ran thus, *Be it Enacted by the Lord Proprietary, with the Consent of the Upper and Lower House of Assembly.*

Thus you see, Gentlemen, the Upper House is Coeval with the Lower, and established on as firm a Basis, and that your Position of its being unknown in its Original, was too general, and ought to have been confined to Yourself, whose Attention to the ancient and undoubted Privileges of your own House, will, no doubt, be a good Excuse to your Constituents, for your being entirely unacquainted with the Origine of such an essential Part of our Constitution as the Other.

Left any Person should, after Reading your Address, be struck with what is mentioned above, concerning the Manner in which the first Summons or Writs, for calling an Assembly, were issued, and Wonder how there could be a Secretary or Sheriff in this Province, before an Assembly was ever called, I must here inform him, that his Lordship had a Power given him by his Charter, to Appoint, either by Himself or his Deputy, such, and so many, Officers, as he should think proper; and that by Virtue of this Power, he did, before any Assembly was called, Appoint, not only the Two Officers above-named, but also Military Officers, Commissioners of the Peace, and Coroners, on whom he settled such Fees as he thought adequate to their respective Services; and that after Assemblies were called, and the Constitution settled, he did, at Times, create such Offices as he judged expedient or necessary. I should be too tedious, were I to particularize when every Office that is now Established in this Government was Created: But I cannot help intimating to you, as the Circumstance may not be otherwise known, that in the Year 1681, the then Lower House thought it expedient that they should be allowed a Serjeant at Arms, and "humbly Requested his Lordship to appoint such a Person to attend them during that Session," but his Lordship, for what Reason does not appear, did not think proper to comply with their Request.

Before this Time then it could not have been a Question (however Ancient and Undoubted their Privileges) whether the Lower House might Order a Serjeant at Arms, or a Governor's Secretary, or any of his Officers into Custody? and I believe it is a Question that was never started in any Lower House of Assembly, before the present Session. It has been heretofore desired to permit a Gentleman that did Business for him to attend the Lower House on a particular Occasion; but it is very clear that they did not pretend to the least Authority over him; The Case happened when the Government of this Province was immediately in the Crown, and when the Assembly were disposed to give the Governor an additional Duty of Three Pence per Hoghead on all Tobacco exported: In order to settle the quantum of the additional Duty, they wanted to know what the Imposit of One Shilling per Hoghead amounted to, and therefore "humbly desired his Excellency would be pleased to permit Mr. Llewellyn to go down to the House for some small Time, and that he might bring along with him the several Accounts by him taken from the Naval Officers."

I do not pretend to say, that Mr. Llewellyn was ever known by the Title of the Governor's Secretary, nor would it perhaps have been known a Hundred Years hence, that Mr. Ridout went at this Time by that Appellation, if you had not thought proper to issue a Warrant for him, and, without making any previous Application to me, given Orders for his being brought to Answer, at the Bar of your House, to any Questions that you should think fit to ask him.

Whether it is necessary that I should have a Secretary, or not, I may I think be supposed the best Judge, and the impartial World will perhaps be surprized at Your making that a Question, since I did not ask any thing of You for his Support. There are, I am satisfied, many Persons in this Province that have received great Benefit from my having One, and that will acknowledge he has served them without the least view of Advantage



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

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

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

Dec. 15. H O R °. S H A R P E.

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L O N D O N, October 4.

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

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

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

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

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

A N N A P O L I S, December 29.

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

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

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

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

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

Cleared for Departure;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1758.

JUST IMPORTED from BRISTOL,

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

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

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, on the 16th of September last, the Three following Negroes, viz. Forrester, a luffy well-made Fellow, between 50 and 60 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a light Cloth colour'd Jacket, with flath Sleeves, a striped Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Check Shirt, and old Stockings and Shoes. Jee, a low well-made Fellow, about 30 Years of Age. He had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, an Osnabrigs Shirt, and old Shoes and Stockings.

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

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

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

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

JUST IMPORTED,

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

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

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

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

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