

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1749.

MOSCOW, July 2.

HE court has sent orders to Petersburg, that the 20 new ships, the erection whereof was finished by its own appointment, have been ready to put to sea above these two months; and that the corps of Cossicks and Calmucks, consisting of about 5000 men, were sent into garrison in the duchy of Novogrod, and the parts adjacent.

The troops which are returned from Bohemia are now actually in their quarters, on the frontiers of the duchy of Courland; but they can be summoned to their place of rendezvous in less than a fortnight, in case of an emergent occasion.

Naples, July 8. The frigate which was sent to Barcelona returned a few days ago with one hundred chests of silver, containing each 1500 pistres; which 'tis said will be employed in building several men of war and frigates in the ports of this kingdom, for the service of the king of Spain.

Danzick, July 9. A Russian squadron, consisting of 11 ships of the line, and several frigates, arrived last week at the bar of the Vistula, before any notice had been given by an express of their setting sail from Livonia. Several officers and sailors arrive here every day, not only to buy up provisions, but other wares and commodities of divers kinds. On Monday next, being the festival of St. Peter, according to the Russian almanack, vice-admiral Bears, who is commandant of that squadron, proposes to make a grand entertainment on board; to which the agent of his court, together with a great number of Polish nobility who are resident in this city, are formally invited.

Parma, July 10. We have lately felt an earthquake in this city, which at first we thought had been attended with no ill consequences; but some few days afterwards it was observed that the castle of Sala had suffered very much; and the damage having been enquired into, is found to be considerable.

Rome, July 19. We are inform'd, that the Pretender's son continues still incog. at Venice.

Leghorn, July 22. Several ships have lately arrived here from different places, laden with all sorts of goods; so that the trade, which languished some time on account of the quarantine, which ships from this port were obliged to perform, begins to flourish again.

Letters from Algiers advise, that the regency of that city have recalled all the pyrates that were out upon the cruise, in order to employ them in the defence of the port, which is fortifying in all the places where a descent can be attempted, and that lines are making all round the town to defend the avenues, in which works all the Christian slaves for above thirty leagues round are employed.

Lisbon, July 16. His Portuguese majesty was seized with raving fits during divine service, and was thereupon taken out of the church, and continued extremely ill some time; but his majesty is now much better.

Venice, July 19. The government having caused a large quantity of wheat to be bought on Terra Firma, to supply the public magazine, it was happily perceived, in emptying the sacks, that poison was mix'd amongst it; whereupon it was all burnt in the Place of St. Mark. The master of the vessel, who brought this wheat by the canal of Brenta, having absconded, there is great reason to suspect him of having made so criminal a mixture. The senate has promised a reward of one thousand ducats for apprehending him, or any of his accomplices.

An Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at Paris, dated July 20.

Letters from Madrid by the last post advise, that Mr. Keene, the British minister there, has not the success in his negotiation that was expected. The convention which he has

concluded with the Spanish ministry, has only relation to the interest of the South sea company, the affair of the schedule, the tonnage of the annual ship, and the respective securities for preventing complaints and caviling, as well on the part of the company as on the part of Spain. As to the 900000 l. Sterling, the unhappy occasion of the last war between the two crowns, we do not hear that any mention has been made of it in this convention; neither has the grand article of navigation in America been thereby regulated; but on the contrary, we are positively told, that this article has not been so much as touched upon. It is therefore apprehended, that things will not long remain in the state they are in; but that this affair continuing unsettled, will be the cause of a fresh war. The court of Spain, after the example of several other European courts, is busy in regulating its finances; and for that purpose, puts the same means in practice: Its debts are very considerable, being made to amount to more than 250 millions of French livres, exclusive of the arrears which are due to the officers of the troops.

Paris, July 21. The king having given orders for the principal events of the late war to be painted in the gallery of the castle of Versailles, the celebrated painter, who is honoured with this grand work, has begun with the representations of the battles of Fontenoy, Raucoux, and Lafeldt, and the taking of Bergen op Zoom.

Hague, July 24. The tax which has been provisionally established upon families, for supplying the place of those imposts suppressed by the abolition of the farms, is levied with good success in some cities; but in some others, the government has not thought fit to proceed to the laying of this tax at all; and in others, where it has been levied in part, it has been suspended for some time as to the remaining part; the preservation of the public tranquillity requiring this kind of conduct, which by that means insensibly re-establishes itself, and will certainly in time bring great facility in putting the finances upon a good footing, and consequently the republic in a respectable condition, which other methods would never have effected.

Paris, July 25. This court and that of Great Britain will speedily appoint commissioners for regulating the limits of Acadia.

As the sieur Ranche, has voluntarily resigned his intendance or government of Martinico, the sieur Hurion, one of the counsellors of the parliament, has been nominated and appointed, as the most proper person to fill up that vacancy.

It is assured that the Jews here have presented a petition to the king, for leave to build a synagogue in this city; and that in consideration thereof, they the king offer to give to the poor of the hospital 50000 livres per annum.

July 26. His excellency the earl of Albemarle arrived here yesterday, and it is supposed will be on Monday or Tuesday next at Compeigne to have his audience.

Frankfort, July 27. A great quantity of corn has been lately brought into these parts, in order to be transported into Lorrain, and the other provinces of France, to supply the people's wants there, and prevent a famine.

Hague, July 30. M. Lestevenon, lord of Berkenrode and Stryen, having proposed to go ambassador from the republic to the court of France, their high mightinesses have approved of him, and appointed him their ambassador accordingly.

July 31. The states have just taken a resolution that the lords of the regency, and their families, shall be exhorted to wear for the future only the stuffs manufactured in the country, and to conform in this respect to the example of their royal and serene highnesses.

Parma, July 19. Affairs at present bear but a very gloomy aspect here; a general discontent appears in every countenance, and the prince, we hear, is greatly chagrined. His highness

has dispatched an express to Madrid, with a full account of the reception he met with in his new government, and copies of all the seditious libels that have been fix'd up, not only against the hotel of the intendant general of the finances, but even the ducal palace. Indeed, unless some mollifying expedient be soon found to heal these angry wounds, this young prince is likely to meet with but a very indifferent reward for all his troubles after dominion. The return of the courier to Naples without delivering his dispatches, makes a great noise. It seems, his orders from the court of Naples were, to deliver his dispatches into the prince's own hands; but his adjutant of the chamber, who is a Frenchman, refusing the messenger admittance into his majesty's apartments, after soliciting four hours in vain for permission to speak to the prince, the courier thought proper to carry the letters back to Naples.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, July 29.

"The ministers of state in more European cabinets than one are deliberating and consulting, whether it would be universally beneficial, for the corsairs of Barbary to be entirely exterminated. The petty states of Italy would gain infinitely thereby, as nothing would in that case hinder them from pursuing the business of their commerce according to their own liking; and they would gain the advantage which the subjects of the nations in friendship with these corsairs now reap, who at present carry on almost all the trade in the Mediterranean. The Spaniards, by taking Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, would in time of war be able to run the commerce of the English, the Dutch, the French, or any other nations with whom they should be at enmity. The Christian religion would indeed gain thereby, in extending itself into, and taking footing again in the North of Africa, from whence it has been unhappily banished for about a thousand years, after having triumphed there over idolatry during seven ages: But for the same reason, the Infidels would thereby lose the commerce of the English and Dutch in the Mediterranean, and to the Levant. It is a doubt whether this trade would be suffered even in time of peace, and in time of war it would probably be entirely ruined. On the other hand, the Catholic states, in getting clear of the fetters of the infidels, would have more reasons than one to fear those of a powerful house, which is already in possession of two thirds of the coasts of the Mediterranean, and who, by exterminating the corsairs of Africa, would render itself mistress of all the Southern coasts of that same sea.

Paris, August 4. The last letters from Genoa intimate, that the cause of the government's appearing uneasy for some days past, arises from a suspicion that the court of Vienna is still meditating some fresh projects upon Lombardy; and this suspicion is founded upon the continual motion that it is causing its troops to make in the state of Milan. The little council assembled twice last week, and once since, which perplexes people the more, as these frequent assemblies are never held but upon pressing occasions. Though the militia of the burghers have been dismissed, the government has caused propositions to be made to them to return to their military duty.

An Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at Dresden, dated July 4.

"At a time when things seem'd to be as serene in the North as in any other part of our hemisphere, a dark cloud appeared again, that awakened all the inquietudes with which we have been agitated for some time past. Every thing that is now seen in the public news papers, relating to the preparations of war, which are with the utmost diligence making in Russia, are taken from the gazette of St. Petersburg, and it is by the authority of that court that this news has been therein inserted, which is a strong evidence of the Russian ministry's being desirous that all the world should be inform'd of the preparations that they were making, and the posture in which they were putting themselves; but that ministry does neither inform us of the motives that have induced them so suddenly to make those dispositions, nor with what view they are making them. Letters from the courts the most interested to observe the countenance of that of Russia, are so far from giving us any information about this subject, that they seem no longer to have any apprehensions of the tranquility of the North being disturbed.

Venice, July 5. By advices from Constantinople we learn, that the scarcity and dearth of provisions runs so high, that the populace grow seditious, and that it is greatly to be feared, notwithstanding all the precautions that the grand vizir has taken, or can possibly take, there will be an open rebellion; and the rather, because the janizaries and the spahis begin not only to countenance those commotions, but to exclaim very loudly against the administration.

Naples, July 8. His Sicilian majesty having received advice that two Turkish xebecs had made their appearance on the coast of Calabria, the galleys which are in this port have received orders to sail directly, and give chase to those presumptuous pirates, the number whereof is still greatly increased, notwithstanding all the efforts which have been made by all the Christian powers to drive them from their coasts.

Naples, July 20. On the 11th instant, whilst the king was shooting quails in the woods of the Mortelle, he accidentally shot one of his servants in the head, as he came out of a bush, of which wound he expired in two hours; at which his majesty was greatly concerned.

St. Lopez Rosa, superintendent of the mint at Rome, and farmer of the tobacco in this kingdom, having received several draughts from abroad, and not being in a condition to discharge them, under a pretence of being broke, made his flight from this city.

The same day, the 11th, anchored in this port, from Sicily, four transport vessels, with the disbanded troops out of the Swiss battalion Giarri, and the regiment of Sicily, in garrison there.

The city of Benevento is reduced to the greatest necessity for want of necessaries, the king's troops continuing to keep it strictly blocked up, and hindering it from being supplied with provisions, on account of the disagreements between the king and the Pope, on declining to deliver up our deserters.

The inhabitants of this city are put to the greatest consternation, because, contrary to the usual observation, the blood of St. Januarius, the protector of this city, (which is preserved in a little bottle,) has not shewn the usual miracle of liquefaction; which has occasioned an extraordinary apprehension and confusion in the country, inasmuch that on the 15th a procession of penitence was performed with the greatest exemplarity and devotion, and which was followed by public prayer, for nine days successively; the king having on this occasion forbid all manner of diversion.

LONDON, June 7.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 11.

"It is not easy to represent how many strange notions have come into the heads of the penetrating politicians at Parma, who having either found out, or, which is the same thing, persuaded themselves that they have found a kind of melancholy turn in the disposition of their new duke, have devised a multitude of ways in order to account for it; some of which are very refin'd, but for all that worth the knowing, because how visionary soever the notions of an Italian politician may be, they are never childish or ridiculous, which is more than can be said for the notions that too frequently prevail in other nations.

These penetrating people are it seems split into two parties; one will have the source of his royal highness's chagrin lie in Italy, and they give out that a certain great queen would never have acquiesced under the precarious establishment which the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle procured for the royal infant; if he had not been fully persuaded that ways and means might be found by a subsequent negotiation, assisted with a sufficient supply of double pistoles, to compass something quite independent, and which at the same time might lie nearer to his brother's dominions, and more open to an intercourse with Spain by sea. Upon this they will have it that he has set his heart, and that finding this business is likely to be spun out to a very great length, he is resolved to visit our lady of Loreto, and after that the kingdom of Naples; not barely to pass away time, but that he may avoid with a good grace repairing and furnishing palaces, in which, at the bottom, he has little thoughts of residing.

The other party carry their speculations still farther, and have framed a very plausible story, that in case the dauphiness, after making trial of the waters of Forges, should have no issue, it is not impossible that his royal highness the infant don Philip may be thought of in another light, with respect to the French nation, than that in which he has been hitherto consider'd; for, say they, tho' he can expect nothing in right of marriage, yet he may reasonably entertain great hopes upon the score of his birth; and it is really amazing to consider how many circumstances, what a multitude of little stories, and adroit remarks, they have drawn together, to support a project which after all, perhaps, never enter'd into the thoughts of any but themselves, and which, stripped of these embellishments, would appear in the light of a most extravagant chimera; but with their assistance, has an air of probability, that may impose upon

upon such as have an inclination to the marvellous, and are inclined to believe any thing that lies out of the reach of vulgar apprehension.

But in the mean time, our private letters from Paris quite destroy all this fine system; they tell us, that the court of Versailles is very desirous of obtaining from that of Madrid a settled appointment for the royal infant, equivalent at least to the revenues of those offices which have been held incompatible with the dignity of a sovereign prince; and that it is very likely the infant duchess will not leave Paris 'till this important point can be settled. If there is any truth in this, as undoubtedly there is a great deal of probability, it will account very fully for the royal infant's uneasiness, and for that dilatoriness which manifestly appears in his settling his court, which must depend, at least in a great measure, on the success of these negotiations, which very possibly may not be terminated so speedily as could be wished, either by the politicians at Versailles, or the people of Parma.

By the same letters we have an account of what is said to be the answer of the court, with respect to the business of Tabago, that the king was surprized that an affair of so little importance had given such an alarm in England; that his most Christian majesty never had any design of causing that island to be settled; that, persuaded of his Britannic majesty's good disposition to maintain the repose and good intelligence which at present subsists among the powers of Europe, he was resolved in his turn to avoid every thing that may have a tendency to injure it; and therefore, notwithstanding France was in possession of that island in the middle of the last century, it shall nevertheless remain at the disposal of his Britannic majesty, in whatever manner he shall think fit.

July 27. Several drum majors were reduced by order of the duke to do private duty, for some misdemeanours, particularly for going to the French ambassador's to drum for money on his arrival in England. A practice not suffer'd in France.

By letters from Naples of the 12th of July, N. S. we have advice, that the frigates are arrived there from Spain, with 150,000 piasters, being part of a larger sum, which is destined for building in the kingdom of Naples, some ships of war for the service of his Catholic majesty.

Kingsburgh, July 20. His excellency the marquis de Mirepoix, knight of the king's orders, lieu. gen. and ambassador extraordinary from the most Christian king, (who arrived the 15th) had his first private audience of his majesty, and deliver'd his letter of credence. He was introduced by his grace the duke of Bedford, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and conducted by sir Clement Corbet Dormer, master of the ceremonies.

London, July 28. We learn from Hanover, that secretary Evers, who was lately arrested is in a very unlucky situation; a person he kept in quality of housekeeper having made some discoveries of very great consequence, and which it is thought will prevent his regaining his liberty, 'till such time as they are examined to the bottom.

By a letter from Lisbon we have an account, that there is much uneasiness and discontent among a great many of the principal inhabitants there, concerning their being prohibited from wearing silver lac'd cloaths, wrought buckles, and other gay parts of dress; particularly in the Brasile, where the superior inhabitants dress fine, and keep sumptuous equipages.

We have the following account very well attested, by a gentleman from Milford haven; viz. That on Sunday the 21st of this instant, about eleven o'clock, being near the time of low water, the sea exceeding smooth, and the weather serene and fair, the inhabitants of Dale, in the said haven, were alarmed by a sudden, hideous murmuring of the water, and to the great amazement of a multitude of spectators, the tide was observed to run up, in the space of one minute, to high water mark, and with the same rapidity to retreat again: This phenomenon was repeated successively seven times in about three quarters of an hour. The violence of the torrent was so prodigious, that boats were forced from their moorings, and turned over and over; many people were in danger of being swallowed up, but providentially no lives were lost.

Extract of a letter from a clergyman at Milbourn-Past, in Somersetshire, to a gentleman in this city.

There was seen a very extraordinary Phenomenon in the Heavens, on the 4th of June, about ten o'clock in the morning, at Colern, a town upon the hill about three miles from Bath-Easton. Two pretty large luminous circles appeared eastward, round the sun, of equal bigness, cutting one ano-

ther in two points, so that as much as one circle projected over the other on one side, it fell short of it on the other side, the sun being in the centre, and shining obscurely through a cloud. A small distance from these circles appeared another very luminous circle, of such immense circumference that it took in a great part of the hemisphere, and at the southern point of it a very large and bright star shined, as big or bigger than a star of the first magnitude. This Phenomenon continued for a considerable time, and then disappeared by degrees.

July 31. An inferior sea officer having lately been recommended by a superior to a certain very eminent physician near St. James's for some advice in a disorder he laboured under, the doctor readily prescribed for him, and desired soon to see him again, that he might know the effect his prescription had; and in the mean time (as it had been intimated to him by the gentleman who recommended his patient, that he was in low circumstances) laid by two guineas to give him on his second visit. He went and being alone with the doctor, in a short time made him understand (with the help of a pistol) that 'twas money he wanted, much more than physic, and must have it. The physician was not a little surprized, but however expatiated with him on the rashness of his attempt, and told him of the present he designed for him; which, after much hesitation, the patient thought proper to accept, on a promise that he should go off unmolested. Accordingly he took his leave, and the doctor informing his friend of the affair, he advised him to conceal it 'till such time as he could learn whether the fellow was to be found; and, after a little search, he was recovered, and yesterday committed to prison.

From the VIRGINIA Gazette.

A RHAPSODY ON RUM.

Nec prius est extinguida sitis, quam vita, bibendo.
OVID. MET.

Great Spirit, hail!—confusion's angry fire;
And like thy parent Bacchus, born of fire:
The jail's decoy, the greedy merchant's lure;
Disease of money, but religion's cure.

In thy pursuit our fields are left forlorn,
While giant weeds oppress the pigmy corn:
Thou throw'st a gloom before the planter's eyes;
The plow grows idle, and Tobacco dies.

At thine approach our household stuff retires;
And we, dispers'd, retreat to kindling fires:
Our skins we burn, and yet our limbs are cold;
We kiss the dust, like penitents of old.
Who would not think, but what they do repent,
That sit in ashes, and whose cloaths are rent?
While yawning roofs unnumber'd vents display,
That let in fullen winds as well as smiling day:
On native earth to these expos'd we lie,
And, be but thou to our assistance nigh,
Dare all the malice of a weeping sky.

If to the matron's head thy flames arise,
She drops her spindle, and her wheel desies;
Thou interposing, she regards no more
The oath she to her God, and to her husband swore;
Than brutes more stupid, more than tigers wild,
The giddy wretch forgets her sucking child:
As deaf as rocks, it's piteous cries she hears,
And largely feeds it with the bread of tears.
We owe, great Dæm! the trembling hand to thee,
The headlong purpose, and the feeble knee;
The loss of senses, the disfigur'd nose;
The hit of bruises, and the mills of cloaths.
To thee we offer dear inval'd fame,
And barter credit for immortal shame.

The passive tongue, as influenc'd by thy strength,
Is mute, or runs a most unseemly length.
While caution dies in each delicious fit,
And bleeding prudence in attempts to wit.

Diseases still attend thy courtly train;
Asthmatic lungs, that breathe with anxious pain;
And pale consumptions hover in thy view,
Those of the pulse, and of the vitals too;
Requining gout, that head and breast alarms,
The legs confuses, and captivates the arms;

The flaming entrails, nose of *Tyrian* dye;
The cheek of lillies, and the ferret's eye;
Afflictive dreams, that terrify by night;
Fallacious hearing, and imperfect sight;
And vapours, fiends, that from thy bosom stray,
Which thou dost raise, and thou the best canst lay.
From thee a thousand flitting whims escape
Like hasty births, that ne'er have perfect shape.
Thine ideots seem in gay delusion fair;
But born in flame, they soon expire in air.

ANNAPOLIS.

Some few Days ago, four Men were drowned in *Potomac* River, by the Overloading of a Long-Boat. One of them was Second Mate of Capt. *Coolidge*; the other three belong'd to Capt. *Montgomery*.

Last Wednesday were brought to Town from *Cecil* County, and committed to Prison here, *Joseph Wilson* and *Isaac Wright*, on suspicion of counterfeiting some of the Current Money of this Province. They are now remanded back to *Cecil* County, where they are soon to receive their Tryals; a special Commission being issued, appointing Judges to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer there for that Purpose. Some counterfeit Twenty Shilling Bills, unfin'd, and one fin'd, together with the Plate, were found in *Wilson's* Pocket Book; and three Five Shilling Bills were found, which ~~had been paid~~; but 'tis very likely, from several Circumstances, that very little, if any more had been utter'd; for this Piece of Roguery seems to be nipp'd in the Bud. However, lest there should be any of it passing, we would inform our Readers, that the Five Shilling Bills are very ill done, and instead of ET in the Motto, it is ED in the Counterfeits; and the whole Motto, as well as the Coat of Arms, extremely ill cut; and the Bill throughout, on comparing it with a true Bill, will shew the Fraud in almost every Word. The counterfeit Twenty Shilling Bills are somewhat better done than the Fives; but on a small Examination, the Cheat there will be discovered in every Line, and almost every Word.

Last Friday two open Flats, with six or eight Persons in them (chiefly Heads of Families), sailed from hence for *West* River, which have not been heard of since; and it is feared they are lost, as Friday-Night and Saturday proved very tempestuous.

Early this Morning expired, much lamented by some, and rejoiced at by others, the Act of Assembly of this Province For Trial of all Matters of Fact in the several Counties where they have arisen or shall arise.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,
Sloop Swallow, Samuel White, from Rhode-Island;
Sloop Hopewell, William Strachan, from Virginia.

Cleared,
Sloop George, Samuel Meredith, for Virginia;
Ship Cato, William Jackson Bondfield, for London;
Sloop Prosperity, Joseph Doane, for Boston;
Ship Virginian, Edward Bentley, for London;
Sloop war, Isaac Dupee, for Boston;
Ship Bazell, John Simpton, for Whitehaven;
Ship Diamond, James Thwaites, for London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Subscriber keeps at the Landing where *Thompson* formerly kept Ferry, on *Potomack* River, opposite to Capt. *John Lee's*, a choice large new Ferry-Boat, with able and skilful Hands; where all Gentlemen and others, who have occasion to cross to *Virginia*, may depend on being expeditiously ferry'd over the said River; and doubt not but every Person who passes over the said Ferry will allow it to be the safest and best on this Part of *Potomack*. BENJ. FENDALL.

N. B. The River has been measured from Capt. *Lee's* to the said Landing, and found two Miles only. The Ferrriage for Man and Horse 5 s. Paper; or 4 s. Silver.

TO BE SOLD

A Very handsome, strong, well made, new Two-Wheel'd Chair, neatly painted and gilt; together with the Harness. Enquire of the Printer.

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

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDOR,

On Wednesday the 29th Day of November next, by the Subscriber, at the Plantations late Mr. Samuel Hyde's, in Prince George's County, the following Tracts of Land in the same County; viz.

HIS Lordship's Kindness, containing 6700 Acres, upon which there is a good Water Mill.
The several Tracts, containing 2500 Acres, upon which are seven Negro Quarters, with Tobacco and Corn-Houses in good Repair; and likewise a Parcel of Country-born Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; with Cattle, Hogs, and Horses. BENEDICT CALVERT.

ALL Persons who had Dealings with Capt. *John Fearns* (now removed into *Charles* County) whilst he kept Store in this City, and whose Accounts are unsettled; and those who are indebted to the Subscriber on his own proper Account are desired to settle their Accounts immediately, for which Purpose Attendance is constantly given at *London* Town, by SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

JUST IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND,
In the *Shew* Antigua Merchant, and to be SOLD,

A Very handsome well-furnish'd Chariot, with Harness, &c. for two Horses; the Inside lined with fine yellow Velvet, flourish'd and wrought with Silver Thread; with a Suit of white Tapestry Curtains laced behind and before; a large Fore Glass, and a Glass on each Side; The Outside of the Chariot is painted yellow, with a Coronet Coat of Arms gilt, and a great deal of carv'd Work. Whoever is inclined to purchase, may apply to Mr. *Robert Horner* at *Oxford*, where the Chariot is to be seen; or to the Subscriber on *Kent* Island. GEORGE SWERTING.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber at *Oxford* in *Talbot* County,
Fine Parcel of Six Twine, Roping and Whipping Ditto; also a large Quantity of Quart Bottles; at very reasonable Rates. GEORGE SWERTING.

September 20, 1749.

RAN away from the Subscriber a Convict Servant Man named *John McDonald*, a Bricklayer by Trade; He had on when he went away a light Sagatny Frock, an Off-shirt Jacket, and blue Cloth Breeches, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, London Fall Shoes, and Buckles, and an old Castor Hat: He is a well set Fellow, of a low Stature, a fresh Complexion, is a West Country Man, and wears his own Hair. Whoever takes up the said-Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have Five Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Junior, designing for *London* this Fall, gives this public Notice thereof, that all Persons who have any Demands on him, may bring in their Accounts that they may be paid: And all those who are indebted to him, are desired to make Payment without any further Delay.

THE Subscriber, living in the City of *Annapolis*, near the House of *William Camming*, Esq; carries on the Business of Stay-Making; where Ladies and others may be supplied with all Sorts of Stays, done in the best and neatest Manner, and at reasonable Rates, for Ready Money only. CHARLES WALLACE.

THE Printer of this Paper being in great want of Money, begs of those who are indebted to him, to Pay as soon as they conveniently can.

Annapolis, July 3, 1749.

THE Subscriber intending to depart this Province early in the Fall, gives this public Notice. And all Persons Indebted to him, or Mr. *James Johnson*, late of this Place, Merchant, by Bonds, Notes of Hand, or open Accounts, are desired to pay off and settle the same; which will prevent them Trouble from ROBERT SWAN.

From the CURIOUS TRAVELLER.

S I R, small in hand, and not in the

THO' there are no *Histories* more instructive or entertaining than those recorded in the sacred Scriptures; yet it must be allowed, that there are some particular Circumstances to be met with here and there, which are too intricate and perplex'd, and carry with them too much of the Marvellous; to be perfectly relied on as real Facts. Amongst many others, that of Sampson's Foxes, related in the Book of Judges, appears to me almost incredible, and inconsistent with the Politics of so great a Warrior. The Ambiguity thereof, however, is principally owing, I presume, to some casual Misinstruction of the Translator. In order therefore to reconcile that Stratagem with Reason, I consulted several Commentators on that obscure Passage, and none of them, in my Opinion, have set it in so fair and impartial a Light, as the Author of the inclosed Disputation; which I have sent you, in hopes you will look upon it as an ingenious Amendment.

Yours humble servant,

And constant Reader.

PHILANTHROPS.

A DISSERTATION concerning SAMPTON'S FOXES.

Amphion, the brave and heroic Leader of the *Ira-*
cibles, being exasperated by the *Philistines*, medita-
ted a just Revenge; but his Indignation did not
precipitate the Execution of his Designs: He laid
in Harvest-time, thinking that the Destruction of
their Corn would be the greatest Calamity he could expose them
to, for the Affront he had received. When he observ'd that
the *Philistines* had put together all their Sheaves, and made
three hundred Shocks, he form'd a Stratagem to burn them,
and took the Advantage of the Night to prevent a Discovery.
This Adventure did not depend so much upon his great Strength,
as his Prudence, Courage, and Dispatch. I need not enquire
whether he had with him any Friends or Servants, since he
wanted no Help on such an Occasion. He found three hun-
dred Shocks of Corn in the Fields; which could not be set on
Fire one after another without a Loss of Time, and the Danger
of a Discovery. To make the Game sure, he judg'd it neces-
sary to lay two Sheaves at length upon the Ground, to make a
Communication between every two Shocks; and then he put
some other combustible Matter between the two Sheaves, (such
as Flax, Hemp, &c.) which he could easily carry with him in-
to the Fields. The Execution might easily be made without
any Loss of Time: The whole Parade was accordingly finish'd
with great Expedition, under Cover of the Night, without gi-
ving the *Philistines* the least Jealousy of his Contrivance.

At last, every Thing being ready, he resolutely took the Fire, which 'til then lay conceal'd, and touch'd the combustible Matter in the middle of the two Sheaves; and so pass'd through all the Fields, where he had joined the Stocks together. This he effected with so much good Order, Cunning, and Dispatch, that all the Farms of Corn were instantly reduced to Ashes.

This is the Conflagration which Sampson accomplished, without being observ'd by the *Philistines*. The Fire, fan'd by the Wind, soon blaz'd all round, and overflow'd the neighbouring fields, consuming the standing Corn, the Vineyards, and the Olives.

This is the Stratagem so artfully contrived and carried on on-
ly by Sampson, who, without any Difficulty or Discovery, in-
volv'd a whole Harveit in a Flame.

Hence it appears very evident, that *Samson*, who was a Warrior, not a Sportman, did not undergo the Fatigue of chasing Foxes, but directly attacked the Magazines of his Enemies, did not unkenne! three hundred Beasts, but only found to many Shocks of Corn. He did not tie three hundred Tails, but only join'd to many Sheaves together. What has misled Interpreters, has been the Custom of the ancient *Jews*, who always affected the Hieroglyphical, or Mystical Sense, in Words of an equivocal Signification. In this Story they insinuated to the Reader, that *Samson* had deceived his Enemies, who before had been too cunning for him by tampering with his Wife. This gave Occasion to the saying, *Samson* pursued the Foxes, that is to say, he revenged himself with great Damage to the *Philistines*. They conceal'd this Thought under the Ambiguity of the Word *Sekusim*, instead of *Sekusim*, which properly signifies Sheaves. For Words must be explained according to the Subject, Scope, and Series of the Discourse. It is observable too, that the Word *Sekusim*, which we translate Tail, thro' the whole Tenor of the *Jewish* Law, signifies the utmost Part of any Thing whatsoever. For Example, if a Garden had five Trees, by the Law of the *Jews*, the fifth and last is always called *Sekusim*: So the last sheaf of a whole shock was called *Sekusim*, the Tail, by a Figure very agreeable to the Genius of the *Jewish* Language.

No Wonder therefore Interpreters have not hit upon the real Matter of Fact, when they did not apprehend the Design of the Ancients. They fauge themselves in chasing the poor Foxes, and bringing them by whole Drowes to *Sampson*. But all the while they are at a Loss to know when and how he surpriz'd them, where he kept, and maintain'd them 'til Occasion serv'd: In a Word, how he could enchant so many savage Beasts, and make them follow him to the Place appointed. What an Alarm must this have given to the whole Country? The *Philistines* would soon have been upon him, and quash'd his Enterprize. Not to mention the strange Adventure of tying their Tails together, and in a Number no less than just three hundred. Besides, how could they move on with Fire at their Tails, and yet preserve their Drums from being in a Flame? How would this have embarrass'd them, and retarded their March in the most critical and dangerous Juncture?

Interpreters have undergone more Drudgery and Fatigue to provide *Sampson* with Foxes, than he himself would have suffered, if he had attempted to surprize them in a hundred distant Coverts.

To conclude, there was no Need to maintain a whole Army of wild Beasts, since the prudent Captain, without such an unpracticable Method, could in a Trice have reduced to Ashes the Harvest of the *Philistines*, and that with no other Advantage than the Assistance of his own Hands, and a twopenny Flambeau. Let the Foxes then be for ever condemn'd to their Kennels, with all the Rubbish of Commentators, not much better acquainted with the ancient Customs of the *Jews*.

AIX- LA CHAPELLE, July 28.

ON the 26th, about two in the afternoon, we had here a dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail, which in a few minutes rain'd the Rivers Gulp and Guelo to such a surprising height, that the village of Gulpen, seated at

the co. bridge of those rivers, and half way between this city and Manchester, was entirely destroyed, and much more damage was done by it.

After the treaty of peace was signed here, toasts passed among the plenipotentiaries on the joyful occasion. The French minister drank the Sun, his master, who illuminates the world; the Spanish minister drank the Moon; upon which, the Lord Sandwich said, *Gentlemen, you have taken all the brilliant toasts; let us therefore drink JOSHUA, my master, who caused the Sun and Moon to stand still.*

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for June.

Damages, &c. done by Storms of Hail, Rain, Lightning, &c.

ON the 15th ult. at Breckon in Worcestershire, a storm of lightning and thunder, attended with hail and rain, damaged the corn in that parish 2 or 300 l. — A poor woman in the storm, either thro' surprise, or the violence of the hail, died as soon as she got home. — At Brabram, a village six miles from Cambridge, the 16th ult. the rain did great damage to the farmers; and the road, in less than an hour after the storm began, was up to a horse's belly. — On the 14th ult. at Fressing in Lincolnshire, near 20 sheep were struck dead by the lightning; and a barn fired, but extinguish'd by the rain.

On April the 27th, a storm of lightning and thunder much damaged Cheltenham church; and at Ewe-Elm, in Oxfordshire, in a violent shower of rain, the earth on the plow'd lands was carried away by the current, quite to the gravel, and the corn thereon entirely destroyed; and in many houses the furniture was swept away.

Edinburgh, June 9. They write from the North, that the week before last was a most violent storm of snow, in the counties of Cromar, Badenoch, and Strathpey; in which between 5 and 600 black cattle perished.

Rome, June 14. Last Wednesday, about two hours after midnight, we had a tempest here, which threaten'd the return of all the elements into their first chaos. Besides lightnings and thunder claps, which continued without ceasing from the different points of the heavens, besides a deluge of rain, which overflowed the whole city, filling the cellars, and even many houses; and besides a terrible hail, which broke the windows, and the tiles which cover'd the houses: A hurricane, or tourbillon, of fire and wind, beginning near the Colosseum, where it made the first ravages, extended itself along the great street which leads to Santa Maria Majora, and afterwards broke on the gardens of the house of Negroni, and on the other gardens, vineyards and buildings on each side of the Porta Pia, carrying off the roofs of houses, throwing down entire walls, breaking the doors, the frames and glass of windows, rooting up the largest trees, and carrying them to a great distance; in one word, leaving in every part of this city marks of its fury, which we shall long feel, and ever remember.

Lisbon, May 3. Sunday last, after dinner, it began to thunder and lighten very much, and a black cloud from the South threaten'd a heavy shower; a squall of wind soon came on, and it began to hail very large stones, and in less than a minute they came down as big as hens eggs, and with such impetuosity, that the house top seem'd to be beating in. The noise they made, confounded with the thunder, was as if the heavens were fighting against the earth; after the shower, which happily lasted but a few minutes, we measured hailstones of 4 and 5 inches, and some 6 inches in circumference; some spheroidal, others oval, and all tending to a round. No great damage was done about the city to the Northward, except breaking of tiles and windows; but a league or two to the Southward, the hailstones were as big as large oranges, and one weighed three pounds; they tore up the ground, cut the corn in pieces, destroyed the fruit trees, and killed several persons.

June 25. At Stockport in Cheshire, on the 16th instant was so violent a frost, that the ice on the river was strong enough to bear a dog.

June 30. About the middle of this month a poor labouring man, and tenant to Francis Gore, Esq; in the county of Clare in Ireland, who wanted to vomit, put the feather of a master quill into his throat, to make him puke; but accidentally the whole quill got into his stomach, which put him to great pain: But Mr. John Lyons, a gentleman who had heard of it, had so much presence of mind, as to order a pistol bullet to be immediately bored through, and put a string into the hole, which he made him swallow, and by rolling him round several times one way, the thread twisted round the quill, and then he drew it

up, with the quill, which had been four or five hours in the stomach, without any damage.

TAT SPECIFIC:

OR,

A CORDIAL for the LADIES.

Miss Molly, a fair & toast, was fair and young, Had wealth and charms, — but then she had a tongue!

From morn to night th' eternal larum ran,
Which often lost those hearts her eyes had won.
Sir John was smitten, and confess'd his flame,
Sigh'd out the usual time, then wed the dame;
Peculiar'd, he thought, of ev'ry joy of life;
But his dear Molly prov'd a very wife.
Excess of fondness did in time decline;
Madam lov'd money, and the knight lov'd wine;
From whence, & me petty discords would arise;
As, *You're a Fool*, — and, *You are mighty wise!*
Tho' he and all the world, should hear her wit,
Her voice was shrill, and rather loud than sweet.
When she began, — to chat and forward be'd call;
Then after a faint kiss, — cry, *My dear, dear, dear!*
Supper and friends expect me at the Refectory.
And, what, Sir John, you'll get your usual dose!
Go, think of smoke, and gossamer, and wire;
Sure never virtuous love was as'd like mine!

Of as the watchful belman march'd his round,
At a fresh bottle gay Sir John he found.
By four the knight would get his business done,
And only then reel'd off, because alone;
Full well he knew the dreadful storm to come,
But arm'd with *Beardaux*, he durst venture home.

My lady with her tongue was still prepar'd;
She rattled loud, and he impatient heard:
'Tis a fine hour! In a sweet pickle made!
And this, Sir John, is every day the trade.
Here I sit moping all the live-long night,
Devour'd with spleen, and stranger to delight;
'Til morn send stagg'ring home a drunken beast,
Resolv'd to break my heart, as well as rest.
'Hey! Hoop! d'ye hear my d—n'd obdurate
spouse?

What! can't you find one bed about the house?
Will that perpetual clack lie never still?
'That rival to the softness of a mill?
Some couch and distant room must be my choice,
Where I may sleep uncurs'd with wife and noise.
Long this uncomfortable life they led,
With snarling meals, and each a separate bed.
To an old uncle of the world complain,
Beg his advice, and scarce from tears refrain.
Old *Wisehead* (smack'd the matter as it was;
'Cheer up (cry'd he) and I'll remove the cause.
A wond'rous spring within my garden flows,
Of sovereign virtue, chiefly to compose
Domestic jars, and matrimonial strife;
The best elixir 'appease man and wife;
Strange are th' effects, the qualities divine;
'Tis water call'd, but worth its weight in wine:
If in his fullen air Sir John should come,
Three spoonfuls take, hold in your mouth, — then
mum:

Smile, and look pleas'd, when he shall rage and
scold,
Still in your mouth the healing cordial hold;
One month this sympathetic med'cine try'd,
He'll grow a lover, you a happy bride.
But, dearest niece, keep this grand secret close,
Or ev'ry prattling hussy'll beg a dose.
A water-bottle's brought for her relief;
Not *Nantz* could sooner ease the lady's grief:
Her busy thoughts are on the tryal bent,
And, female like, impatient for th' event:

The bonny knight reels home exceeding clear,
Prepar'd for clamour and domestic war.

Ent'ring,

Ent'ring, he cries,—"Hey! where's our thunder bed?
 No hurricane! Betty's your lady dead?
 Madam, aside, an ample mouthful takes,
 Courtleys, looks kind, but not a word she speaks:
 Wond'ring, he star'd, scarcely his eyes believ'd,
 But found his ears egregiously deceiv'd.
 Why how now, Molly, what's the crotchet now?
 She smiles, and answers only with a bow.
 Then clasping her about,—"Why, let me die!
 Those night-cloaths, Molly, become thee mightily!
 With that he sigh'd, her hand began to press;
 And Betty calls, her lady to undress.
 Nay kiss me, Molly,—for I'm much inclin'd.
 Her lace she cuts, to take him in the mind.
 Thus the fond pair to bed enamour'd went,
 The lady pleas'd, and the good knight content.
 For many days these fond endearments pass'd,
 The reconciling bottle fails at last.
 'Twas us'd and gone.—Then midnight storms arose,
 And looks and words the union discompose.
 Her coach is order'd, and post haste she flies
 To beg her uncle for some fresh supplies;
 Transported does the strange effects relate,
 Her knight's conversion, and her happy state.
 Why niece, says he,—I prithee apprehend;
 The water's water:—Be thyself thy friend;
 Such beauty would the coldest husband warm,
 But your provoking tongue undoes the charm:
 Be silent, and complying:—you'll soon find
 Sir Jobu, without a medicine, will be kind.

BOSTON.

September 18. On Monday last his excellency our governor embarked for Great Britain on board his majesty's ship *Befton*, capt. Pearce. In the morning the company of Cadets mustered, and about ten of the clock his excellency came to the council chamber, where, after he and his council had finished some public business, many persons were admitted in order to wait on him and take their last leave of the governor. After having spent some Time in the council chamber, his excellency, the Gentlemen of his majesty's council, with the civil and military officers, preceded by his excellency's company of Cadets, marched to the end of the Long wharf, when the company of Cadets, opened to the right and left, the officers of the militia passed through and lined the way to the Castle barge which was waiting on this occasion. His excellency then took his leave of his hon. our commander in chief, the other gentlemen present, and very catholically condescended to shake hands with a S—r, notwithstanding the great disgust its said he had often exprest at the political writings of one of that occupation. As soon as the barge put off, his excellency was saluted with the guns from the batteries, and with three huzzas from the spectators, whose shout upon this occasion was thought to exceed what is commonly made upon the reception of a new g—r. As his excellency passed the castle he was saluted with a discharge of the cannon.

The day before his ex—y's departure some of his friends were very assiduous in spreading a report, that the go—ur had received a most agreeable letter from the Rt. hon. Mr. Fox, fe—ry at war; this letter so raised their spirits, that some of them in their exacy desired to get it by heart, which they were permitted to do, and it is said is in substance as follows.—"His R—l H— commands me to acquaint you, That he has with pleasure read your sensible letter, that he looks upon all the reports spread to your disadvantage to be scurrilous and groundless, and that he is well satisfied with your conduct. I have as much pleasure in writing this as I doubt not you will have in reading it."—This letter it is probable may be genuine; but we are not now so easily led into the belief of it as those gentlemen reporters were so far mistaken some months past as to give out that they had seen a letter to his ex—y in answer to one wrote desiring leave to return to Great Britain—where in he was informed that his request could not be granted—for the ministry were intent upon the scheme for settling *New-Scotia*, and he was so knowing and capable of advising and directing in that affair, his continuance in these parts was absolutely necessary.—This occasioned the talk of his being ordered home to subside.—And upon the g—l C—t's meeting a month or two after, his friends very industriously pushed the

voting him a salary for the coming year: a grant was accordingly made him, which tho' something short of the last year's, he yet accepted, giving this reason.—That the severe drought we were under induced him to do it.—Soon after this grant he got a warrant from the co—cil to receive the same—and when with a grace, peculiar to his ex—cy, he acquainted the g—l C—t that he had obtained leave to be absent from his go—nt for twelve months.

At that time a ship arrived from London, upon a gentleman passenger, and a gentleman of this town in the sick-room, who reported that the g—r was ordered home, and is accordingly turned out that he either obtained liberty or waited orders per said vessel, or about that time.

WILLIAMSBURG.

October 12. We hear from the upper part of the country, that the great freshes of late have done great damage to the crops there.

From the lower part of the country, that by a great gulf of wind and rain, which happened on Sunday last, many people received considerable damage thereby; some houses being carried away by the high tides, and one whole family drowned.

From Hampton, that the water rose four feet in the streets, and that considerable damage is done to the shipping, several being drove on shore, and some out to sea; the wind being so violent, that it tore up large trees by the roots, and snapp'd others in the middle. The like storm has not been known in the memory of our oldest men.

October 19. Since our last we have received several accounts of considerable damage done by the late storm, in several parts of the country. The loss they have sustained at Norfolk, among their shipping, and otherwise, is computed to amount to no less than 10,000 l. Sterling. The *Hunter*, from Glasgow, and the *Patison*, loaded with Tobacco for Glasgow, are drove ashore near Cape Henry. A large ship is sunk in the Bay, and the whole crew, 'tis likely, have perished, several dead bodies being found on the shore. Most of the shipping have suffer'd considerably by this misfortune, many of them being so far in the woods, that the expence of getting them off will nearly amount to the value.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Wednesday last was solemnized the Funeral of RICHARD BENNETT, Esq; of *Wye River*, in a very handsome and decent Manner, by the Direction of his sole Executor, the Hon. Col. EDWARD LLOYD. Mr. Bennett, by his Will, has forgiven above one hundred and fifty of his poor Debtors, and has made Provision for the Maintenance of many of his Overseers, and other Dependents; and settled a Sum of Money to be paid annually to the Poor of a Parish in *Virginia*; and done many other Acts of Charity and Munificence. He was supposed to be the Richest Man on the Continent; and as he died without Issue, he has, after making many large and handsome Bequests to others, left the Bulk of his Estate to his Executor.

One of those Flats with six or eight People, mentioned last Week, that were bound to *Wye River*, we hear was drove down the Bay as far as *Hopkin's Straights*; but the People are all well. The other we hear is likewise safe.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

November 9, 1749.

LOST or Stolen from the Dwelling-house of Charles Carroll, Esq; in the City of Annapolis, about ten Days ago, one old Silver Mug, holding above half a Pint; with a Coat of Arms engraved thereon, being a Sword erect, between two Lyons rampant: Likewise three Silver Spoons, with a Crest engraved on each, being a Falcon, with Wings expanded, standing on a Stump having a Branch on each Side.

If offered to be pawn'd or sold, whoever will secure the Person so offering the same, shall, upon Conviction of the Thief, be intitled to a Reward of Five Pounds, to be paid by

CHARLES CARROLL.

JOHN

JOHN WALLIS, CHIMNEY-SWEEPER,

Who served his Time to John Kent, Esq; (his most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE the Second, his) Chimney-Sweeper in London; and understands that curious and difficult Business as well as any Man.

LIVES now near the Gate in Annapolis, and will Sweep Chimneys in the best and clearest manner, so that there shall be no Danger of their Firing (which often happens soon after they are pretendedly swept with long Brooms) for One Shilling each Chimney; or will undertake by the Year, to keep them Clean; and waits on Gentlemen at their Houses.

Any Gentlemen, or others, who shall be pleased to Employ him, may depend on being Serv'd with Fidelity, Care, and Dispatch, by

Their humble Servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

TO BE SOLD.

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

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of Land, may, by applying to the Subscriber in the City of *Annapolis*, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

J. ROSS.

Kent County, Maryland, November 4, 1749.

THERE was lately committed to *Kent County Goal*, a likely Negro Man, who calls himself *Cambridge*, and says he belongs to *Mr. John Burratt*, in *King William County*, in *Virginia*. The Owner of the said Negro, by applying to the Subscriber in *Kent County* aforesaid, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

JACOB JONES, Sheriff.

Sundry Casks, Bundles, &c. were imported the last Summer, in the Ship *William*, Capt. *Samuel Wood*, from *London*, for which no Owners have as yet appeared; viz.

Three Casks, No. 1, 2, and 3, mark'd B R; and a small Parcel, with the same Mark:

Two Bundles, No. 1, and 2, mark'd I S: And

A small Box, No. 1, mark'd N H.

The Owners, on applying to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, may be inform'd where to find and receive their Goods.

THE Subscriber keeps at the Landing where *Thompson* formerly kept Ferry, on *Potomack River*, opposite to Capt. *John Hoe's*, a choice large new Ferry-Boat, with able and skilful Hands; where all Gentlemen and others, who have occasion to cross to *Virginia*, may depend on being expeditiously ferry'd over the said River; and doubt not but every Person who passes over the said Ferry will allow it to be the safest and best on this Part of *Potomack*.

N. B. The River has been measured from Capt. *Hoe's* to the said Landing, and found two Miles only. The Ferriage for Man and Horse 2s. Paper; or 4s. Silver.

ALL Persons who had Dealings with Capt. *John Keaton* (now removed into *Charles County*), whilst he kept Store in this City, and whose Accounts are unsettled; and those who are indebted to the Subscriber on his own proper Account, are desired to settle their Accounts immediately, for which Purpose Attendance is constantly given at *London Town*, by

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDOR.

On Wednesday the 20th Day of November inst. by the Subscrib-
ber, at the Plantations late Mr. Samuel Hyde's, in Prince
George's County, the following Tracts of Land in the same
County; viz.

HIS Lordship's *Grassfield*, containing 6700 Acres, upon which there is a good Water Mill.

The several Tracts, containing 2500 Acres, upon which are seven Negro Quarters, with Tobacco and Corn Houses in good Repair; and likewise a Parcel of Country-born Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; with Cattle, Hogs, and Horses.

BENEDICT CALVERT.

JUST IMPORTED from ENGLAND.

In the *Spanish Antigua Merchant*, and to be SOLD,

A Very handsome well-furnish'd Chariot, with Harness, &c. for two Horses; the Inside lined with fine yellow Velvet, flourish'd and wrought with Silver Thread; with a Suit of white Tapestry Curtains laced behind and before; a large Fore Glass, and a Glass on each Side: The Outside of the Chariot is painted yellow, with a Coronet Coat of Arms gilt, and a great deal of cur'd Work. Whoever is inclined to purchase, may apply to Mr. Robert Horner at *Oxford*, where the Chariot is to be seen; or to the Subscriber on *Kept Island*.

GEORGE SWEETING.

TO BE SOLD.

By the Subscriber at *Oxford* in *Talbot County*,

A Fine Parcel of Six Twine, Roping and Whipping Ditto; also a large Quantity of Quart Bottles; at very reasonable Rates.

GEORGE SWEETING.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Junior, designing for *London* this Fall, gives this public Notice thereof, that all Persons who have any Demands on him, may bring in their Accounts that they may be paid: And all those who are indebted to him, are desired to make Payment without any further Delay.

THE Subscriber, living in the City of *Annapolis*, near the House of *William Cumming*, Esq; carries on the Business of Stay-Making; where Ladies and others may be supplied with all Sorts of Stays, done in the best and neatest Manner, and at reasonable Rates, for Ready Money only.

CHARLES WALLACE.

THE Printer of this Paper being in great want of Money, begs of those who are indebted to him, to Pay as soon as they conveniently can.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June last, a Convict Servant Man, named *George Gold*, a Glazier and Plumber by Trade, aged about 30 Years, of a middle Stature, fair Complexion, has a large Scar on his right Cheek, under his Eye, and several about his Head; has a proud strutting Walk, and his Knees stand somewhat in: He had on when he went away a short Wig, a darkish camblet Coat, a cloth Waistcoat without Sleeves, and Breeches of the same, a Pair of Fustian Breeches with brass Buttons, and grey Stockings: He may have other Cloaths, may probably change his Name, have a false Pass, and pretend to some other Trade.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings him home, if taken in this County, shall have Ten Shillings more than the Law allows; if out of the County, Twenty Shillings; and if taken out of the Province, Two Pistols, besides what the Law allows; and reasonable Charges; paid by

PATRICK CREAUGH.

To be SOLD, or LET, in Partnership or Otherwise,

A Good Brew-house, situated in the City of *Annapolis*, with most Conveniences for carrying on the Businesses of Brewing, Malting, and Dishing; together with one or two Acres of Ground adjoining thereto. For further Particulars, enquire of

PATRICK CREAUGH.

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

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. No. 238.

Containing the freshest Advice, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1749.

From the Newcastle General Magazine.

On the General Wants of Mankind.

Indigentia est libido inextinguibilis.

Cic.

WHEN we speak of persons in want, we usually mean, that they stand in need only of those common supports of nature, food and raiment; but if we make the least observation or reflection, we shall soon perceive, that the wants of mankind are by no means so confin'd and limited, but are spread and branched out, and in a manner overflow us, be our condition what it will; and we might as well undertake to stop the course and current of the tide, as thus pretend to set bounds and limits to the wants of human nature.

All the world, for ever want something, and are continually complaining, some with reason, and some without; and we are more or less sensible of it, according as we are more or less concern'd in the world, and frequent the multitude and most populous places in it. London, therefore, as it is the metropolis of the British empire, is for that reason, our capital of human want; where it is continually breaking out in every shape it's nature is capable of, and publish'd a thousand ways to all who are inclined to see and consider.

The London cries, which never cease, are only, properly speaking, a proclamation of some of our wants: Beggars all, and unhappy in some respect or other. There is no such thing as walking the streets, with the sense of sight and hearing, without being continually put in mind of it: Pray remember the poor, the blind, the lame, the sick, the prisoner, the desolate, the fatherless, and the widow: This house to be let, the landlord wants a tenant, and may have twenty for one that will pay him: Lodgings to let, proclaimed on half the doors and window shutters in town: the owners all want tenants, 'til they have them; and then they want their rent; and want they may, most of them; then they want them out; and to get better; a thing by no means less difficult than the former: Even every sign signifies want.

Some there are who really want food and raiment; but when that is not the case, want is such a thing, as none can escape or get out of the reach of: Those who have really enough, want more than enough; and when reality is satisfied, up starts fancy with a bottomless appetite, which creates wants for ever, and is apt to be of so seeming a nature, that nothing but mortality can put a period to it. The child continually wants a thousand nicknacks, and so indeed does the man; for the appetite of want is inexhaustible, a desire that will be, and will be in want. The child, besides innumerable other wants, wants sadly to be a great boy or a girl; and when that is come to pass, is then in as great necessity to be a man or a woman, promising itself then most wonderful things, which it creates and magnifies in imagination, and seldom meets with much of, in any more real sense; for the phantom Happiness keeps hopping at a distance a little before, and is so kind as not to run quite out of sight, but not to be caught or touched, the mortals live upon the hope of it: Which seems to be a just definition of human happiness.

When we are grown up, and arrived at what we call years of maturity, coarſe affections arise in the mind that require their proper objects, and hanker after and sigh for the want of them. We then want husbands and wives, if we have them; and then we often have a contrary want arising out of fruition; and

we want and wish to be dispossessed of what we have: So that the satisfaction of a former want begets another, and causes what may properly enough be called a generation of wants. We want society and company; and when we have it, we commonly want to be released, and to get rid of it before we can; fancying that we were, or shall be, happier without it than with it.

When we are sick, we really then want health; and when we have it, we have more wants than we had when we were sick; for perfect health and vigour create a multitude of wants, as the respective wants of every appetite are then in force, and the various wants of pride and ambition call about them, and mightily importune for gratification, which perhaps the world and nature of things will not admit of; or if it does, in so doing itself does no more than satisfy one want and create another, leaving us still in a longing condition. Such is our nature; such our condition; such, in reality, is the life of man.

BASLE (in Switzerland), July 11.

THE affair relating to the conspiracy at Bern, proceeds in much the same manner as most enterprizes of the like nature do, when they are discovered before the actors are ready to execute their designs. Three of the principal conspirators, who, upon the strictest examination that could possibly be made, were found guilty on Friday last, have had sentence pronounced against them, viz. One, that is to say, the Sieur F. was to have his hand cut off first, and then to be beheaded; and the two others H. and V. to be beheaded only. These rebels were executed, pursuant to their sentence, on the 16th instant, where the lowest malefactors are usually hanged. During all the time of their trial, a certain number of drummers were ordered to beat without ceasing; and on the day of execution the same drummers surrounded the scaffold, and had express orders to beat up directly, in case any of the criminals should presume to harangue the mob; which, however, none of them attempted. There are still seventeen of their accomplices, who are close confined and double fettered; thirty, who are prisoners in their own houses; and eight have been acquitted and discharged. Four of the last mentioned eight have been at Soleure, and have had the assurance to make their application to the French minister for his protection, but that minister, instead of giving them the least encouragement, threatened to have them apprehended: Whereupon they thought it most advisable to move off the premises as fast as possible, and make the best of their way into Italy. Their excellencies, who have the administration of all public affairs at Bern, continue to take all the prudent precautions imaginable, for securing the peace and tranquility of the state. On the day of the execution they ordered two squadrons of dragoons to march into the city, besides a large detachment of foot soldiers, who continue to mount guard. The commissioners, who are invested with full power and authority, to proceed in the trials of the rest of the conspirators, are very assiduous and constant in their fittings. They both dine and sup in the town-hall, and seldom break up 'till between ten and eleven at night. Tho' Mr. Michael Dueret has not indeed been re-examined, yet he is now closer confined than ever.

Bern (in Switzerland), July 20. All the inferior courts of justice in this capital continue shut, and the supreme council have been wholly taken up in reading the examinations, and in passing sentence upon three of the principal persons concerned in the late conspiracy, which was accordingly done on Wednesday last, and they were all beheaded the next morning, with this difference, that the lieutenant of the garrison had his right

hand cut off before he lost his head. As it was apprehended that the populace intended a rescue, two companies of dragoons, a strong detachment of the militia in the neighbourhood and another of the garrison, were ordered, contrary to custom, to guard the criminals to the place of execution, but no disturbance happened. Twenty other persons still remain confined.

Constantinople, June 19. The presents sent by the emperor and empress to the Grand Signior, amounting to between 40 and 50,000 dollars, have been delivered in a public audience by the Imperial minister, and were extremely well received. There is some advice from Erzerum and Aleppo, as if Mirza Ibrahim was fled, or had made his peace with Shawrook Shah, and even joined him; so that this latter remained sole possessor of the throne of Persia. A caravan is gone from Aleppo to Bagdad, with three hundred bales of English cloth. Haggi Menemmet, basha of Babylon, has entered that city; his first execution was the Bazirgan to the corps of Janizaries; a Jew offered 100 purles of money to save his head, but without effect; he has also deposed the Janizary Aga; and it is now hoped, by this means, that the Grand Signior's government will be finally established in that province.

Dresden, August 1. Marshal Saxe, on his setting out for the court of Berlin, was desired by his majesty to take an opportunity of speaking on the difficulties that have retarded the execution of the late treaty, which re-established a good harmony between this court and that of Berlin, and even to propose to the king of Prussia a definitive arrangement on that matter. We find he has done so, and that his Prussian majesty answered him in terms equal to his wishes; so that it is expected every dispute will be shortly adjusted, to the mutual satisfaction of both courts.

Extract of a Letter from an authentic Person at the Hague, dated July 30.

"The affair of renewing the treaty of commerce between France and the republic, is, it is said, in so fair a way of being settled, that their high mightinesses have thought fit to send M. de Larrey, who it was thought was assigned to supply the place of the count de Groenvelt at Berlin. It is said that M. de Larrey has had the address to render the ministers favourable with whom he has treated, especially since M. de Rouille has not been of their number. So that if M. de Larrey does not absolutely conclude this business, M. Lestevenon de Berkerood, appointed ambassador to France, will find most of the difficulties removed which stood in the way of finishing it to the satisfaction of the state. There are, however, some people who doubt, whether the good dispositions which appear at the court of France, are so sincere as they are pretended to be. For, say they, how can these be consistent with the unwearied measures which they are taking for advancing their commerce?"

Hague, August 8. The last ordinance published here by the states of Holland of the 29th of July, relating to the provincial tax, has had the desired effect, and greatly quieted the mind of the people; and it is assured that the levies go on without difficulty, and will raise a very large sum of money.

August 9. We hear that affairs still continue on the same footing between the courts of London and Madrid. The latter court is to the execution of the 16th article of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, relating to the four years non enjoyment of the alliance contract; but pretends not to be obliged to pay anything further. So it is thought, that if the court of Spain persists in the mind it at present appears in, the South-sea company will persevere the acceptance of a recompense, in lieu of the four non enjoyed permission ships.

Constantinople, July 1. The ferment which seemed to threaten this city with a new revolt, is dissipated by the care taken by the government to apprehend secretly about 20 of the leading men amongst the factious, who have since been strangled, and their bodies thrown into the Black Sea.

Our advices from Persia still represent that kingdom as miserably rent by factions, who all seem to be desperately bent on each others ruin, that there is little probability of soon seeing an end of their civil wars. The new sovereign, Adil Nasir, has indeed endeavour'd to get the good will of all parties, but has succeeded with none; and at length has taken it into his head to practice severity, as a more effectual method to secure himself on the throne. But all his examples of severity have been so ill judged and ill timed, that the people cry out against him as a tyrant, and he is hourly in danger of seeing himself belied in his capital cry Ushan.

An Algerine vessel is arrived here, with dispatches announcing a design formed by Spain and some Italian powers, for

destroying the navigation of the states on the coast of Barbary. But it is doubted whether the Porte will make any preparations for succouring them, before she is well assured that Spain and the Italian powers are in earnest.

L O N D O N.

July 29. We are assured that their graces the dukes of Newcastle and Bedford have subscribed 400*l.* for the encouragement of the Scotch fisheries.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, July 25.

"After the earl of Albemarle and the marquis de Mirepoix have had time to look about them a little, the two courts will nominate commissioners to regulate the limits of each, and clearly distinguish the property of each power. On our side, great stress is laid on certain claims or titles, whereby it appears that the island of Calo should be included in France's share of that province: And tho' the British court does not entirely allow this, there is nevertheless room to believe, that this matter will meet with as few difficulties as the affair of Tobago did. There is still more reason to hope so, when we consider the perfect concert that reigns between the two courts, and the good understanding of which they mutually give each other proofs. One of the principal objects they have in view, is to make this harmony subservient to the maintaining of peace in the North, if it be possible to bring the jarring parties to such a final arrangement, as may prevent all thoughts of discord for the future. — This kind of harmony, says a daily paper, may be productive of discord, not yet understood here, but finally apprehended at St.—m, E.—, and V.—.— it is perhaps at least too late."

On Tuesday last a woman in man's apparel came to the shop of an eminent silversmith in the borough, to sell some pieces of silver, which appeared to be part of the ornaments of two silver candlesticks, advertised to have been stolen from a college in Cambridge; he stopped the person and the plate, and carried her before William Hammock, Esq. and upon refusing to tell her name, or give any account how she came by this plate, she was committed by him to the New goal for further examination. When she came to the New goal, and not before, it was suspected that she was not the sex of the dress she wore; the keeper immediately ordered her to be searched, which was done, and the imposture detected. Although she appears to be but a young woman, she is an old offender, and has made confession of a great many extraordinary robberies on the highway, &c. that she has committed in several parts of England in the same apparel: And she likewise gives a very entertaining account of the snarrows she has carried on with her own sex, and has been actually married to no less than six within twelve months. It was always her custom, on the evening of the day of marriage, to take an opportunity to divest her supposed bride of every thing she had that was valuable, except her virginity.

This week the lords of the admiralty, who have viewed all the cocks, ships, &c. on the Eastern part of England, set out for Portsmouth to view those docks.

August 4. Last Wednesday it was strongly reported, that the crew of one of his majesty's ships, stationed on the coast of Ireland, had mutinied, kill'd their captain and some other officers, and run away with the ship.

August 8. By letters from Genoa, of July 28, we are assured that the affairs of the Corsicans are in no better a condition than they have been for some time past; as his most Christian majesty is not as yet come to any resolution concerning them.

The same letters add, that matters are so far from being adjusted, that there are fresh tumults and commotions; and that some of the malecontents have been so rash as not only to bid defiance to his majesty's troops there, but even to fire on some of the detachments of the troops that have been raised by the natives of the island.

The marquis de Curzay, who was at Ajaccio, having immediate intimation of this new insurrection, or revolt, went away from thence directly, in order, if possible, to prevent any further mischief from those rebels.

August 9. On Sunday the lords of the admiralty, who had been surveying the docks, &c. at Portsmouth, set out for Plymouth, to survey that dock, harbour, &c.

August 10. We hear that the Carolina yacht, now rebuilding at Deptford, will be much larger than the former, and will be, according to her model, the most beautiful vessel hitherto built.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, July 20.

"The affairs of the kingdom are in such a situation as exceeds all hopes; and what proves this to be fact, is, that the price

From the REMAINDER, June 27

A small Vessel loaded with Tar, coming from *Somerset* County, was seen in great Distress near *Thomas's Point* on Friday night the 27th of *October*, and has not been heard of since, so that she is given over for lost. There were on board her, Mr. *James Ryley*, Ship Joiner, and two others.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES CARROLL.

JOHN

JOHN WALLIS, CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

Who served his Time to John Kent, Esq; (his most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE the Second, his) Chimney-Sweeper in London; and understands that various and difficult Business as well as any Man.

LIVES now near the Gate in Annapolis, and will Sweep Chimneys in the best and cleanest manner, so that there shall be no Danger of their Firing (which often happens soon after they are pretendedly swept with long Brooms) for One Shilling each Chimney; or will undertake by the Year, to keep them Clean; and waits on Gentlemen in their Houses.

Any Gentlemen, or others, who shall be pleased to Employ him, may depend on being Serv'd with Fidelity, Care, and Dispatch, by

JOHN WALLIS, his humble Servant.

TO BE SOLD.

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

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of Land, may, by applying to the Subscriber in the City of Annapolis, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

J. ROSS.

Kent County, Maryland, November 4, 1749.

THERE was lately committed to Kent County Goal, a likely Negro Man, who calls himself *Cambridge*; and says he belongs to Mr. John Burnett, in King William County, in Virginia. The Owner of the said Negro, by applying to the Subscriber in Kent County aforesaid, proving his Property; and paying Charges, may have him again.

JACOB JONES, Sheriff.

SU. dry Casks, Bunches, &c. were imported the last Summer, in the Ship *William*, Capt. Samuel Wood, from London, for which no Owners have as yet appeared; or.

Three Casks, No. 1, 2, and 3, mark'd B R; and a small Parcel, with the same Mark:

Two Bundles, No. 1, and 2, mark'd I S: And A small Box, No. 1, mark'd N H.

The Owners, on applying to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, may be inform'd where to find and receive their Goods.

THE Subscriber keeps at the Landing, where *Thompson* formerly kept Ferry, on Potowmack River, opposite to Capt. John Ho's, a choice large new Ferry-Boat, with able and skilful Hands; where all Gentlemen and others, who have occasion to cross to Virginia, may depend on being expeditiously ferry'd over the said River; and doubt not but every Person who passes over the said Ferry will allow it to be the safest and best on this Part of Potowmack.

N. B. The River has been measured from Capt. Ho's to the said Landing, and found two Miles only. The Ferrings for Man and Horse 5 s. Paper; or 4 s. Silver.

ALL Persons who had Dealings with Capt. John Fearns (now restored into Charles County), whilst he kept Store in this City, and whose Accounts are unsettled; and those who are indebted to the Subscriber on his own proper Account are desired to settle their Accounts immediately, for which Purpose Assistance is constantly given at London Town, by

SAMUEL CHARMAN.

To be SOLD in PUBLIC VENTURE.

On Wednesday the 20th Day of November inst. by the Subscriber, at the Plantations late Mr. Samuel Hyde's, in Prince George's County, the following Tracts of Land in the same County:

1 *Lordship's Kindness*, containing 6000 Acres, upon which there is a good Water-Mill. **2** *The several Tracts*, containing 2500 Acres, upon which are seven Negro Quarters, with Tobacco and Corn Houses in good Repair; and likewise a Parcel of Country born Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, with Cattle, Hogs, and Horses.

BENEDICT CALVERT.

JUST IMPORTED from ENGLAND.

In the Snow Antigua Merchant, and to be SOLD.

A Very handsome well-furnish'd Chariot, with Harnes, &c. for two Horses; the Inside lined with fine yellow Velvet, bound up and wrought with Silver Thread; with a Suit of white Tapestry Curtains lined behind and before; a large Port Glass, and a Glass on each Side. The Outside of the Chariot is painted yellow, with a Coronet Coat of Arms gilt, and a great deal of orn'd Work. Whoever is inclin'd to purchase, may apply to Mr. Robert Horner at Oxford, where the Chariot is to be seen; or to the Subscriber on Kent Island.

GEORGE SWEETING.

TO BE SOLD.

By the Subscriber at Oxford in Talbot County.

A Fine Parcel of Six Twine, Roping and Whipping Dittos; also a large Quantity of Quart Bottles; at very reasonable Rates.

GEORGE SWEETING.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Junior, designing for London this Fall, gives this public Notice thereof, that all Persons who have any Demands on him, may bring in their Accounts that they may be paid: And all those who are indebted to him, are desired to make Payment without any further Delay.

THE Subscriber, living in the City of Annapolis, near the House of William Canning, Esq; carries on the Business of Stay-Making; where Ladies and others may be supplied with all Sorts of Stays, done in the best and neatest Manner, and at reasonable Rates, for Ready Money only.

CHARLES WALLACE.

THE Printer of this Paper being in great want of Money, begs of those who are indebted to him, to pay as soon as they conveniently can.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June last, a Convict Servant Man, named *George Gold*, a Glazier and Plumber by Trade, aged about 30 Years, of a middle stature, fair Complexion, has a large Scar on his right Cheek, under his Eye; and several about his Head; has a proud strutting Walk, and his Knees stand somewhat in: He had on when he went away a short Wig, a darkish cambric Coat, a cloth Waistcoat without Sleeves, and Breeches of the same, a Pair of Fustian Breeches with brass Buttons, and grey Stockings: He may have other Cloaths, may probably change his Name, have a false Pais, and pretend to some other Trade.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings him home, if taken in this County, shall have Ten Shillings more than the Law allows; if out of the County, Twenty Shillings; and if taken out of the Province, Two Pistols, besides what the Law allows; and reasonable Charges, paid by

PATRICK CREACH.

To be SOLD, or LET, in Partnership or Otherwise.

A Good Brewhouse, situated in the City of Annapolis, with most convenienties for carrying on the Businesses of Brewing, Malting, and Distilling; together with one or two Acres of Ground adjoining thereto. For further Particulars, enquire of

PATRICK CREACH.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

No. 239.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1749.

From the General Evening Post, August 15.

To the PRINTER, &c.

At a Time when not only our domestic Commodity, but every Branch of Commerce, beads, oppressed with the Weight of Taxes, like an old Man bowed down with Years, there is certainly a Nec. sity, for every Man's using his utmost Endeavours to retrieve our desperate Situation. In this I wish the Ministry to lend; and at the same Time to see those who complain most of ministerial Errors convince the World, that were they in the like Station they would not more becoming themselves as Englishmen: Which they may do, in some Measure, tho' they are not. Those who oppose a Ministry, when in Honour and Confidence they ought to do it; and when any Thing occurs for the Good of their Country, are warm and attentive to the carrying of it into Execution; such are Patriots! such are Englishmen!

In a Word, without Art or Labour, I would at once illustrate my Meaning by Example. I see a fine Lady, a Woman of Quality too, contributing, both by Example and Influence, to discourage Foreign Manners and Manufactures; and, of consequence, countenancing those of her own Country. May I not hence fairly conclude, That her Parents, Husband, and Relations, have favourable Sentiments of her Conduct? But when I find added hereto an authentic Proof, that Numbers, for that Reason, hold her in the highest Admiration and Esteem; it is surely a Proof that Virtue is ripe again amongst us, and that there still remains some that may strictly be deemed Patriots and Englishmen.

Our Women, tho' they may not speak in Parliament, are capable, when rightly inclined, of giving a very happy Lead to our Inclinations: They can cheer us to Virtue, warm us into Honour, spirit us into Glory, and charm us into a Love of our Country. It is on this Principle I find the Right Hon. the Countess of Middlesex introduced to the Attention of the Public, as one of the brightest Models of true British Nobility: this Century has produced; and is accordingly taken Notice of by a Society, who are attempting, and I hope not in vain, to recover the Nation from that miserable State of Indolence and Sloth, which a long Course of Negligence in every Rank of People has naturally reduced us to; which Act of the said Society I place here, that Posterity may be convinced, there lived in an Age, when the highest Honour a Man could arrive to, was that of being a Plunderer of his Country, one Woman, who by her invincible Virtue, and happy Turn of Thinking, stem'd the Torrent of Corruption, and brought the Nation, by Degrees, to it's right Senses.

A Transcript of the Diploma presented to the Right Honourable the Countess of Middlesex, by the Grand Association of Anti-Gallicans.

For our COUNTRY.

This Day, the 22d of June, 1749, the Sixth Year of our Constitution, in an Assembly of the Grand Association of

ANTI-GALLICANS;

Held at the Ship Tavern, at Ratcliff Cross,

STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN, Esq;

GRAND PRESIDENT,

And in the Chair

The Right Honourable the

COUNTESS OF MIDDLESEX

Was unanimously elected a Honorary Anti Gallican Associate. And the Original hereto is to remain among the Records of this Association, as a Memorial

Of our Respect paid to a Lady, Who, by encouraging the Manufactures of her own Country, and a laudable Disuse of those of France, has set a shining Example to the present Age, and render'd herself an Honour to her Sex and Nation.

Crescam laude recens,

Hon.

COPENHAGEN, August 9.

THE Squadron designed to go a cruise under the command of vice admiral Tonder, is in the road of this city, ready to sail upon the first order; but it does not yet appear whether it will go into the Baltic, or into the North Sea.

Debrecin (in Hungary), July 29. The locusts appear again in great swarms in several parts of this kingdom, particularly in the territories of Bofzomoh, Nanas, and Dizeg. In the county of Saboltz, where there are such great numbers of them that they occupy a district of two or three leagues in circumference, and are in that space above an ell thick. These terrible insects cause, as last year, inexpressible devastations, devouring all the grass, leaves and fruit, which they find; so that the country where they have been appears like a barren desert.

Warsaw (the metropolis of Poland), August 4. On the first instant, about ten o'clock in the evening, we had a terrible storm, and about eleven the lightning darted directly down on the tower of the Hotel belonging to the city, and set the top of it on fire. As there was no possibility of coming where the fire had caught, without apparent danger of a man's life, the tower was burnt down, without any one's making the least effort to extinguish the flames; which afterwards set the Hotel itself on fire, and the several of the most valuable effects were indeed moved off, yet the whole building, together with the great number of valuable books and papers, were reduced to ashes. A mechanic, who was a prisoner in the tower for debt, ventur'd, at the hazard of his life, to save the fine clock that was erected there; and as he succeeded in his attempt, he had his liberty given him as a recompense for his courage and his service.

Friburg (in Switzerland), August 5. We have fresh letters from Lorrain, and from some of our interior provinces of France, which give very melancholy descriptions of the great scarcity which prevails there, which neither the proximity of the harvest, nor the prudent conduct of the magistrates, have hitherto been able to remedy. In some places, it has been occasioned by the unseasonableness of the weather, and in others the cause is attributed to the commissions given by the court of France for filling the magazines of Alsace, Lorrain, and Provence. The situation of the maritime provinces would be still more deplorable, if the peace had not opened again the commerce with Great Britain, Barbary, and the North. The kingdom was last year at it's last gasp, and as the harvest of this year is very far from promising to be a plentiful one, France would certainly be found in the same condition she was in, in the year 1710; and notwithstanding her victories and conquests, we should certainly have seen her a second time renewing the same offers which she made to the allies at Gertruydenberg, if a peace had not been precipitately entered into by the allies. This is the manner in which some politicians talk, or if the divine goodness, in the language of religion and humanity, which is always more ready to deliver mankind out of their afflictions, than they to be relieved from them, had not snatched the murdering weapons out of their hand, which they had invented to destroy one another.

Malta, July 21. This morning four more of the principal accomplices in the late conspiracy were executed here, pursuant to the sentence pass'd on them. They were first led thro' the

the principal streets of the city, and, at certain stages, pieces of their flesh were torn off with pincers, and boiling pitch put into the cavities: After which they were tied to posts set up for the purpose, and then strangled. The next operation was cutting off their heads, which are to be kept; and the scene was closed with burning their bodies.—[*All this cruelty was acted by Christians, by men of honour too, who figure themselves much on their bravery. Death they certainly deserved, but it might have been less barbarous.*]—Two of these poor wretches embraced the Christian religion before they died, rather perhaps in hopes of saving their lives by it, than convinced of the truth of it by the edifying example or winning behaviour of the executioners. The trials of the other criminals go on; and some of them will be executed from time to time.

At present all is very quiet here, and in order to prevent any after claps, the Turkish slaves have been deprived of the privileges granted them by the regency: They are not allowed to walk the streets, as heretofore, without a guard with them. All those who were employed about the palace have been dismissed; the knights have done the same; and all private persons are obliged to bring their slaves towards evening, to be lock'd up in the prison, from whence they may take them out in the morning.

Leghorn, August 8. By the last letters from Bastia, we find that affairs grow worse and worse in Corsica, and that the malecontents have resolv'd at any rate to seize upon some of the places occupied by the French troops.

The two Genoese gallies, lately sent out, have sail'd quitted round Corsica and Sardinia, without meeting with any Barbary corsairs.

L O N D O N.

August 15. Last Saturday night about ten o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the Stables of Mr. Walton, a coal lighter-man, adjoining to Mr. Spencer's dye house in Mill-lane, Battle Bridge, Southwark, and, for want of water, it being then ebb tide, the flames in less than half an hour communicated themselves to the brewhouse of Mr. Crutchley, the present high sheriff for the county; Mr. Terry's, hoop bender; and Mr. Hudson's, sail maker; which were all reduced to ashes, with all the warehouse, storehouses, grainaries, &c. It continued burning 'til past four in the morning, when upwards of 80 houses were destroyed. Upwards of 2000 quarters of malt, besides a large quantity of hops, and 800 butts of beer, were lost by this accident; the damage of which is said to be about 400,000*l.* but providentially no person received any hurt.

On Saturday last a fellow in a sailor's habit was taken up in Peckham Fair, for robbing and wounding a gentleman a few nights before at Peckham-Gap. He was carried before justice Copeland, who committed him to the New Goal in Southwark.

On Sunday morning a young fellow was committed to the New Goal by William Hammond, Esq; for further examination, being detected in carrying off from the unhappy sufferers at the fire at Battle Bridge a large deal box, containing wearing apparel to a considerable value. His cloaths were very much scorched by the fire, as is supposed by venturing into the room for the box when on fire.

By yesterday's mail we have an account from Germany of the death of the princess Christiana, born Duchess of Mecklenbourg, on the 3d of this month, in the 86th year of her age. She married the count of Stolberg, by whom she had 24 children, 13 of whom survive her. Her posterity has been so numerous, that she was at the same time respectively mother, grandmother, and great grandmother, of 151 persons. This princess, who has lived in widowhood 39 years, was, as well in her death, as through the whole course of her long life, a perfect model of christian piety.

Bristol, July 27. Last Thursday about the middle of the day, a horrid murder was committed on the body of Mary White, a young servant maid, aged about 13, who liv'd at a public house known by the name of the White Ladies, in the foot way leading to Durdham Down, by Joseph Obzeen, a Swedish sailor, aged near 40, which house is rented by one Symonds, a sea-faring man, with whom the said Joseph Obzeen had been a lodger for some time. The villain had, at several times, given the girl three gowns, several shifts, a pair of silver shoe buckles, &c. seemingly as though he had a peculiar respect for her; but being thwarted in his expectations, he let drop some threatening expressions, as gave cause to suspect he foreboded no good to the girl. That day it happened that her mistress sent her to the Blackmoor's Head, at the foot of the Down, for three pounds of butter; and she staying longer than expected, her mistress was so very uneasy that she went to see

for her, when to her great surprise, she found the poor creature in a mangled condition, and murder'd, in the lane leading to her house, with the butter and a basket by her, the blood having stain'd the very wall. She immediately had a jealousy of the Swede being the assassin, as he was observ'd to go into the garden the very instant the girl went on her errand, and did not return. It afterwards appeared he went over the garden wall, and met the girl in the said lane, a little distance from the house, as she was returning; and as he presum'd she resisting his violence to ravish her, he drew his knife, and so humanely butcher'd her, that a like instance has been scarce ever heard of. She had nine cuts over her head; (one in particular thro' her hat and ear) and stab'd a quine through the neck, so that the orifice appear'd on each side, like that of a sheep when slaughtered; the middle finger of her left hand cut off at the second joint, besides other wounds and bruises.

But what is remarkable, his own hand was cut in such a manner, and issued so much blood, that he was track'd by it over Durdham Down and the fields to Hungroad, where a pilot's boat took him up, and put him on board the *Shemess*, outward bound for Cadix, waiting for a fair wind, where he was seiz'd by his pursuers (the master of the House, and several assistants he got with him) and being secured in chains, he was brought to town, and committed to the Bridewell without Lawford's Gate, in order to be sent to Gloucester goal. He owns the fact, but seem'd loaded with the horror of his guilt, and not able to hold up his head.

Edinburgh, Aug. 3. We are not yet without hopes of getting a visit from his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, ere this season be over; private letters acquainting us, that his highness lately signified, at his service, his intention of coming soon to this country.

The last Letters from Paris, seem confidently to intimate that the French ministry will endeavour, by all possible means, to maintain this peace, and render it of some duration, at least till he marie is put in a condition to dispute the empire of the main with the English; and the more so, as it is the absolute desire of the king, and he favourite and established system of the Marquis de Puysieux, minister of foreign affairs; and if there should happen any disturbance in the North, in spite of all the efforts that are used to prevent it, the king will take no other part in it than by the subsidies which his majesty is to furnish in conformity to former treaties.

Dublin, July 11. On Friday night last a young man and woman who lived at Rathfarnham, took a lodging at the Harrow at the Green-Hills, and in the morning were both found dead by poison, which the first administer'd to the man, and then to herself. The occasion of this sad catastrophe is supposed to be the Girl's mother refusing to consent to their marriage, who she was with child by him. Seventeen cocks and hens died by picking up what they discharged out of their stomachs.

We are assured, that his royal highness the duke of Cumberland will shortly be appointed governor in chief of all his majesty's German dominions.

B O S T O N.

October 16. On the 8th instant at night, we had (for the time it last'd) as violent a gale of wind as has been known, which did considerable damage to the shipping in this harbour. Capt. Maxwell, in a large ship in Nantasket road, bound to the West Indies, parted his cables, and was very near diving on shore upon the rocks, where he would inevitably have been dashed to pieces; but by cutting away his masts he saved his ship, which is now resting for the sea. In the same storm 7 vessels were put on shore at the Vineyard, which we here are likely to get off without much damage, except one from New York, bound to Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, whose cargo is mostly spoiled. Considerable damage has likewise been done on the land, in divers places.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Halifax in Nova-Scotia, dated October 2, 1749.

"About 7 o'clock last Saturday morning, as several of major Gilman's workmen, with one soldier unarm'd, were hewing a stick of timber, about 200 yards from his house and mills, on the east side of the harbour, they were surprized by about 40 Indians, who first fired two shot, and then a volley upon them, which killed four, two of which they scalp'd, and cut off the heads of the others; the fifth is missing, and is probably carried off, who is a young man belonging to New-Hampshire; two or three men at work very near the others made their escape to a wooden flank on one side of the major's house. As soon as he was alarm'd he call'd in all his

people, and a party of 12 soldiers, into his little half finished block-house, and his guns into the woods among them, and waited their attack, which they did not make, although they might have easily carried the place. This is a confirmation to me of the smallness of their number, (altho' some in the woods suggested them to 200, &c.) As this is an open declaration of war, we have Col. Gorham's Rangers on the front after them, and in probable several companies will soon be raised, on some proper footing, to fight them in their own way. We are under no apprehension of danger in the town, as we are surrounded by five picketed block houses, and have nine hundred effective troops, and about that number of militia, well armed, & bided. We have a 100 of Phil's regiment strongly entrenched at the head of the bay, and a company at Mips. This day his excellency our governor, to our great joy, came on shore from the Beaton, (under the discharge of near 100 cannon from the ships in the harbour) to reside in his house, which now makes a very pretty appearance. He was saluted on his arrival by a grand discharge of the artillery planted here for the defence of the town.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 12. Sunday night the two highway men, Fielding and Johnson, attempted to escape out of the dungeon. They had saw'd off their iron, and intended to seize the keeper when he came (as he used every evening) to see that they were secure; and having lock'd him in the dung on, to run up, and force the key of the street door from the Turney, and to get into the street. Three persons happened to go down that evening, whom the prisoners attempted to seize, but they disengag'd themselves, and getting first up to the head of the stairs, shut a door on the Felors, and prevented their proceeding further. However the keys being left in the dungeon door, they went down and lock'd themselves in; and opened some other cells where two other prisoners lay. They stood on their defence all night, and thre'ned death to any that should come in to secure them. A sufficient guard was plac'd round the prison, till morning, when they were persuaded to surrender. On search some knives were found with them, and some powder and ball; but no pistols. On Tuesday they were carried to Court, and received sentence of death. At the same time Fethando Hufes, found guilty of manslaughter in killing John Brown, was bound in the hams; and John Webster, was sent to be whipt for stealing money out of a store. Anne Bigg, convicted of dealing with Negroes, and receiving stolen goods from them, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months, to pay a fine of fifty pounds, and give security for her good behaviour.

October 26. Saturday last the two highwaymen, Fielding and Johnson, were executed here; but made no confession (as was expected) as to any accomplices they had.

ANNAPOLIS.

A few Days ago died Mr. Humphry Wells, junior, one of the Justices of Queen Anne's County.

Last Wednesday came on, at an especial Court held in Cecil County for that Purpose, the Tryal of Joseph Wilson, for counterfeiting the Twenty Shilling and Five Shilling Bills of this Province; and after a short Tryal was found guilty, and received sentence of Death; his Comrade Wright, having turn'd Evidence against him. The false Plates were both found; but it seems they had pass'd but Eight of the Five Shilling Bills, and not one of the Others.

We have heard since, that Wilson has broke out of Cecil County Goal, and made his Escape.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered.

Ship Speedwell, James Creagh, from Philadelphia;
Sloop Benard, John Jones, from Barbadoes;
Schooner Speedwell, Thomas Dewick, from Rhode Island;
Ship Chester, William Sedgely, from Bristol.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Owner's Supply, Thomas Hooper, for London;
Schooner Peggy, William Davis, for Virginia;
Ship William, Samuel Wood, for London;
Ship Fanny, Thomas Withcare, for Bristol;
Ship Prince Frederick, James Cawley, for London;
Brigantine Sophia, John Lavinger, for Biddeford;
Ship Thistle, Hugh Coulter, for Glasgow;
Brigantine Edgson, John Pettin, for Madeira.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

November 20, 1749.
RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, on Friday Night last, an English Convict Servant Man, named Henry Waller, about 26 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 2 Inches high; pretends to be a Butcher, and understands dressing of Wigs. He had on when he went away a brown Coat and Breeches of French Frize, with flat white metal Buttons, an old Osnabriggs Waistcoat with the same sort of Buttons, grey rib'd worsted Stockings, and an old dark brown bob wig. He had a downy look, especially when in Drink. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, or secures him so that he may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken within ten Miles of the Town; Thirty Shillings, if taken above ten Miles; and Fifty, if taken above twenty Miles; and reasonable Charges.

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

WILLIAM GOVANE, intending to depart this Province early in the spring, desires all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment of their respective Debts: And those to whom he is indebted, are desired to apply to him for Payment.

To be SOLD by the said GOVANE.

Choice Barbadoes and New-England Rum, Jamaica Melasses, and Muscovado Sugar, at the cheapest Rates, for Ready Money, or Indian Corn.

JAMES COCK, Gardener, from England, hereby gives this public Notice to all Gentlemen and others, that he performs all Sorts of Gardener's Work, in the best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates: The said Cock is willing to engage himself by the Year, to any Gentleman, who, by sending a Line to the House of Arthur Turner, in Annapolis, shall immediately waited on by

JAMES COCK.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Queen Anne, an indentured Scotch Servant Man, named James Dundess, about 24 Years of Age, of low Stature, with short Hair which he may probably cut off, or conceal with a coarse Yarn Cap; he speaks quick and coarse, but with little of the Scotch Accent; has a strutting Gait, and a remarkable twinkling with his Eyes when speaking to Superiors; he writes tolerably, and may forge a Pass; talks of having been a Soldier and a sailor, pretends to understand Navigation, and is supposed to have a Nocturnal in his Pocket. He had on, or with him, a grey half thick Coat and Breeches, with white metal Buttons, not much worn; an old blue Sailor's Jacket, and wide Trowers; dark colour'd Yarn Stockings, turn up seal'd Shoes had worn, brass Buckles square and carv'd, a felt Hat half worn, an old Osnabriggs and an old check'd Shirt. He was intreated in the Morning with a Twenty Shilling Bill, and took with him a pretty tall Roan Horse, low in Flesh, branded I D and trotting, and a new deep-seated Saddle, with iron swivel Stirrups, but no Housings.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so that his Master may have him again, if taken in this County, shall have Twenty Shillings more than the Law allows; if in any other County of this Province, Forty Shillings more than the Law allows; and if in another Province, Four Pounds of the Currency where taken; reasonable Charges if brought home; and Twenty Shillings for the Horse and Saddle; paid by

WILLIAM BRODEN.

Imported in the Betty, Capt. Hall, the following Parcels of Goods; viz.

A Box marked P B, No. 5; — A Box marked H B, the two Letters joined together, and inclosed in a Diamond; — And, a Box marked P (inclosed in a Diamond), No. A: — For which no Owners have as yet appeared. The Persons to whom they belong, may have them, by applying to the Subscriber at London Town.

There was deliver'd out of the said Ship, by Mistake, a small Case, mark'd H A, containing Loaf Sugar, and several other Things. Also, a Case, marked I C, No. 3, the running through the C, being a Case of empty Canisters. Those who have them are desired to give Information of them to the Printer hereof, or to

JAMES DICK.

ALL

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on open Accounts, are desired to settle them without Delay; for which purpose Attendance will be given at this Store in Annapolis every Friday and Saturday, and at London Town on every other Day. Likewise those who are still indebted to the Estate of Thomas Lloyd, are requested to discharge their respective Balances in a very short Time; otherwise they may expect to be sued, without further Notice.

JAMES DICK.

RObbed or Stolen out of Mr. Lawson's Pasture, at the Iron Works in Baltimore County, about the End of September last, a Dark Bay Horse, about ten Years old, low in Flank, his Mane divided and hanging on both Sides, a Switch Tail, some Marks of saddle Galls upon his Back, and is shot all round. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to Mr. Lawson, shall have a reasonable Reward.

November 3, 1749.

LOST or Stolen from the Dwelling House of Charles Carroll, Esq; in the City of Annapolis, about ten Days ago, one old silver Ring, holding above half a Pint; with a Coat of Arms engraved thereon, being a sword erect, between two Lyons rampant; Likewise three Silver Spoons, with a Crest engraved on each, being a Falcon, with Wings expanded, standing on a Scepter, having a Branch on each Side.

If offered to be pawn'd or sold, whoever will secure the Person so offering the same, shall, upon Conviction of the Thief, be intitled to a Reward of Five Pounds, to be paid by

CHARLES CARROLL.

JOHN WALLIS, CHIMNEY-SWEEPER,

Who served his Time to John Kent, Esq; (his most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE the Second, his) Chimney-Sweeper in London; and understands that curious and difficult Business as well as any Man.

LIVE S now near the Gate in Annapolis, and will Sweep Chimneys in the best and cleanest manner, so that there shall be no Danger of their Firing (which often happens soon after they are pretendedly swept with long Brooms) for One Shilling each Chimney; or will undertake by the Year, to keep them Clean; and waits on Gentlemen at their Houses.

Any Gentlemen, or others, who shall be pleased to Employ him, may depend on being serv'd with Fidelity, Care, and Dispatch, by

Their humble Servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

TO BE SOLD,

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

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of Land, may, by applying to the Subscriber in the City of Annapolis, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

J. ROSS.

Sundry Cases, Bundles, &c. were imported the last Summer, in the Ship *William*, Capt. Samuel Wood, from London, for which no Owners have as yet appeared; viz.

Three Cases, No. 1, 2, and 3, mark'd B R; and a small Parcel, with the same Mark.

Two Bundles, No. 1, and 2, mark'd F S; And

A small Box, No. 1, mark'd N H.

The Owners, on applying to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, may be inform'd where to find and receive their Goods.

THE Subscriber keeps at the Landing where *Thames* formerly kept Ferry, on Patuxent River, opposite to Capt. John Hay's, a choice large new Ferry Boat, with able and skilful Hands; where all Gentlemen and others, who have occasion to cross to Virginia, may depend on being expediently ferry'd over the said River; and doubt not but every Person who passes over the said Ferry will allow it to be the best and best on this Part of Patuxent.

BENJ. FENDALL.

N. B. The River has been measured from Capt. Hay's to the said Landing, and found two Miles only. The Passage for Man and Horse 3 Paper; or 4 Silver.

ALL Persons who had Dealing with Capt. John Fendall (now removed into Charles County) whilst he kept Store in this City, and whose Accounts are unsettled; and those who are indebted to the Subscriber on his own proper Account are desired to settle their Accounts immediately, for which Purpose Attendance is constantly given at London Town, by

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

To be SOLD a Public Vendue;

On Wednesday the 29th Day of November inst. by the Subscriber, at the Plantations late Mr. Samuel Hyde's, in Prince George's County, the following Tracts of Land in the said County; viz.

HIS Lordship's Kindness, containing 6700 Acres, upon which there is a good Water Mill.

The several Tracts, containing 2500 Acres, upon which are seven Negro Quarters, with Tobacco and Corn-Houses in good Repair; and likewise a Parcel of Country born Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; with Cattle, Hogs, and Horses.

BENEDICT CALVERT.

JUST IMPORTED from ENGLAND.

In the Snow Antigua Merchant, and to be SOLD,

A Very handsome well-furnish'd Chariot, with Harness, &c. for two Horses; the Inside lined with fine yellow Velvet, floor'd and wrought with Silver Thread; with a Suit of white Tapestry Curtains laced behind and before; a large Fore Glass, and 4 Glasses on each Side: The Outside of the Chariot is painted yellow, with a Coronet Coat of Arms gilt, and a great deal of carv'd Work. Whoever is inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. R. Bird Hunter at Oxford, where the Chariot is to be seen; or to the Subscriber on Kent Island.

GEORGE SWEETING.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber at Oxford in Talbot County, Fine Parcel of Size Twine, Roping and Whipping Dye; also a large Quantity of Quart Bottles; at very reasonable Rates.

GEORGE SWEETING.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Junior, designing for London this Fall, gives this public Notice thereof, that all Persons who have any Demands on him, may bring in their Accounts that they may be paid: And all those who are indebted to him, are desired to make Payment without any further Delay.

THE Subscriber, living in the City of Annapolis, near the House of William Cumming, Esq; carries on the Business of Stay-Making; where Ladies and others may be supplied with all Sorts of Stays, done in the best and neatest Manner, and at reasonable Rates; for Ready Money only.

CHARLES WALLACE.

THE Printer of this Paper being in great want of Money, begs of those who are indebted to him, to Pay as soon as they conveniently can.

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

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

No. 240.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1749.

7 REYES, August 23.

Etters from Africa and Lorrain advise, that all the German regiments there, in the service of France, are ordered to be made compleat.

Genoa, August 16. According to the last letters from Sicily, there has been at Messina a terrible earthquake, which has thrown down several houses in that city, and many of the inhabitants have been buried in the ruins.

Malta, August 1. The heads of the last four conspirators, who were executed here, are fixed up at the corners of our Citadel. Capt. Luke Razino, who commanded the galley of Nazareth, with five of his principal accomplices, it is said will be executed next Tuesday. As to the others, be they slaves, Jews, or schismatics, who had a share in the conspiracy, they are to be tied up in sacks, and thrown into the sea, at some distance from the shore, as well to save the great trouble and expence of executions, as to prevent the infection of the air, which might be occasioned by exposing such a number of dead bodies either on the gibbet or the wheel. These unhappy wretches are allowed the means of conversion; for many zealous ecclesiastics are permitted to frequent the prisons, and use their utmost endeavours to save the souls of the criminals; and public prayers are instituted in all the churches throughout the island, invoking almighty God to cast his benediction on their labours. Means are contriving to prevent for the future these sort of plots, which happen but too frequently; since not above thirty years ago there was a conspiracy of the same sort with this. To this purpose, the slaves are deprived of all the indulgencies they hitherto enjoyed. The Moors, who formed the out guard of the palace, have been cashier'd; and no knight of the order is ever to have more than two slaves to attend him; the rest of his domestics to be people well known, and born in the island, or in some province of Italy. When the merchants, for want of Christian inhabitants, employ slaves to transport their merchandize, they must be conducted to prison, in presence of a commissary, immediately after the work is done, and the place of their confinement to be changed every eight days.

Lipsick (a city of Germany), Sept. 10. We receive from all quarters most sorrowful news concerning the locusts, who extend themselves more and more in Germany. According to the letters from Vienna, they have been driven from the neighbourhood of that city, taking their flight towards Bohemia and Bavaria.

And from the electorate last mentioned, we hear that they entered by the way of Anspach and the convent of St. Saviour, in the form of a thick smoke, and took possession of the districts of Wilstoven, Pfarkereken, Llandau, and Dingeling. In the latter place all the bells were immediately rung, but this did not prevent their settling, to the thickness of a span and a half one upon another, in a marshy piece of ground. About 200 peasants, with flails and clubs, killed a vast quantity of them, and buried them upon the spot.

Solothurn (in Switzerland), Sept. 12. By letters from Bern we are inform'd, that the proceeding, in regard to the discovery of the late conspiracy there, was ended by the judgment, which the council had pronounced against five of the conspirators, who thereupon found out some ways and means to make their immediate escape. They were sentenced for their contempt of the court to be quarter'd, and their limbs, in case they should be retaken, to be stick upon poles, to be erected before the gates of the city for that purpose.

The grand council have promised a reward of a thousand crowns to any person who shall deliver them up alive into the hands of justice, and five hundred in case they can produce 'em dead; with a promise of a free pardon to any one who shall commit the murder.

Public notice has been given throughout all the places where 'tis imagined they may possibly have fled for shelter, in hopes that they may be recovered, and brought to condign punishment, in some measure adequate to their demerits; and, it hopes that the detestation which all nations must doubtless conceive of the heinous nature of their crime, will induce all persons to secure them, and send them back in order to be made examples of, and a terror to all such as shall hereafter conspire together, and endeavour to accomplish the ruin and destruction of their country.

Prague (the capital of Bohemia), Sept. 13. We have received advice, that four great swarms of locusts are ravaging the circle of Pilsen; and we learn from Budweis, that a prodigious number of those insects had settled in that neighbourhood; but that the inhabitants and the soldiers of the garrison had found means to drive them away by firing upon them with eight pieces of cannon, and alarming them with the noise of the bells. Their flight however was not very far; for about a league from the town they settled in such quantities upon the trees, that several of the branches were broke down with the weight of them. All the night following a great quantity of straw was burnt under the trees, which destroyed about 160 flocks full of those insects, without seemingly lessening their number. The next morning at 9 o'clock, the swarm came within half a league of the town, and in a very short time devoured two cart loads of hay; after which it flew by Frauenberg, towards Wodnian and Theim.

Naples, Sept. 1. The government has received an express from Sicily, with an information that the Algerine rovers and others continue to infest those seas, and interrupt the navigation and commerce of the kingdom. The governor of Otranto has likewise acquainted the court, that one of those rovers had the assurance to land some men upon the coast; but that having sent a detachment from his garrison to attack them, most of those pyrates were either killed or taken prisoners. Upon this advice, all the galleys which lay in this port put to sea, to drive off those rovers from our coast.

Rome, September 6. A few days ago, a Turk who was condemned in the conspiracy at Malta was taken up here. He found means to make his escape from that island, and came hither under pretence of embracing the Christian religion; but being discover'd, he was sent to Ripagrande, where he was consigned to the master of a Maltese vessel.

Malta, August 18. Two Jews and four Grecians having been convicted of being concerned in the late conspiracy, and of having seduced several of the slaves, were condemned to be put in sacks and thrown into the sea, which was done accordingly. Prosecutions are carrying on against other prisoners, and every day fresh discoveries are made; whereby it appears, that the number of accomplices is far greater than was at first imagined. Some more of the most guilty will soon be executed, but it is probable that the lives of some others will be spared, but not without being punish'd in proportion to their crimes. With respect to the Pacha of Rhodes, it is not as yet known what his fate will be; The general opinion is, that nothing will be done in his affair till the sentiments of the court of France be known; and that the rather, because the liberty granted to the Pacha since he was brought a prisoner into this island, was through the interposition of the crown of France; but as he has abus'd that liberty, and took that opportunity to engage in the most horrid conspiracy ever heard of, we are persuaded that France will concern herself no further in what relates to that criminal; so that it is not to be doubted but that he will soon receive the punishment he so justly deserves.

Lisbon, September 2. Letters from Algiers advise, that Commodore Kepple arrived there the 9th of the last month with seven Englishmen of war. That at an audience he had the next

day of the day, he presented to him a letter from his Britannic majesty, and strongly press'd that the effects taken on board the Prince Frederick packet boat should be restored, and that proper satisfaction should be given on account of that capture. To which it is said that the dey gave for answer, That if the treaties subsisting were examined, nothing will be found therein whereby any exemption is granted to the packet boats in particular. That the vessel in dispute not being provided with a passport from Algiers, their sovereign, who regard no other, thought they had a right to seize her, and demand a forfeiture of the effects and merchandize which were on board, and that the rather because they belonged to merchants and Jews; which demand he the dey was obliged to comply with, to prevent an insurrection. As to what relates to the restitution claim'd, it was impossible to comply with it, because the said effects and merchandize had already passed thro' several hands; but that he was ready to make his Britannic majesty all possible satisfaction, to beg pardon for what had passed, to assure his majesty that proper measures should be taken for the future, and that two of the principal members of the divan should be sent into England for that purpose.

L O N D O N.

August 3. Notwithstanding the expectations that were rais'd, with regard to the prodigious flow of trade, that was immediately to follow upon the peace, and the imaginary new value, that was thereupon given to the public funds, we have received pretty good information, that the revenue of the C—m is hitherto increased so inconsiderably, that the additional sum is hardly worth mentioning. — It must be own'd, indeed, that the quantity of our exports, not imports, is the great mark of a beneficial trade. But then the balance, in which the former exceeds the latter, ought to appear in the gain of the nation to which we deal, as in the case with regard to Portugal; and we do not hear that either Spanish Pistols, or French Louis d'Ors, are more common now than they were, while the war subsisted.

August 9. The Hon. Philip York, Esq; is appointed one of the commissaries for adjusting the boundaries, &c. of the British colonies in America; for which purpose he is expected in Town to receive his instructions, &c.

We are inform'd that the ship bound to Spain, that was stopp'd at Spithead by an order from the secretary of state, and order'd to be search'd, as having Looms &c. on board, has proceeded on her voyage; but that the artificers who were found on board are all secur'd, and will be brought to Town in order to be examin'd.

August 8. Upon advice that the French have bent upon enlarging their commerce on the coast of Africa, our African company have judg'd it necessary to take measures for preventing any prejudice that may accrue to their trade from this project; and accordingly they have obtain'd an order for the earl of Albemarle to represent to the French court, that this company has an exclusive right to trade to Anamaboe, and on the coast depending thereon; and therefore hope the French will not think of making any settlement there. The company have also sent to the earl the titles on which their right is grounded.

After peace has been publish'd above three quarters of a year, and we have been weekly, almost daily, assur'd that the French were buying up our shipping, and hiring out artificers, we are at last inform'd, by an article from London in the foreign prints, that remonstrances have been made to authority upon this subject, and that a prohibition of selling any ship to that crown has been given. These advices add, That orders were at the same time issued for equipping eight men of war of different ranks, under pretence of their being destined to have an Eye over the Armaments which are making by the said power, in its own ports.

And with like early care it also appears, from our own papers, that, after Spain has, during almost the same space of time, enjoy'd the free use of our ports, a discovery is luckily made. And ship and cargo, and crew have been safely seiz'd, on an information of having on board a large quantity of Whisk, together with all manner of implements, as well as artificers, necessary for every branch of the cloathing trade, from the fleece to the finishing, design'd for Spain.

In consequence of these two articles, it is natural to enquire, Whether both French and Spaniards have not already too far improv'd the opportunities they have enjoy'd, and defeated the effects of British policy, which is famous for shutting the door after the stealer is stol'n. And it is said, having seiz'd a vessel, the report that was spread all the French, from the very first month that the communication was open'd betwixt the two

kingdoms, that they were busy both in buying up our ships, and engaging the workmen in our docks and yards, have never been authentically contradicted: And therefore the presumption that they were true, must remain strong, with those who want the means of informing themselves particularly in regard to the fact.

As to the Spaniards, the natural pride and indolence of that people in general is not sufficient to satisfy us that this is their first attempt; because it is well known that the Spanish ministers, for a good while past, have been labouring to wear them from that improvident part of their character. *See. Es. Post.*

August 26. The grand master of Malta has given notice to all the slaves, as well those in the galleys as on the island, that whoever makes a discovery of any one of his comrades having entered into any plot against the government of the island, such slave shall have his liberty, and be besides rewarded with a thousand crowns.

The near approach of the locusts to the capital of Germany threw the inhabitants into great consternation: By to day's mail we have an account from thence, that after having laid waste a great space of the country, on the left of the Danube, on the 18th inst. they pass'd that great river and took possession of all the land between Nudorf and Closter Neubourg.

By letters from several persons on the coast of Scotland we are inform'd, that some hundreds of people are already employed in leveling the ground, and preparing other matters for the fishery. This scheme is so well received by all degrees of people, that each are forming to themselves the pleasing prospect of a comfortable subsistence.

A bill is preparing to be laid before the parliament at their next meeting, to render more effectual the laws in being against educating of children in foreign countries, and in the Romish religion. It was observ'd, that in the month of June, upon a moderate computation, not less than 100 persons embarked for France to be educated there.

The lords of the Admiralty have been pleas'd to give orders for the finishing forthwith all the ships that are begun and laid out to be built in his majesty's yards.

On Thursday evening count Redcliffe, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the emperor of Germany, arrived at his House, late count Fleming's, in Jernyn street.

B O S T O N.

October 2. By several vessels arrived from Nova-Scotia since our last, we have advice from Annapolis-Royal, that capt. Donnel in a trading sloop, being at Chemsfort, at the head of the bay of Fundy, 8 Indians came on board in a friendly manner to trade with him, but had not been long there, before they fell upon the people (some upon deck, and the rest in the cabin) with their knives, and barbarously kill'd three of them; but the captain and one or two more who were in the cabin, taking to their arms, kill'd seven of the rogues, the rest made his escape. A great number of Indians were on the shore, waiting the event of this enterprise, expect'd to have made prize of the vessel and cargo, but were happily prevented by the bravery of the captain, and the few men he had with him. 'Tis said the captain is much wounded in the hand.

And from Halifax, formerly called Chebucto, that capt. Joseph Gorham, who we inform'd in a former paper was sail'd on a cruise, return'd on the 10th of September past, who had been at Canby, but found no people or vessels there, as we expected; but on his arrival at St. Peters, he found a French officer with 60 men from Louisbourg, and Monsieur Maillet a priest, and the whole tribe of Indians belonging to the Island of St. Peters. Having exchange'd hostages, capt. Gorham, had a conference with the chiefs of the Indians, which lasted three or four days, the result of which was, they sent a letter to governor Cornwallis, in which they shew much resentment at the English settling there, and say, they are resolv'd never to be at peace while we have possession of Nova-Scotia. They say they expect great assistance from the Indian nations at Canada, and are promis'd large rewards from France upon their dispossessing us of Acadia. Capt. Gorham met several French families from Nova-Scotia, going to settle on Cape Breton, who told him they chose rather to quit their lands and estates, than possess them upon the terms propos'd by the English governor. That oath they are required to take on the 22d instant is as follows, "I promise, and sincerely swear, upon the faith of a christian, that I will be entirely faithful, and truly obey his majesty King G. B. O. & his second, when I acknowledge at the sever reign of Acadia or Nova-Scotia. So help me G. O. D." — Capt. Gorham with his company was posted on the head of the river

on the Minas road, and a detachment of soldiers from Annapolis was also posted and well fortified at Miras. 'Tis said a company of men will be posted in every place where the French have any considerable settlement.

We are also told by a gentleman just arrived from Halifax, that all sorts of provisions are in plenty there, that it will not fetch the first cost. A vessel just come in from that place, we are told, has brought back all her live stock.

We hear from Halifax in Nova Scotia, that on Saturday the 26th of August last, a Switzer stabbed a sailor in the breast, so that he died immediately, of which he was found guilty and condemned, and was hang'd the Saturday after, near the place where he committed the murder.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a Letter from a Swedish Gentleman at Quebec to a person in this City, dated August 6, 1749.

"I have found more learned men in Canada, than I imagined had been in all America. The Jesuits in general excel in several parts of learning; and the king's officers also are skilful in the arts and sciences. The new general governor, Monsieur Longueur, who was taken prisoner by the English in the last war, arrived here on Friday last from France. He was received with all imaginable marks of honour. All the great men met him at his landing; (when all the cannon of the city was discharged) and attended him to the cathedral church, the streets being lined on both sides with soldiers. When he came to the door of the church, he was met by the bishop and all the priests in their first habits. The bishop made him a long congratulatory oration; and after he had kissed a silver crucifix, he went into the church, the bishop and priests going and singing before him, carrying candles and crucifixes. There he assisted at the high mass, which was perform'd by the bishop himself. From the church he went to the castle, where all the citizens and others came to pay their reverence to him, with many speeches and orations. I had the honour to be invited to assist at all this ceremony, and to dine in the castle. In the afternoon there was a great procession through all the streets, in honour of the virgin Mary. Monsieur Galliffoniere, who was Vice governor general, returns to France in about 6 weeks. 'Tis said here, that he will be made *Secrétaire d'Etat de France*. He is the most learned man in all sciences, but especially in natural history, that I have yet seen: It is hard to conceive where he could have acquir'd so much knowledge. The new general governor is a tall man, between 60 and 70 years of age, of a benevolent disposition, very agreeable in conversation, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Charleston, South Carolina, dated September 13.

"The country is at present very sickly, owing to some great rains which occasioned floods in several places. Three bodies of Indians, being the chiefs of three different nations (Cherokees, Catawbaes, and Creek) lately arrived in Town, and made peace with each other, at the same time renewing their alliance with us. Friday and Saturday they were shewn the armory, the church, where the organs play'd, the forts, where some shot were fired of 24 pound weight, and whatever else was thought curious to them; and they are now returning to their respective countries. The manner of their meeting to make peace with each other was singular, which I shall therefore relate. The Cherokees were arriv'd within a mile of town, and the Catawbaes about four miles, when messengers were sent on both sides, to signify their desire of living in friendship, and renewing their peace. Their messengers being returned to their respective chiefs, both bodies march'd with great solemnity, and so slow, that they were three hours going a mile and a half each. When they were approach'd pretty near each other, the principal man of each body, stript himself as naked as he was born, went forward, and embrac'd the other, and after a serious discourse, standing hand in hand, each put on the other's clothes, which was followed by a great shout from both nations. Then both bodies join'd, and march'd in great order, the chiefs at their head, down to the camp of the Cherokees, where they all din'd, the next day the Cherokees din'd with the Catawbaes at their camp."

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Week we had hard Winds here for several Days, by which we hear that several small vessels were drove ashore in Chester River. A small Shallop, loaded with Oysters, having no Person nor Anchor on board, was drove ashore, and is now lying on the flats on Eastern Neck Island; her Main sail and

Forefall were unbent, and lying in the Cabbin with the Bed cloaths. A large open Schooner, having a Lute Stern, without any Thing or Person on board, is likewise ashore, and lies on the same Island. The Owners of the said Vessels may apply to Mr. Welch, or Mr. Hyson, living on Eastern Neck Island aforesaid.

On Thursday last died here, aged 57, and on Monday was decently interred, Mrs. Maria Catharina Minska, 30 Years Resident in this City, and greatly esteemed by her Neighbour and Acquaintance.

ALMANACKS, for the Year 1750, to be Sold at the Printing Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cecil } **B**ROKE out of Cecil County Goal, at the County Court House on Elk River in the same County, on the Night of the 17th Instant, *Joseph Wilson*, a Person under Sentence of Death, for counterfeiting the Current Money of Maryland: He is a remarkably tall, pale complexion'd, strong featu'd, middle aged Man, with his Hair cut, and usually wears a Cap under his Hat. He was clothed in a blue Coat, lined with red, with brass Buttons, old red Plush Breeches; old thread Stockings; and Pumps, with brass Buckles. He is a very audacious Fellow, very talkative; was, when he was first taken, a Schoolmaster, in Newcastle County in Pennsylvania; but is good at many Trades, viz. a Clock and Watchmaker, Sadler, &c. and as he has been at Sea, may pretend to be a Sailor. He is an old Hand, and being well acquainted with most Parts of North America, it is probable he may change his Name and Cloaths.

There are therefore in his Lordship's Name to command all Constables, and other the good People of this Province, to pursue after the said *Joseph Wilson*, by way of Hire and Cry: And the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Provinces are desired to use their utmost Endeavours to apprehend and secure the said convicted Felon; as they may expect the same Services from us on the like Occasions. Given under my Hand and Seal this Eighteenth Day of November, 1749.

THO. CORVILL.

Whoever shall take up the said Felon, and secure him, so as he be delivered to the Subscriber, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds from **MICHAEL EARLE, Sheriff of Cecil County.**

JUST Imported from London, in the Ship *Prudentia*, a large Quantity of European and India Goods, to be Sold by the subscribers at Baltimore-Town, very reasonably, by Wholesale.

MICHAEL HUBBERT, and Comp.

LOST between Mr. Walter Phelps's Landing-Place, near the Place, where the Ships loaded in South River, and the further Gate of Mr. Snowden's Plantation, where Capt. Bell now lives, a Silver Tobacco Box, with a Coat of Arms on the Lid, the Crest a Star over a Coronet. Whoever will bring the said Box to the Subscriber living in London Town, shall receive Twenty Shillings from **WILLIAM FREEL.**

WILLIAM GOVANE, intending to depart this Province early in the Spring, desires all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment of their respective Debts: And those to whom he is indebted, are desired to apply to him for Payment.

To be SOLD by the said GOVANE.

Choice Barbadoes and New-England Rum, Jamaica Molasses, and Mustovado-Sugar, at the cheapest Rates, for Ready Money, or Indian Corn.

JAMES COOK, Gardener, from England, hereby gives this public Notice to all Gentlemen and others, that he performs all Sorts of Gardener's Work, in the best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. The said Cook is willing to engage himself by the Year, to any Gentleman, who, by sending a Line to the Printer hereof, shall be immediately waited on by **JAMES COOK.**

N. B. He liv'd 4 Years with the Hon. Edmund Jennings, Esq.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Queen Anne*, an indentured Scotch Servant Man, named *James Dundoff*, about 24 Years of Age, of low Stature, with short Hair which he may probably cut off, or conceal with a coarse Yarn Cap; he speaks quick and coarse, but with little of the Scotch Accent; has a strutting Gait, and a remarkable Twinkling with his Eyes when speaking to Superiors; he writes tolerably, and may forge a Pass; talks of having been a Soldier and a Sailor, pretends to understand Navigation, and is supposed to have a Nocturnal in his Pocket. He had on, or with him, a grey half thick Coat and Breeches, with white metal Buttons, not much worn; an old blue Sailor's Jacket, and wide Trowsers; dark coloured Yarn Stockings, turn-up soled Shoes half worn, brass Buckles square and carved, a felt Hat half worn, an old Onabrigs and an old check'd Shirt. He was intrusted in the Morning with a Twenty Shilling Bill, and took with him a pretty tall Roan Horse, low in Flesh, branded 1 D. and trots; and a new deep skirted Saddle, with iron swivel Stirrups, but no Horsing.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so as his Master may have him again, if taken in this County, shall have Twenty Shillings more than the Law allows; if in any other County of this Province, Forty Shillings more than the Law allows; and if in another Province, Four Pounds of the Currency where taken; reasonable Charges if brought home; and Twenty Shillings for the Horse and Saddle; paid by **WILLIAM BROODEN.**

Imported in the *Betsy*, Capt. *Hall*, the following Parcels of Goods; *viz.*

A Box marked P B, No. 5; ——— A Box marked H B, the two Letters joined together, and inclosed in a Diamond; ——— And, a Box marked P (inclosed in a Diamond), No. A: ——— for which no Owners have as yet appeared. The Persons to whom they belong, may have them, by applying to the Subscriber at *London Town*.

There was deliver'd out of the said Ship, by Mistake, a small Cask, mark'd H A, containing Loaf Sugar, and several other Things. Also, a Cask, marked I C, No. 3, the I running through the C; being a Cask of empty Canisters. Those who have them are desired to give Information of them to the Printer hereof, or to **JAMES DICK.**

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on open Accounts, are desired to settle them without Delay: for which purpose Attendance will be given at his store in *Annapolis* every Friday and Saturday, and at *London Town* on every other Day.

Likewise those who are still indebted to the Estate of *Thomas Lloyd*, are requested to discharge their respective Balances in a very short Time: otherwise they may expect to be sued, without further Notice. **JAMES DICK.**

BROKE or Stolen out of Mr. *Lewis*'s Pasture, at the Iron Works in *Baltimore County*, about the End of September last, a Dark Bay Horse, about ten Years old, low in Flesh, his Mane divided and hanging on both Sides, a Switch Tail, some Marks of Saddle-Girth upon his Back, and is shot all round. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to Mr. *Lewis*, shall have a reasonable Reward.

JOHN WALLIS, CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, Who served his Time to John Kent, Esq; (his most Excellent Majesty) **KING GEORGE** the Second, his Chimney-Sweeper in London; and understands that curious and difficult Business as well as any Man.

LIVES now, near the Gate in *Annapolis*, and will Sweep Chimneys in the best and cleanest manner, so that there shall be no Danger of their Firing (which often happens soon after they are pretendedly swept with long Brooms) for One Shilling each Chimney; or will undertake by the Year, to keep them Clean; and waits on Gentlemen at their Houses.

Any Gentlemen, or others, who shall be pleased to Employ him, may depend on being Serv'd with Fidelity, Care, and Dispatch, by

Their humble Servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

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

November 8, 1749.

LOST or Stolen from the Dwelling House of *Charles Carrell*, Esq; in the City of *Annapolis*, about ten Days ago, one old Silver Mug, holding above half a Pint; with a Coat of Arms engraved thereon, being a Sword erect, between two Lyons rampant: Likewise three Silver Spoons, with a Crest engraved on each, being a Falcon, with Wings expanded, standing on a Sump having a Branch on each Side.

If offered to be pawn'd or sold, whoever will secure the Person so offering the same, shall, upon Conviction of the Thief, be intitled to a Reward of Five Pounds, to be paid by **CHARLES CARROLL.**

TO BE SOLD.

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

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of Land, may, by applying to the Subscriber in the City of *Annapolis*, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

J. ROSS.

ALL Persons who had Dealing with Capt. *John Fearns* (now removed into *Charles County*) whilst he kept Store in this City, and whose Accounts are unsettled; and those who are indebted to the Subscriber on his own proper Account are desired to settle their Accounts immediately, for which Purpose Attendance is constantly given at *London Town*, by

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

JUST IMPORTED from ENGLAND, In the Snow Antigua Merchant, and to be SOLD.

A Very handsome well-furnish'd Chariot, with Harness, &c. for two Horses; the Inside lined with fine yellow Velvet, flourish'd and wrought with Silver Thread; with a Suit of white Tapestry Curtains laced behind and before; a large Fore Glass, and a Glass on each Side: The Outside of the Chariot is painted yellow, with a Coronet Coat of Arms gilt, and a great deal of carved Work. Whoever is inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. *Robert Horner* at *Oxford*; where the Chariot is to be seen; or to the Subscriber on *Kent Island*.

GEORGE SWEETING.

TO BE SOLD.

By the Subscriber at *Oxford* in *Talbot County*.

A Fine Parcel of Size Twine, Roping and Whipping Ditto; also a large Quantity of Quart Bottles; at very reasonable Rates. **GEORGE SWEETING.**

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Junior, designing for *London* this Fall, gives this public Notice thereof, that all Persons who have any Demands on him, may bring in their Accounts that they may be paid: And all those who are indebted to him, are desired to make Payment without any further Delay.

THE Subscriber, living in the City of *Annapolis*, near the House of *William Cunningham*, Esq; carries on the Business of Stay-Making; where Ladies and others may be supplied with all Sorts of Stays, done in the best and neatest Manner, and at reasonable Rates, for Ready Money only.

CHARLES WALLACE.

THE Printer of this Paper being in great want of Money, begs of those who are indebted to him, to Pay as soon as they conveniently can.