

THE  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**  
*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, April 1, 1756.

*We hope the following Narrative of the Sufferings and surprizing Deliverance of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH FLEMING, who were taken Captives by Captain Jacob, Commander of the Indians, who lately made an Excursion on the Inhabitants of the Great-Cove near Conococheague, in Pennsylvania, as related by themselves, will be agreeable to our Readers.*

FLEMING, (who was taken about the first of November last) after giving a small Account of the Escape of one BURNS, who was taken by the Indians, goes on :

I WAS in the Neighbourhood where \* Burns gave the above Relation, seven Miles from my own Home, and tho' many who heard him, treated it as only the groundless Surmises of the Timorous, having too favourable an Opinion of the friendly Attachment of these Indians to this Province; yet I was determined however not to be too Fool-hardy, but hasten home, and remove my Wife and Effects to a neighbouring Fort. But, alas! by the Time I had got within two Miles of my House, two Indians started from behind the Root of a Tree, close by the Way Side, and had hold of my Horse by the Bridle by the Time I well saw them. They commanded me to alight, very complaisantly shook Hands, and told me (for they could speak good English) I must go with them: But Oh! what Tongue can utter the Horror and Confusion which in an Instant overwhelmed me, on finding myself in the very Hands of those I was flying to avoid: I stood trembling and speechless for some Time, which my Enemies, savage as they were, took Notice of, and endeavoured to encourage me, by clapping me several Times on the Shoulder, and bidding me not be afraid, for as I looked young and lusty, they would not hurt me, provided I was willing to go with them, and promise to stand by them, in Case they should be attack'd by the English in our future Proceedings: One of them who was pretty well dressed, told me his Name was Capt. Jacob, and that he was Capt. over the Indians in that Expedition, being fifty in all: He said he knew I could be of Service in leading him to those Houses that were most Defenceless; and added, that if I proved faithful, he would use me well, and said, that tho' he was Captain over the aforesaid Indians, yet he had only one with him, and they were afraid to venture on Houses that had many Inhabitants, and that he would spare my Life on Condition I would help.

Upon these fair Promises I began to recover my Senses, and finding I must either act the Part he had assign'd me, or submit to the most cruel Torture, I concluded it most expedient to do the former, remembering the saying in Job, *All that a Man hath will he give for his Life*: But when I reflected on the Part I had undertaken to act, when I considered the dreadful Consequences of my Information, I was grieved beyond Measure, and led the Way more like a condemn'd Criminal to meet his Fate, than one that had a Promise of Life and Happiness: Besides the Thoughts of leaving my poor dear Wife for ever, without being able to inform her of my Fate, or her own Danger, almost distracted me. My Master perceiving me dejected, and somewhat backward in my Intelligence, concluded I should be more

\* Burns had been taken Prisoner by the Delaware Indians some Time before Fleming, and was carried to the Wigwams, but being one Day sent to a Spring for Water, with an Indian Guard, in returning, he stopped under Pretence of tying his Moccasins which were loose, till the Indian who was his Guard got out of Sight, when he immediately mounted a Horse which he had at Hand, and rode full Speed to the inhabited Parts of the Province.

Trouble than Advantage to him, and began not only to alter his Conduct, but gave me to understand that I was no longer at my own Disposal: This obliged me, tho' with Reluctance, to confess I had a Wife not many Miles off, and that all my Concern was for her; upon which he told me he was glad to hear that, for they wanted a Woman to make Bread for them, and therefore insisted on my leading them to my House: Tho' indeed from some Part of their former Treatment, I had no Reason to expect any Arguments to induce me to a Compliance, in whatever they thought proper to demand, yet whatever might be the real Motive, they used several on this Occasion; one of which was, that it would be better to have her along with myself, than suffer her to stay where she was, as there was great Danger of some other Indians coming that Way, which if they did, she need expect no Mercy at their Hands; for he, Captain Jacob, had ordered his Indians to spare none but young Men and young Women. This Information quite revived me, and I was even glad of the Privilege of leading them that Way: I knew we had to pass by one Hick's, who had a numerous Family of able young Men, and was in great Hopes of being rescued by them: But when we came within Sight of the House, they did not advance towards it as I expected, but passed by at a Distance, and then stopped to consider what was most proper to be done. Whilst we tarried here, it unfortunately happened that two of Hick's Sons came out from Dinner, in order to work at an adjacent new Settlement: The Indians on seeing them ran behind Trees, and ordered me to do the same between them: I complied, but was in hopes these Two would be followed out by some more of the Family, which might afford me an Opportunity of Escape; but my Hopes were soon frustrated, for they having no Suspicion of Danger, advanced carelessly on till the foremost came opposite to the Indian that stood nearest to me, who immediately sprung out and seiz'd and pinion'd the unhappy Victim. He screamed in a most piteous Manner for Help, but alas! there was none to be found. His Brother fled back to the House with the utmost Precipitation, whence not one would venture out. For my Part I was not in a Condition to afford the least Relief, not being allowed to carry even a Stick about me. They then hurried us away towards my House with the utmost Speed, fearing their new Captive might be released by his Relations.

The unhappy Youth not being accustomed to such Treatment as he now met with; and not being apprized of the bad Consequences that might attend the least Resistance, discovered great Uneasiness, and could not be prevailed upon to keep silent: Had not the Indians been acquainted with the English Tongue, I should have thought it my Duty to admonish him to a Compliance with their capricious Humours, till Providence might favour us with an Opportunity of Escape: But as I could advance nothing to mitigate his Grief but what might tend to betray my Intentions, and convince my Enemies that I was not so taken with my present Way of Life, nor so much attached to their Interest as they imagined, I was obliged to be entirely silent, and leave him to their Management.

Though they spoke all their Secrets in their own Language, I could plainly perceive Resentment kindle in their very Looks, which made me shudder and tremble for his Fate: But why do I say his, seeing my Life was as much at the Disposal of these merciless Wretches as his, and I had no Reason to expect but that when they began, we should equally fall a Sacrifice to their cruel Resentment: All the Advantages I had to boast of superior to him were, that I had been longer in their Service, and had the Policy to counterfeit a cheerful Behaviour, whilst he conti-

nued obstinate to the last Degree; but whether they would condescend to take these Things into Consideration, I was at a Loss to determine.

We had now got within a Mile of my House, when my poor Wife should have employed all my Thoughts, had they not been diverted by my own melancholy Situation: For being now in the Midst of a considerable Thicket, our Masters came to another Consultation concerning their future Proceedings. Which being done, one of them being placed near a Tree, ordered me to advance towards him, which I did with my usual Submission, not in the least suspecting his Design: But if I had, the least seeming Reluctance might have proved my Ruin. He then placed himself on the opposite Side of the Tree, ordered me to sit down with my Back to the Tree, and after pulling my Arms backwards round it, tied them with a Deer's Sinew, then put on Leather Muffs on my Hands to keep me from using my Fingers, and then tied them likewise together. I had the Mortification to find my Timidity only excited Ridicule and Laughter in my cruel Persecutors, who made Sport of my Miseries and mock'd at my Fears.

Being so intent upon my own Preservation, it may easily be imagined I could not be very attentive to the Fate of my unhappy Companion: I saw him however seized by the Indian who was with Capt. Jacob, whose Name was Jim, who with remorseless Cruelty gave him a Blow with the Back of his Tomahawk which stunn'd him; but before he fell, another was repeated in the same Manner, which brought him to the Ground, where he lay some Minutes motionless: The inhuman Wretch stood over him, in order to discover if any Signs of Life remain'd, and upon finding him stir, and put up his Hand to his Face to wipe of the Blood which quite blinded him, took up the same Tomahawk that had brought him thus near his End, and with one fatal Blow sunk it in his Skull. This tragical Scene renewed their Sport, they affecting to imitate his expiring Agonies: There remained nothing now to complete their inhuman Barbarity but to scalp him, which was done almost in an Instant: It is impossible to describe my Horror on seeing this: Death, attended with its most frightful Terrors, stared me in the Face, and I even wished I had been so happy as to have been first out of Pain, and not lived to see what I undoubtedly thought next Moment would be my own Fate thus barbarously acted in that of my Companion. The cruel Monsters all over besmeared with his Blood advanced towards me, and told me with an Air of Insult, nothing but my good Behaviour for the future, should save me from the same Treatment; and so untied my Hands, which were so benum'd that I hardly ever expected to be able to use them.

We now advanced again towards my House, and in a little Time came within Sight of it: But alas! with what Regret did I introduce my Guests to my poor Wife: She, poor Thing, upon seeing them, had like to have fallen into Fits. I gave her all the Consolation I was able, tho' Horror and Despair was visible in my very Looks: I told her, Cries and Tears would now avail nothing, and she could not better recommend herself to our Masters Favour than by being cheerful, and ready to obey. Whilst I was thus employed the Indians were busied in ransacking the House from Top to Bottom, of every Thing they thought worth taking, and after they had made up a Sack of Meal for me, and a Bundle of Cloaths for my Wife to carry, commanded us to depart. Here our Grief again renewed on leaving our House, Stock, Grain, and in short our All, behind us, without being able to depute any one to take Care of them in our Absence, or the most distant Prospect of ever returning to them. These Reflections, however just, availed us Nothing, for before we left Sight of the House, the Captain



Captain ordered Jim, to return and set Fire to it, which he did so effectually, that in a few Minutes the whole was in a Blaze. As complaining of this Hardship to our cruel Persecutors would have no more effect than speaking to the Wind, we addressed ourselves to the Almighty for his Protection, with a becoming Resignation to whatever might be our Fate. When we set off from my House it was about three o'Clock in the Afternoon, we directed our Course right back in the Woods about Half a Mile, they bid us put down our Luggage, and the Captain ordered Jim and me to go and hunt Horses to carry my Wife and the Luggage, which we accordingly did, but not getting any, we went to the aforesaid Hicks's, and in going down the Lane towards the House Jim took hold of me by the Shoulder, and in approaching the House, always kept me between him and it, thinking they would not shoot at me, and if they did, I should screen him from the Shot; when we came up to the Door of the House, which was open, he quitted me, and jump'd into the House, with his Tomahawk in one Hand and Gun in the other, but found the People all gone, for on the Alarm aforesaid, the whole of the Family, seven in Number, had deserted the House, and were making towards a Fort, but, unhappily for them, fell in with another Party of said Indians, who murdered two of them, and took the rest Prisoners [as I afterwards was informed by the Inhabitants of Conococheague.] When he found that the House was deserted, he rumaged up such Things as pleased him best, and carried 'em to some Distance where he laid them down, then he set Fire to the House, and ordered me to gather up all Things that were of Use to the Owners and put them therein, and at the same Time bid me set Fire to the Barn, in which was a large Quantity of Grain, and likewise to several Barracks of Grain and Fodder that stood by it, which I seem'd heartily to comply with, but purposely avoided firing the Barn and Grain by employing myself in gathering up the first mentioned, and burning them. When all Things were thrown in the Fire that was near the House, we went to make up our Bundles in order to make off, but Jim looking about him, discovered that the Barn, &c. were not fired according to his Orders; he ask'd me what was the Reason I had not done it? I excus'd myself by telling him I was fully employ'd in burning the other Things; he then hastily ran and took a Brand of Fire, and quickly set them all in Flames. We then made the best of our Way with the Plunder to the Place where we had left Capt. Jacob and my Wife, found their Bundles, but they gone, while I was conjecturing the Reason, Jim gave a Whistle, and the Captain answer'd; (who had mov'd himself to some Distance, for Security, lest I should by some Means or other kill Jim, and bring the white People upon him). When he discovered where they were, we ran to him, and Jim related our Success, and told how well (as he said) I had behaved. Upon which the Captain gave me his Hand, and said, "Well done Brother, you shall go to War with us To-morrow."

My Wife's Relation of what passed betwixt her and Captain Jacob, after I and Jim went away to catch Horses, is as follows: "She was very uneasy to be left alone with Captain Jacob, and wanted to go after us to help catch the Horses; but he would not suffer it, saying, She was not able, and she must stay with him till we returned, further adding, that she need not be afraid of him for he would not hurt her; he then threw a Shirt of mine to her, and an old Petticoat, ordered her to strip and put on the Shirt and Petticoat, which she complied with, and while she was doing it, he turn'd his Back on her, and went to some Distance with the other Indian's Bundle, and plunder'd it of such Things as he liked. When he return'd he took the Cloaths she pull'd off and put them in his Bundle, and bid her not tell Jim what he had done; then they mov'd off to some Distance, where we found them."

About Sun-down we pitched on a Place for our Lodging, and our next Business was to get Wood and make a Fire, round which we sat without Distinction; which to Persons in our Circumstances, may be esteem'd a Mark of no small Condescension.

My Wife being emboldened by the Familiarity of our Masters ask'd them several Questions touching their Reasons for using the English as they did, seeing they had always treated the Indians (particularly the Delawares and Shawanese) with the greatest Friendship: To this they answered, "That when a Number of Indians offered to join G----- B-----k against the French, he did not use them

well, and had threatened to destroy all the Indians on the Continent, after they had conquered the French, and they were informed by the French, the Pennsylvanians, Marylanders and Virginians had laid the same Plot." She then asked, what they intended to do with those they took Prisoners: To which the Captain answered, "That they had been order'd by the French to bring them all to the Ohio, when you get there, you shall live well, and be given as Kindred to our Friends. (Which I did not believe, as they told my Wife one Story, and me another; but expected every Moment to be sacrificed by them; yet so far as I could learn, the French were to allow them a certain Sum per Scalp and for Prisoners, if they were young, and fit for Business; but the old People and Children they kill'd and scalp'd, as well as such as were refractory and not willing to go with them.)" She then asked them if they did not think it a Sin to shed so much innocent Blood? They answered, "That the French were better off than the English, for they had a great many old Men among them that could forgive all their Sins, and these Men had often assured the Indians it was no Sin to destroy Hereticks, and all the English were such. They then told me not to be afraid that they should abuse my Wife, for they would not do it for Fear of affronting their GOD (and pointed their Hands toward Heaven) for the Man that affronts his GOD, will surely be kill'd when he goes out to War; this, continued they, is what makes the English have such bad Luck."

They sat up eating Bread and Cheese, and dry'd Peaches, and smoking Tobacco, (which they got at Hicks's) having had no Tobacco, as they told us, for four or five Days, and were in great Want of it. While they were thus employ'd, I heard a Noise, which I could not tell the Reason of. The Indians observing my listening, said, "It is nothing but the Spirit of that Son of a Whore whom we kill'd." My Wife then ask'd them if they were not afraid of his Spirit? They answer'd, "No! for they were frequently us'd to see them, not only of white People, but of the Indian Nations they were at War with; but that Spirits could not hurt them."

About two Hours before Day our Masters being tired with Acts of Cruelty, began to think of composing themselves to Rest. They first shew'd us where and how to lie, then laid down themselves with their Guns under them, lest we might use them to their Prejudice: Being thus disposed, it was not long before they fell into a deep Sleep, which my Wife being watchful to observe, began to think on making use of the Opportunity put into our Hands of making an Escape: She communicated her Sentiments in Whispers to me, and it is reasonable to think, I should readily concur in whatever might have a Prospect of accomplishing what I so ardently desired: But as a Miscarriage in an Attempt of this Nature would infallibly have proved our Ruin, common Prudence required we should act cautiously, and be sure they were in reality in as deep a Slumber as they pretended to be: To this end, we got up, and went to the Fire, under Pretence of mending it, and warming ourselves, (and indeed we stood in need of it having Nothing to defend us from the Inclemency of the Weather, but a single Blanket). In all which we made so much Bustle and Noise, as we judged might awake Persons in an ordinary Sleep: But finding they still snoored on, I took up a Tankard, and told my Wife I would go towards a Spring, at which I had been frequently before, and if after I had got there they still slept on, desired she might follow: And added, that if they should awake ere we got off, our having the Tankard might convince them we really wanted to quench our Thirst.

When we took leave of our cold Lodging, we had no Intention of separating: For tho' we left the Fire at different Times, we intended to meet at the Spring, but after I had got there, and waited some Time, I at last saw her a coming, I threw down my Tankard intending to hide myself on the other Side the Run in a Thicket till she came up; but in my Hurry, I ran against a Sapling which stunn'd me, and I lay in this Condition some Time (during which I suppose my Wife came to the Run and not finding me made the best of her Way off). When I recovered, I went on in the best Manner I could till Day began to dawn, when I found myself within Sight of a House, to my unspeakable Joy: When I advanced near it I knew the Place, which however was quite abandoned by the Dwellers.

Having now a tolerable good Knowledge of my Situation I made directly to the next inhabited Part of Conococheague; when I got there, I was

informed that a Company of Three Hundred Men from Marsh-Creek were out in quest of the Enemy under Colonel Hamilton; I joined myself as soon as I could with these, intending to return with them and try to find out my Wife, with whose Condition I was now more affected, being out of Danger myself.

We went on viewing the Devastation, till we came to Adam McConnell's Plantation, where we met with a Party of Ten Men, who had separated from this Company some Time before: These brought in a Woman who they said was found by them at an Oven in great Distress; and whom, upon my nearer Approach, to my unspeakable Surprise I found to be my Wife.

After greeting each other in the most affectionate Manner, with Tears of Joy, we returned Thanks to that Indulgent Being who led us safe through the Wilderness, and preserved us from the Jaws of Death. When she recovered her Transports, we desired a Relation of her Adventures from the unhappy Moment she and I parted; which she gave in Substance as follows:

[What happened to ELIZABETH FLEMING, in her Escape from Captain Jacob, may be expected in our next:]

#### CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, February 19.

SINCE our last, we have learnt, that the Acadians who lately robbed the House of Mr. John Williams at Santee, tho' it was thought they would have laid their Bones in the Swamp they had got into, have escaped from thence, and crossed the River at Maxwell's Bluff, on a Bark Log. We hear, that People in the Country are determined that no more of them shall escape that Way, or any other by Land; but it is probable these may reach Fort du Quebec, or Canada (as we hear, some have hinted they could easily find the Way) unless intercepted in some of the neighbouring Colonies thro' which they must pass.

February 26. His Majesty's Ship Garland, Captain Arbuthnot Commander, soon after she conveyed the Store Ship into Providence, failed on a Cruise from thence against the French.

#### ANTIGUA, February 3.

On Sunday arrived here the Paragon, John Thibou, Master, who failed from hence the 3d of December, for Cape Francois, with a Flag of Truce from his Excellency, having on board a French Jesuit, and two Ladies lately taken in the Duc d'Acquitaine by Commodore Frankland's Squadron: From him we have the following Particulars:

He arrived at the Cape the 11th of December, 1755, and applying to Governor Chatteynoye delivered him the Letter from his Excellency General Thomas, and also shew'd him his Commission. After having Translated it into French, he answered, that, as War was not declared, he did not look upon it as a Truce, but as a Vessel come to Trade: He told him there was an absolute Necessity for detaining him until he received an Answer from the General Governor residing at Porto Prince in the Night of Lugan, the Post arriving from thence every Tenth Day. The Captain found, that the Reason for this was as follows: A French Frigate, which had landed Troops and warlike Stores for that Port, then lay there, with 25 Troops and Stores on board for Porto Prince, and was bound from thence to the Mississippi, with 50 Swiss Troops and Stores for the Garrisons there; but as two of our Men of War, who had taken some of their Ships, and cut one out of Porto Pais since the Captain's Arrival, were then Cruising off Cape Nichols, they imagined that if he failed before the Frigate, he would run down and inform them of her coming out, as they failed in her Track, so that, in his opinion, they could hardly miss her. They exclaim greatly against Governor Knowles, and say the Ships would not have cruised there but by his orders. They have now at Cape Francois upwards of 300 Sail of Ships, several of which are ready to Sail but afraid to put out. Their King's Sloop, which Guards the Coast, narrowly escaped being taken by one of our Ships in her Passage from Porto Prince to this Cape. The French at this Cape are making all due Preparations against an Invasion: They have 400 Negroes at Work Intrenching round the Cape, several Mechanics employed in repairing their Garrisons, others making new Carriages for their Guns, which are, he says, as good as ever he saw. Their Fortress, at the Entrance of this Port, mounts 42 Thirty Two Pounders, another small Battery within that mounts 18 Eighteen Pounders, the Walls thereof slight and of no great Thickness, and lying under the Declivity of a Hill, so that a few Broadides from our Ships would choke up their Cannon with the Ruins of their Walls behind, which would do more Execution than our Shot. A Number of Ships of War may easily pass these two Forts, as the Distance is but short, by taking the Advantage of a fresh Sea Breeze, which comes in about Ten in the Morning, and at Times blows very hard. After these Dangers are past, a breast the Town, are 54 Eighteen Pounders to play against level with the Sea, in a Line at the Head of the Town, their Walls and Embrasures but slight. There is nothing more to obstruct, but the Inhabitants, which, including the Troops, when they mounted Guard on Christmas Eve, were 4000: They have amongst their Troops many Swiss, who, as they have told the above mentioned Captain, would willingly Exchange their Service for the English, their Pay being small. Cape Francois is a pleasant Town, but very Sickly, and mostly Foggy, owing to its being seated under the High Land: Their Buildings are Low, but Pleasant; it abounds in fresh Provisions, Roots and Greens; the Canes in common are 12 and 14 Feet long, and very Thick, Price of Sugar 30s. per Cent, Melasses, 18s. per English Hoghead, Rum at 6l. ditto, Indigo 10s. 6d. per Pound, Coffee 6d. per Pound. The Captain, as a Subject of Great-Britain, thought it his Duty to inform himself of the State of the French Affairs,

and made it his Duty to he here gives an Account of the Co-Places where there are Three principal vernal, who at the which a great Number of the best Slave tenants du Roi, next the Town Major: On the 28th of Dec had the whole Time with an Officer, on but when sent for Serjeant Major, who the 5-11. No Vessel, nor durst an tions whatever, exc their Town: The Prison, and kept on board. Capt. that it was very h own Vessel, and m with a few Refresh Reasons for it. Gu bour, hailing ever them to keep a go mongst them, for the Trees in a Wo Water, and Wood for them.

P. S. The Entr is somewhat danger vironed with an Iron forms the Channel thro' the Passage, Log Buoys, and Fla small Flags: On th one; farther South blue and white on Ships coming in. than 4 Fathom Wat

NEWBER. We hear from Sal of Robbers (undl whom they call the lately infested our committed several R Man; that having the Mountains, they broke open a Store of Goods: About (named Cumberland) Evidence; who de rob till they got a Bo the French, and pi but by the Care and their Fort has been and are now in Row caped. There are hoped they will be to their Country de

BO. Extract of a Letter News-S. "Col. Scott's same Dress of the C sign Brewer Commal Snow fell towards that Road before he him imagining the would have taken nefs of the Serjeant fore were obliged to Prisoners upon Exa Monsieur Beaucheb with 18 Canadians, milles, to the Num (opposite the life of Country.---That come with a Party Wood.---Upon wh Monsieur Beaucheb was agreed to pre Whereupon all the Stockings, Cakes coats, and the F When our Preparat a Deserter came to first at Halifax) being marched wit with a Certainty of before to reconnoi they reported) to Orders were not to fured us that he w would halt, and th him in the Night and 'twas immedi Men which Col. S gan our March at was ever march'd, Water: We got t but to our great M and by the Hurry a to the House where toon, which mak in vain to seek fur our Men, and in t we had scarce quit up their Yell, an England Men quick the whole facing to little Purpose. The Indians in Read, and anothe were hurt; the I to scalp them; bu



and made it his Business to enquire into every Thing of which he here gives an Account. They are Building some small Ports along the Coast, one at Porto Pais, and others at Places where there is a Convenience of Landing. There are Three principal Officers, in this Town, viz. the Governor, who at the Arrival of every Ship from Africa, of which a great Number come here annually, has the Choice of the best Slave on Board, as his Perquisite; the Lieutenant du Roi, next in Post to the Governor; next him, the Town Major. Several others hold Posts under them. On the 28th of December he was permitted to sail, having had the whole Time he was there a Detachment of Soldiers, with an Officer, on Board, and not permitted to go on Shore, but when sent for by the Governor, in Custody of the Sergeant Major, who would not even permit him to stop in the Streets. No Person nor Boat durst come on Board their Vessel, nor durst any of their People go out of it. All Nations whatever, except French, were imprisoned if found in their Town. The Captain of a Spanish Sloop was put in Prison, and kept there during Pleasure, for having Guns on board. Capt. Thibou complained to the Governor, that it was very hard to make him Prisoner on board his own Vessel, and not to suffer even a Boat to go on board with a few Refreshments; but was answered, that he had Reasons for it. Guard Boats row all Night round the Harbour, hailing every Ship they pass by, and calling out to them to keep a good Watch, in order to prevent Fires amongst them, for the Vessels lie as close to each other as the Trees in a Wood. He was supplied with some Bread, Water, and Wood by the Governor, who took nothing for them.

P. S. The Entrance into this Harbour, or rather Bafon, is somewhat dangerous; the Easternmost Part of it is environed with an Iron bound Reef, which, with the Cape, forms the Channel; in which, on the Cape side, and when thro' the Passage, are several Banks; on these they have Log Buoys, and Flag Staffs fixed thereon for the hoisting of small Flags: On the first, on the Starboard Hand, is a red one; farther Southerly are Banks on which they have both blue and white ones continually flying as Marks for their Ships coming in. They had in going in 5, and not less than 4 Fathom Water.

NEW BERN, in North-Carolina, February 13.

We hear from Salisbury, in Rowan County, that a Gang of Robbers (under the Command of one William Owen, whom they call their Captain) being six in Number, have lately infested our Frontier Settlements, where they have committed several Robberies, and barbarously murdered one Man; that having fortified themselves in a strong Place in the Mountains, they carried off two Negroes from Virginia, broke open a Store there, and stole a considerable Quantity of Goods: About a Fortnight ago one of their Gang (named Cumberland) surrendered himself, and turn'd King's Evidence; who declares, their Design was to plunder and rob till they got a Booty; with which they were to go off to the French, and pilot them into our Back Settlements; but by the Care and Vigilance of our Frontier Inhabitants, their Fort has been reduced to Ashes, their Wives taken, and are now in Rowan Goal, and themselves narrowly escaped. There are 40 Horsemen now after them, and 'tis hoped they will be suppressed and punished, as such Enemies to their Country deserve.

BOSTON, March 1.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Fort Cumberland, in Nova-Scotia, dated February 6, 1756.

Col. Scott having fitted out a Party of Men in the same Drefs of the Canadians and Indians, which Party English Brewer Commanded, being 30---They set out after a Snow fell towards Monrocook, and had not gone far in that Road before he met with three Acadians, who came to him imagining them to be one of their own Parties, and would have taken six more immediately, but by the Eagerness of the Sergeant who fired, discovered the Wolf; therefore were obliged to return without other Success.---These Prisoners upon Examination acquainted Col. Scott, that Monsieur Beauchere, Mon. Deber Ville and 15 Regulars, with 18 Canadians, and about 300 Indians, with their Families, to the Number of 1000, were assembled at Shediac (opposite the Isle of St John) to live upon the Cattle of the Country.---That Monsieur Beauchere was preparing to come with a Party to fall upon our People when getting their Wood.---Upon which Col. Scott propos'd going to visit Monsieur Beauchere; and by a Council that he call'd, it was agreed to prepare 500 Men for this Undertaking: Whereupon all the Taylors were employed in making Indian Stockings, Cuffs for their Firelocks, Mittens and Waistcoats, and the French Prisoners in making Moccasins. When our Preparations were about two Thirds compleated, a Defter came to us (a German who had been one of the first at Halifax) who acquainted us of M. Beauchere's being marched with about 130 Indians, and that he came with a Certainty of Success, as he had sent a Party 10 Days before to reconnoitre, who had it in their Power alone (as they reported) to have kill'd 50 of our Men; but their Orders were not to discover themselves. The Defter assured us that he knew the very Place where M. Beauchere would halt, and that he would lead a Party directly upon him in the Night.---This to us all was welcome News; and 'twas immediately resolv'd upon to set out with 350 Men which Col. Scott himself went to command. We began our March at 11 o'Clock, and thro' as bad a Road as was ever march'd, being half Leg deep all the Way in Snow Water: We got to the with'd for Place just before Dawn, but to our great Mortification there were no Enemy there; and by the Hurry and Eagerness of our Front, who first came to the House where we imagin'd they were, and fir'd a Platoon, which making an Alarm, we concluded it would be in vain to seek further. We made Fire there and refreshed our Men, and in two Hours set out upon our Return; but we had scarce quit the Woods with our Rear when they set up their Yell, and gave us a Fire, which our brave New-England Men quickly return'd, and answered their Cry; and the whole facing about pursued them into the Woods, but to little Purpose.

The Indians in their first Discharge kill'd poor Sergeant Read, and another of Warburton's, which were all that were hurt; the Indians upon seeing them fall, endeavour'd to scalp them; but the Rear which consisted of two New-

England Officers, and about 15 of their Men, kept three off until more came. Several of our People followed the Enemy into the Woods, but it began to blow and snow extremely hard, and our Men fatigued with the Night's March, we call'd back our People and return'd. Those that followed the Indians and French into the Woods, assured us, that they found the Blood in two or three Places of kill'd or wounded Men, and brought off with them 8 or 10 Pair of Snow Shoes, with a Pistol and other Trifles: Upon our going off the second Time, they came and fired upon our Rear (who kill'd one Indian) without hurting a Man of ours.---This Defter is a most knowing clever Fellow; he has been a Sort of Prime Minister to the Priests Le Luthier and Pere Jemin, in their Indian Affairs, which he knows thoroughly, and all the Country: He says, that the St. John's Indians now have the Small-pox, having lately lost 15 by it, that the Penobscots brought it amongst them, which Tribe is now almost reduced to nothing, having lost 160 last Summer and this Winter. The Peasants that remain in the Country are in the greatest Misery, living in the Woods, and must soon surrender or starve, if they cannot get off to the Island of St. John, which is their Design, that being the Reason of Mons. Beauchere making Shediac his Quarters on Account of the Contiguity of that River with St. John.---

March 15. This Morning arrived here in Three Days from Halifax, General WINSLOW.

We have an Account from several Towns to the Eastward, that last Thursday, between 3 and 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, there was a small Shock of an Earthquake sensibly felt by a Number of Persons in each Place.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

Extract of a Letter from the Head Quarters on Delaware, dated February 24.

"We arrived here in good Health the 13th Instant, and have posted our Men along the Frontiers for near eighty Miles in Length. Since we came here the Indians have been very quiet, none having appeared even on t'other Side the River: Our Men have been over three Times; the last Time they burnt their Wigwams, but found no Indians. Every Thing here has a dreary Appearance; the Place is environed with almost inaccessible Mountains, the Farms on the River Side quite abandoned, their Houses and Barns mostly burnt; and the People in general gone over to the Jersey Side. Notwithstanding we are come here for the Protection of the Place, and tho' the Inhabitants are sensible their Poultry, &c. would be either destroyed by the Indians, or otherwise lost, they are so ungrateful, that knowing we want such Necessaries, they impose almost double the Price we can buy them for in New-York Markets."

Capt. Goodwin, in 35 Days from the Bay of Honduras, informs us, That about two Weeks before he sail'd, Capt. Manchester, in a Brig belonging to Rhode-Island, was lost at the East End of Rattan, and that the chiefest Part of her Cargo, and all the Crew were saved.

George Christopher, late Master of the Brig Charming Polly, which arrived here a few Days before Capt. Goodwin from the Bay, under the Command of R. Winter, had the Misfortune to lose his Life at that Place in the following Manner:---Himself and another New-York Captain, having challenged a Bayman at a Rowing-Match, were accordingly on the Day appointed seated in each of their Skiffs, ready to start, when Capt. Fairley, who was pitch'd upon to fire the starting Gun, not taking her to be loaded with shot, did notwithstanding very imprudently level her at the Boat where the two New-York Captains were; and discharging it immediately on the Word Fire, between 15 and 20 Swan Shot enter'd into the Heart of Christopher's Breast, who falling back presently appear'd in a Gore of Blood, and never motioned afterwards. Fairley directly surrendered himself to the Persons present, saying, that he had rashly killed the most intimate Friend he ever had; and there being now a Court of Judicature held in the Bay, by the Appointment of Governor Knowles, it is beyond Doubt he will be acquitted, and the Affair be brought in Accidental.

By a Gentleman that arrived here since our last, from Goshen, we have the following Intelligence, viz. That on the 26th of February, Gilbert Bradner, having Occasion to go to his Plantation, four Miles from that Place, to clean Flax, upon his Arrival, as he stood at the Door of his House (waiting for a Man that promised to meet him there) he espied two Indians standing at one of his Barracks; but as they did not see him, he went into the House, brought out his Gun, and having chose a good Station, he spoke to one of the Indians, named Harry Orrey, whom he knew very well; but they being shy of each other, and the Indians seeing Bradner prepared for them, they thought it prudent to betake themselves to a Swamp that lay contiguous, keeping the Barrack at the same Time, between them and him; and Bradner suspecting there was more of them in the Swamp, made the best of his Way also.

The next Day, Morgan Owen and another Man, went to a Plantation three Miles out of Goshen, to clean Wheat; and some short Time after they reach'd the Place, Owen went to catch a Horse, that he might feed him at the Place where they were working; but he had not been long gone, before his Companion heard two Guns discharged, when he directly seized his Piece, and looking round, saw three Indians approaching him, the Foremost of which was attack'd by his Dog, who puzzled him to such a Degree, that he at Length was obliged to shoot him; so that the whole three Indians had then discharged their Pieces, the two first having, as it was supposed, fired theirs by Way of a Decoy. The white Man

immediately took to his Heels, and had nigh been taken Prisoner, having, in his Flight, fell two or three Times; and the Indians continuing the Pursuit, he at Length turn'd about, presented his Piece, and told the Indians, the first that approached him, should die (neither of them having yet loaded their Pieces) which intimidated them to such a Degree, that he soon got out of their Sight, and hid himself in a Meadow behind a Log. The Indians came nigh the Place where he lay, and rested themselves on a Fence, but soon steer'd another Way. A short Time after they disappeared, several Shot was heard, by which he suspected his Companion Morgan Owen, had fell into their Hands, which proved too true, as he was afterwards found in the Woods, shot in three different Places, and scalped in a very inhuman Manner.

This Gentleman says farther, That in his Way hither, on Wednesday last, he stop'd at Col. Ellison's who had that Day received a Letter from Major Cadwallader Golden, junr. informing him, That he had just heard, some of our People had killed an Indian Fellow, named Isaac, and his Squaw, that they found at the House of one George Stevens; that they were greatly exasperated with the Indians, vow'd Vengeance against all their Colour, were actually gone to destroy some Wigwams where the above mentioned Harry Orrey had lately been seen, and that many Guns were heard soon after they set out.

March 27. Tuesday last Capt. Crannell, arrived here in Ten Weeks from Cadiz, and informs us, that no English Vessels had arrived there for some Time before he sail'd; that the Damage done there by the Earthquake, (by which Lisbon was destroy'd) was very considerable, not above 300 People having lost their Lives, and those only without the Gates, they having fled to escape the Danger, were drowned by the sudden and unexpected Flux of the Tide; that a few Days before his Departure, they received Advice there, that a smart Shock had been felt at Seville, by which about 20 Houses were swallowed up. In Capt. Crannell are come Passengers, the Captains Masterson, Byvank and Strange of this Port, who were taken on their Passage from hence for the Bay, about 18, or 20 Months ago, by the Spaniards, who, after confining them in Goal for some Time, sent them to Old Spain.

The Ferry Boat that sunk in our Bay, on Thursday the 11th Instant, was found about one Mile up the North-River, the Sunday following, with one of the drowned Men, named Fling, two Horses, (the other having swam to Bedlow's Island) two Saddles, two Pair of Saddle-Bags, and some Cloaths belonging to the Battoe Men, in her. The Strangers, that were drown'd, whose Names we could not obtain last Week, were John Miller and William Miller, Cousins, both of Setacut, on Long-Island; and William Lawrence, Shipwright, of Raway, New-Jersey.

ANNAPOLIS, April 1.

On Friday last, a Writ of Election was sent down to the Sheriff of Charles County, to elect a Representative in the room of Mr. Henry Moore, who, with his Family, has removed into Virginia.

Last Monday Evening, from VIII till past X, we had a pretty deal of Lightning from the East, when there was not the least Cloud to be seen in all the Horizon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Sloop Newport, Nicholas Price, from Virginia; Snow Nancy, James Reith, from Barbados.

Cleared for Departure, Sloop Elizabeth, Edmund Rutland, for Virginia; Schooner Sea-Flower, N. Bowers, for Boston.

JOSHUA DORSEY,

THOUGH he has left off Public House-Keeping, hereby acquaints the PUBLIC, That he still keeps the FERRY as usual, on each Side of Patuxent RIVER, and that he, nevertheless, will ENTERTAIN Gentlemen Travellers, or Others, as PRIVATE LODGERS, in the best Manner.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Josias Wilson, in Prince-George's County, taken up as Strays, viz.

A small grey Mare, with a Bob Tail, branded on the near Buttock with a G.

And, a Bay Horse about 12 Hands high, has a Blaze down his Face, his two Feet white on the near Side, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with M, and a Figure of 4 on the Top of it.

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

St. CHRIS.



St. CHRISTOPHER'S, January 30.

Capt. Fellingham, in the Trial Sloop of War, has sent to here one large Bermuda Sloop loaded with Sugar, Melasses, Cocoa and Coffee; and two Schooners deeply loaded with the same Commodities; and one Schooner with Beef, Butter, Mackerel and dry Goods; all which were taken to the Southward of St. Kitt's the 28th and 29th Instant. The Trial sails again To-Morrow, on a Cruise.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

In a Letter from Juniata, in Cumberland County, dated the 24th of last Month, there is Advice, that Captain Patterson being out with a Scouting Party, in order to scour the Woods as far as Shamokin, on the 20th of that Month fell in with some Indians at Middle-Creek, one of which they killed and scalped, put the rest to Flight, and took three of their Horses: That one of Captain Patterson's Men was wounded: That the Woods from Juniata to Shamokin, are full of Indians, seeking for Plunder and Scalps: That they found many Houses burnt, and some burning; and that it was feared but few in a short Time would be standing, and that all the Grain would be destroyed.

We hear from Berks County, that on Saturday Evening last the House and Barn of Barnabas Sittle, and the Mill of Peter Conrad, were burnt down, and the Wife of Balfar Neyfong killed, and his Son, a Child of eight Years old, taken Captive, by three Indians; and that next Morning Sittle's Servant informed Captain Morgan of the Mischief done at his Master's Plantation, whereupon he, with seven of his Men, immediately went in Search of the Enemy, but did not meet with any: And that on his Return he overtook one David Howell in his Way to the Fort, who informed him, that three Indians had fired five times at him, and the last time shot him through his Arm.

We hear further, from the same County, that six of the Regulars quartered at Reading have deserted, and that two, who some time since deserted from Easton, and were taken and put into Reading Goal, made their Escape last Week over the Prison Wall.

The following Account of Mischief done by the Indians at the Plantation of Philip Buffart, in Northampton County, on the other Side of the Blue Mountains, between Fort Norris and Fort Hamilton, was sent in a Letter from Mr. J. Matthew Otto to a Gentleman at Bethlehem, dated March 5. viz. That on the first Instant one Muhlbach, who was breaking Flax there, was shot through the Body, and the Wound thought to be mortal: That a Boy of George Minier's was standing at the Door, and received a Shot in the Breast, upon which he went into the House to get his Gun, and as he was cocking it fell down dead: That then Buffart's Son ran out of the House, when he was shot in several Places, and died soon after: That Buffart himself, and an Indian, fired at one another, when he was wounded in the Arm, and the Indian shot in the Back, who ran off, making an howling Noise: And that some of Buffart's Neighbours, who came to his Assistance, heard a Groaning at a Distance, thought to be that of two wounded Indians; that they saw five Indians; and that in the Beginning there were eight of them seen.

#### TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

(For the Benefit of the Under-Writers on the Sloop Hester and Cargo, lately cast away near the Capes of Virginia) on Friday the Ninth Day of April, at the Warehouse on the Dock, near Mr. Middleton's,

2 THE Sails, Rigging, Anchors, and Cables, of the said Sloop: Also good West-India Rum, Candles, Soap, &c. for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange.

The Sale to begin at III o'Clock in the Afternoon.

March 23, 1756

RAN away from the Baltimore Iron-Works, on Patapsco, in Maryland, on Saturday Night last, an Irish Servant Man, named Thomas Ivory, he is about 27 Years of Age, pretends to be a Marble-Cutter by Trade, was imported about two Years ago into Patapsco River, is about five Feet six Inches high, slender and smooth fac'd, has sandy Hair, and speaks pretty much on the Brogue. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a red Worsted Cap, old brown Coat, Cotton Jacket and Breeches cimm'd with Leather Buttons, two Osnabrigs Shirts, coarse Country Shoes and Stockings.

2 He has stolen an Indenture, with a Discharge on it, belonging to one James Moore, who was born in the Jerseys, and no Doubt will endeavour to pass by it.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, if taken 20 Miles from home; Forty Shillings, if taken 40 Miles from home; Three Pounds, if taken at a greater Distance; if taken out of the Province; Three Pistoles; and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

RICHARD CROXALL.

THERE is in the Possession of Henry Boone, in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray, a White Mare, about thirteen Hands high, branded on the off Buttock with a Heart; and had on a small Bell.

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

IN the Hands of John Pearson, at Col. Tasker's Plantation, in Prince-George's County, a beautiful Black Horse, full 15 Hands high, and will Cover Mares this Season, at Four Guineas a Leap and Trial. Good Care will be taken of the Mares. The Dam of this Horse, was bred by the Duke of Somerset, and Got by THE HAMPTON-COURT CHILDERS. His Sire, was my Lord Portmore's CRAB, Sire of OROONOKO, SLOE, BLACK AND ALL-BLACK, and many other STALLIONS now in great Repute.

3 LENT in Town, but to whom forgot, the following Books, viz.

Broughton on Husbandry and Trade, 1st Vol. Gulliver's Travels; 2d Vol. of Dean Swift's Miscellanies, 4to. History of Lewis 14th, 1st Vol. Voltaire's Letters concerning the English Nation; Tale of a Tub; 1st, 7th, and 9th Vols. of Rolin's Ancient History; Guardian, 3 Vols. Spectator, 2 Vols. and Kennett's Roman Antiquities.

The Borrowers, or present Possessors of 'em, by returning of them, will greatly oblige the Owner.

JOHN BENNETT.

3 N. B. My Name (if not eras'd) is, either in the Title-Page, or on the preceding Leaf.

#### TO BE SOLD,

3 A TRACT of choice Land, lying on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, called Thompson's Adventure, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining to John Baldwin Adamson's.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire of John Thompson in Annapolis, and know further.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at Joppa, a-cro's GUN-POWDER-RIVER, is now kept by the Subscriber, who has a good Boat and Hands for the Purpose; and a constant Attendance is given.

3 ISAAC RISTEAU.

WHEREAS it has been reported, by some ill-disposed Person, with a Design of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am still living at Broad-Creek, on Kent-Island, and keep Ferry as usual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and skilful Hands, and kind Usage, from

4

Their humble Servant,

DANIEL MECONKIN.

Marlborough, February 16, 1756.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, near the Wood-Yard, in the Night of Sunday the 8th Instant, a Roan Mare about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and other Places with an H, has a Blaze Face and two Lumps on the Ridge of her Back, she is heavy with Foal. It is supposed she was stolen by a Runaway who was at the Plantation about Midnight and enquired the Way to St. Mary's County, he was a tall middle-aged Fellow, had a Felt Hat and Worsted Cap, an Osnabrigs Shirt, brown Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and blue Leggings.

Also on Saturday the 14th, was stolen from the same Plantation, a black Mare about 13½ Hands high, branded IG on the near Buttock, E on the near Shoulder, and a Heart on the near Side of her Neck, she is likewise with Foal; there is a poor little tired One left: A few Hours after she was stolen, a tall Mulatto Fellow was seen riding her by Mr. Ignatius Digges's, towards Marlborough; he had on her a Bag and Wallet full of something that had the Appearance of Goods, and it is supposed has broke some Store on Patowmack, and is making off with the Goods.

Any Person that will bring either of the said Mares to the Subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, and Thirty Shillings more for each of the Fellows, if either of them can be taken and convict.

7 J. HEPBURN.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called Clean Drinking, lying in Frederick County, on Rock-Creek, within six Miles of the Warehouse at George-Town, the said Moiety contains 62½ Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling House, and two Tobacco Houses, also a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber, living near lower Cedar-Point, in Charles County.

ARTHUR LEE.

Oxford, February 9, 1756.

To be SOLD, at Oxford, on reasonable Terms, for Bills, Current Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and short Credit,

THE Stock in Trade of Richard Gildart, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpool, Merchants. All Persons inclin'd to purchase are desired soon to apply to the Subscriber, who intends for England early in the next Summer, and gives this public Notice to all those who have any Demands on the said Company, or himself, or are in Arrears to either, that they may come and settle their respective Accounts, and avoid further Trouble to themselves, and

THOMAS BRERETON.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magoby River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

#### TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper-Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land,

Rover's Content,	466	
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife,	78	Acres.
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince George's County, within five Miles of Bladensburg, ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Couper,	113	
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	Acres.
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladensburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 450 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, living on Ackokick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

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

The following is  
Deliverance of  
WILLIAM FL  
Captain Jacob

A FE was Ind cluc cor but not finding Courfe to flee, Confusion; yet and endeavoured seem'd in as bad ful was this Night With what Flood No Friend to rel to shelter myself ther, My Husband myself a wretch every Moment of or torn to Piece either heard, or ed, the hideous Panthers, which Yet I was not so incapable of Refl a just, a mercifu saw my Miseries, on myself by any ing to save my I such.

However after came to a little H found myself still fired, for I could by the Light of v Posture I left the Precipitation as I till Day, during May, which I co fore directed my Corn-Field, near The Joy however layed by hearing port of five Gun: jaws of Death, Fodder, and hid when I left this I nine Miles to a I every Thing ab concluding there I ascended a Hill I imagined I shou tlements, or at l that Way; but w so many Houses i the whole Provin flew so thick tha me to that Degr guishing any Th Let any one figu of my Condition alleviate my Gri was all I now er soon after I was I soon after le not where, whe consumed to Ash newly killed, by could not be far in which to see could find none these inhuman dead, and as I stretched myself been long in tha go off, by which advancing town in which I had



THE  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**  
*Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.*

THURSDAY, April 8, 1756.

*The following is a true Account of the surprizing Deliverance of ELIZABETH FLEMING, (Wife of WILLIAM FLEMING) who was taken Captive by Captain Jacob, as promised in our last.*

**A** FEW Minutes after my Husband was gone from the Fire, finding the Indians took no Notice of it, I concluded they were still asleep, and according to my Promise followed him, but not finding him at the Spring, knew not which Course to steer, which threw me in the utmost Confusion; yet I resolved to make my Escape, and endeavoured for that Purpose; but really I seem'd in as bad a Situation as ever. How dreadful was this Night to me, an unhappy Wanderer! With what Floods of Tears did I pass the Time? No Friend to relieve me, no Habitation in which to shelter myself from the Inclemency of the Weather. My Husband gone I knew not where, and myself a wretched forlorn Wanderer, in Danger every Moment of falling a Prey to savage Fury, or torn to Pieces by ravenous wild Beasts. I either heard, or my frighted Imagination suggested, the hideous Roaring of Wolves, Bears and Panthers, which terrified me almost to Death: Yet I was not so lost and overwhelmed as to be incapable of Reflection; I remembered there was a just, a merciful and an Almighty Power, who saw my Miseries, and knew I had not brought it on myself by any Imprudence, unless endeavouring to save my Life by Flight might be termed such.

However after I had wandered some Time, I came to a little Hill, which when I had ascended, found myself still nearer my Enemies than I desired, for I could plainly perceive the Fire blaze, by the Light of which I saw them lie in the same Posture I left them. I made off with as much Precipitation as I could, and continued wandering till Day, during which Time I fell over a dead Man, which I concluded to be *Hicks*, and therefore directed my Course accordingly for our own Corn-Field, near the Remains of our House. The Joy however I conceived at this was soon allayed by hearing two Indian Halloos, and the Report of five Guns. Fancying myself now in the Jaws of Death, I made directly to some Heaps of Fodder, and hid myself, and lay there some Time; when I left this I directed my Course along a Path nine Miles to a Fort, but found it deserted, and every Thing about it in the greatest Disorder; concluding there was little Shelter to be had here, I ascended a Hill hard by, from the Top of which I imagined I should be able to discover some Settlements, or at least some Road that might lead that Way; but when I began to look about, I saw so many Houses in a Blaze that I almost concluded the whole Province was in Flames. The Smoke flew so thick that it darkened the very Air about me to that Degree, as to prevent me from distinguishing any Thing at a Distance from the Fires. Let any one figure to themselves the Melancholly of my Condition; no Husband to relieve me, or alleviate my Grief! Yet how light, how trifling was all I now endured, to those Handships which soon after I was obliged to bear.

I soon after left the Hill, and was going I knew not where, when I came up to a House almost consumed to Ashes, and saw near it several Cows newly killed, by which I concluded the Enemy could not be far off; I ran to look for some Place in which to secure myself from their Fury, but could find none: I perceived one of the Cows these inhuman Butchers had shot was not quite dead, and as she lay almost close to a Fence, stretched myself down behind her; but had not been long in that Posture before I heard two Guns go off, by which I apprehended the Enemy were advancing towards me, and consequently the Place in which I had now taken Refuge, could not be

very safe: So I crept to a Thicket, where I laid till Half an Hour past Sun-down, when hearing all quiet round me, removed to an Oven, belonging to Robert McConnell, and after some Difficulty got into it, and rested about an Hour; but being terrified with frightful Thoughts and not being able to reconcile myself to it longer, left it, with an Intention to go to the Top of another Hill. Before I got quite up, I happened unawares almost on a Fire, by the Side of which lay two Indians, with white Match-coats: The Sight almost frightened me to Death, but I had no other Shift than to run behind a Tree, where I stood trembling for near Half an Hour. As I had no Notion of being so near Ruin, I advanced carelessly on, and made so much Noise among the Leaves and Shrubs as I then apprehended awakened these Blood-hounds, who immediately started up, took up their Guns, then listened: I now resigned myself to the Will of Providence, thinking my Miseries near at an End, but all on a sudden they returned to their Fire making a loud Laugh; by this I found my Glass was not yet run. This Conduct at first appeared truly surprizing, for though indeed I now stood behind a Tree, I was almost sure they had seen me. Whilst I was thus conjecturing the Reason of this miraculous Preservation, I heard two or three Hogs grunt and stir among the Leaves (which my Fright had not suffered me before to observe) between whom and the Enemy I was behind a Tree, I concluded that it had been by the Noise made by them they had been awakened. How wonderful, how mysterious are the Ways of Heaven? By what unseen, unguessed at Means, are frequently the greatest Deliverances brought about!

Being thus surprizingly saved, I tarried behind the Tree till I judged the Enemy had got to sleep, and then made the best of my Way, blessing GOD for his remarkable Deliverance, and wandered through the Woods till Day-break.

When it got pretty clear, I perceived a large Mountain, which I conjectured to be that between the Great and Little-Cove, and by the Idea I then formed of the Country and my own Situation, imagined going over it would be the nighest Way to the inhabited Parts. As the Road was very bad, and the Mountain at a considerable Distance, it cost me great Difficulty to reach it; and before I got to the Top, found myself so feeble, and my Spirits so much sunk, that I was unable to proceed any further: So I laid down, whilst a cold Sweat poured off me, and I suffered all the Agonies of Mind, a Person in my Condition (being with Child) could undergo. I continued thus for Half an Hour, when, being a little revived, I reflected that I must either endeavour to move farther, or inevitably perish: I attempted again to climb up, but my Feet being all in Blisters, and the Mountain so inaccessible, that before I had got a Musket-shot up, I was necessitated to rest again: And thus I continued resting and crawling for about three Hours till at length I attained the Summit; when I found myself so much spent with Fatigue and want of Food, that I was obliged to throw myself flat on my Face, and in that Posture laid for near an Hour. When I raised myself up I espied some Chestnut-Husks, and was in hopes of finding amongst them some Chestnuts; but found that Squirrels or other Vermin had deprived me of that Satisfaction. I then looked around me in order to discover some Place that was inhabited, but the Sky was so darkened with Smoke, that I could only distinguish two Houses in Flames. It is impossible to describe the Horror of my Condition in this Place, which was augmented by my not knowing (even if I was able) which Side to turn to: Every Place I could lay my Eyes on, seemed to be filled with Desolation and Ruin. A Train of melancholic Reflections rushed on my Mind: I was even weary

of Life, and could have wished my Being at an End: Yea I had nigh loaded the Day of my Birth with as many Imprecations as Job: And asked, Why was I reserved for so much Misery? It would, indeed, have been utterly impossible for me to have long survived, weakened as I was by hard Living and the immense Fatigue I underwent, had not the Almighty Being, who when we think him farthest off, is often nearest to us with his Aid, snatched my almost sinking Soul from the Miseries in which I had long been plunged, and graciously encouraged me to hope Deliverance in his own good Time.

Having thus given Vent to my Grief, by Tears and Reflection, I thought on returning whence I came; which I did in the best Manner I could: But before I had got two Miles, was overtaken by a Horse, who came after me full-Speed, with his Bridle-Head and a Bell on, and seemed to be very much frightened: I used my best Endeavours to stop and catch him, for I thought if I could once get on Horse-back, I should be able to make much greater Speed in my future Searches: But he soon made his Way from me, and as I was not in a Condition to follow him, was obliged to drop all Thoughts of that Nature. Whilst I was thus engaged, I was alarmed by an Indian Halloo, by which I judged the Owner of the Horse had fell a Prey to these Blood-thirsty Wretches, and consequently they could not be far from me: I was now at my Wits-End to find a Place of Shelter, being afraid even to look about me lest I might see them at my Back: I hastened on with my crawling Speed, till I came to a large Gum Tree, into which I crept, tho' with much Difficulty: It was well however I got in at any Rate, for I heard the Feet of two Indians, and saw them pass pretty near me; they were too intent in Pursuit of the Horse to look much about, which if they had, I should unavoidably have been discovered; but as Providence ordered it I was safe, judged it best to lie here a considerable Time that so the Enemy might get a good Way off. Whilst I laid here, I heard the Report of two Guns, which was accompanied with a terrible Shriek. Every Moment of my Time now seemed precious, and I thought so much of it as was spent in any one Place, save the mere Necessity of saving myself from Danger, lost; so I got myself out, and wandered better than a Mile through a great Thicket till I came to a small Path, which I gladly pursued, but unfortunately went the wrong Way in it, which I was not sensible of till I had gone about a Mile and a Half, when I found the Path end in the Woods. Now again I was put to a Nonplus, and burst into Tears at my Disappointment. To wander again in the Wilderness seemed certain Death, and to return the same long Way I came, afforded a Prospect little better; yet maimed as I was, I think I could have cheerfully gone many Miles, if I had done it on my Knees, to have met with my Husband, or any one in a Condition to relieve me: But I was now forlorn in the Wilderness, and had no other Comfort than to sit down on the cold Earth, indulge my usual melancholic Reflections, and bathe my bleeding Feet with my Tears. This being done, I tore off a few of the remaining Rags (for the Bushes had nigh deprived me of most of them) that my merciless Ravagers thought not worth taking from me, and with the Hem of my tattered Petticoat (for Gown I had none) tied them round my Feet, and returned the same Way, and continued my Course till I got to a Corn-Field, where I found three Ears of Corn; I saw several Stacks of Fodder, but was afraid to take up my Lodging in them, lest when the Indians came that Way they might set Fire to them; for they seem'd to make it a Rule from their first setting out to destroy every Thing of Value they met with: So I took two or three Arm-fulls, carried it to a good



good Distance, and laid it by a Fence, and so crept amongst it, conjecturing they would not, if they saw it, think it worth their while to set Fire to so small a Heap; and in this was my Lodging three Days and three Nights, not daring to stir much out all that Time, as I repeatedly heard the Report of Guns and Indian Halloos: But indeed, if I had not been prevented through Fear, I was now so spent and fatigued, that I found it absolutely necessary to cease rambling till I got recruited; though alas! I had but a poor Prospect of this, for I was almost famished to Death, having had nothing to live upon but the three Bars of Indian Corn aforesaid, and as I knew not when or where to get more, was obliged as it were to count the Grains I eat.

On the Third Night of my being in this lonely Lodging, I heard a Cock crow and a Dog bark, and next Morning made towards the Place I heard them at; but after I had got the Length of the Field, saw three Trees which appeared to be newly set on Fire; so I laid down about an Hour by the Fence, in which Time I heard three Guns go off about a Mile from me: However hearing no more Noise, I made towards a House, which appeared, on my nearer Approach, to be a Stable, all the Houses being burnt: This Place I found afterwards belonged to one Donaldson: I here found some Fowls, and attempted to catch one of them, but they were too nimble for me; then I went into the Garden, where I made a very plentiful Meal of green Keal and Parsley: I then went to the Spring and drank about three Pints of Water (not having seen any for several Days before); I then crept into the Oven (which was left standing by the Savages) and slept pretty soundly till Midnight, at which Time I awoke, and hearing a Cock crow, made to the Stable, and caught one, and dressed it by some burning Logs of the Dwelling-House. But alas! the very Smell of the Fowl so overcame me, that I was ready to faint several Times ere it was ready; so I put it whole into my Handkerchief, and returned to the Oven, where I slept till Day, when I got out and went again in Search of inhabited Houses. After I had got about Half a Mile, I heard a Man whistle, which at first I took to be a white Man's Whistle, but upon listening more attentive, had Reason to believe it an Indian Decoy; so I hasted back to my Lodging, and had not been in it long before I heard the Noise of Horses, and the Voices of several white Men, which made me look out, and seeing one pass by at some Distance, I cried out to him for God's Sake to pity my distressed Condition, and take me under his Protection. The good Man being startled at my sudden Appearance, and the strange Figure I cut (being entirely in Rags, and as black as any Chimney-sweep) presented his Gun, and if it had not mis'd Fire, he would certainly have deprived me of that wretched Life I had gone through so many Difficulties to preserve; another of the Company perceiving it, cried out, 'Hold, hold, she is a white Woman by her Voice.' Soon after they all came up to me, and I found them to be a Party of ten Men, separated from a Marsh Creek great Company of three Hundred. One of them (Mr. Dickey) was so kind as to take me up behind him on his Horse, and after tying me on with a Belt (for I was so weak as not to be able to sit) took me about three Miles to his House, where I got refreshed with warm Milk, and such Things as I was able to take, and this Morning was brought to this Place; but what is my Astonishment and Joy when here my Eyes are once more blessed with the Sight of my Husband!

By the KING,  
A P R O C L A M A T I O N,  
For a general F A S T.  
G E O R G E R.

WHEREAS the manifold Sins and Wickedness of these Kingdoms have most justly deserved heavy and severe Punishment from the Hand of Heaven; and the Almighty, out of his great Mercy, hath not only been our Defence in Times of Danger, but hath protected and preserved us from imminent Destruction: Especially at this Time, when some neighbouring Countries, in Alliance and Friendship with us, have been visited with a most dreadful and extensive Earthquake, which hath also, in some Degree, been felt in several Parts of our Dominions: And, whereas the present Situation of Public Affairs (as to the Issue of them) is of the highest Importance to the Peace and Safety of these Kingdoms, to our Commerce and Liberties, and above all to the most valuable Blessing of the Protestant Religion: We, from the deepest Sense of this our State and of the Miseries which our People would suffer if a like Visitation should be shewed forth upon these Kingdoms, and placing our whole Trust and Confidence in the Mercy of Almighty God, have resolved, that a general and public Fast be observed, that both we and our People may humble ourselves

before Almighty God, and in a most devout and solemn Manner send up our Prayers and Supplications to the Divine Majesty, to avert all those Judgments which we most justly have deserved, to continue his Mercies, and to perpetuate the Enjoyment of the Protestant Religion among us, and Safety and Prosperity to our Kingdoms and Dominions, and to implore his Protection and Blessing upon our Fleets and Armies; and We have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that such general and public Fast be observed throughout that Part of our Kingdom of Great-Britain, called England, the Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Friday, the sixth Day of February next ensuing.

And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, We have given Directions to our Arch-Bishops and Bishops of England to compose a Form of Prayer, suitable to this Occasion, to be used in all Churches, and other Places of Public Worship, and to take Care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective Dioceses. And We do strictly charge and command, That the said Public Fast be religiously observed by all Our loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of suffering such Punishment as We may justly inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect the Performance of so religious and necessary a Duty.

GIVEN at our Court, at St. James's, the 18th Day of December 1755, in the Twenty-Ninth Year of our Reign,

G O D save the K I N G.

HIS Majesty in Council, was this Day pleased to order, That a like Fast should be observed throughout His Kingdom of Ireland upon the said 6th Day of February next: And to that End His Majesty hath thought proper to direct his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to cause a Proclamation to be forthwith published in that Kingdom.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, March 26.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this Colony met at the Capitol in this City, and 87 Members of the House of Burgesses having taken the Oaths appointed, and subscribed the Test, the House waited on his Honour the Governor, in the Council Chamber, who directed them to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker; and, being returned, made Choice of John Robinson, Esq; who was Speaker to the former Assembly. Having received the Governor's Approbation of their Choice, Mr. Speaker, in the Name of the House, petitioned him, that they might enjoy their ancient Rights and Privileges, established either by Law or Custom; to which his Honour answered, *That it should be his special Care to maintain the House in the Enjoyment of all their just Rights and Privileges;* and then was pleased to make the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

THE Urgency of our present Situation, well known to you all, and the very near Approach of that Season which presses on you, the exerting every Effort for your own, and the common Safety and Welfare of all your Fellow Subjects on this Continent; determined me to have the Satisfaction of meeting an Assembly, from whom I have the highest Expectations, so soon as I could, with some Degree of that Ease, which I always wish to indulge them in, whose Duty leads them, when called upon, to so laborious a Task as the public Service.

Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

With great Pleasure I meet this new Assembly, both from the Readiness I have ever experienced in the Council, to assist me on all Occasions when his Majesty's Service, and the Affairs of this Dominion required their Advice, and from the Confidence wherewith I depend that you, Gentlemen, will be no less industriously animated in your Country's Cause now drawing to an important Crisis.

General Shirley, by Instructions from his Majesty some Time ago, held a Council of War at New-York, to regulate this Summer's Campaign; as a Basis for your Deliberations, I shall cause the Minutes of that Council of War to be laid before you, with several other Papers relating thereto: And in Consequence thereof, I recommend Secrecy in your Consultations on them, lest the necessary Confidence should become destructive, by letting our watchful and most inveterate Enemies into the Knowledge of our Purposes.

These Communications will inform you, Gentlemen, of the vigorous Resolutions for the common Good, that the Colonies to the Northward have generously and unanimously taken; and their Determination to raise their full Quota of Men and Money on this critical Juncture. I surely trust that there can be no need of prolix Exhortations to you to become emulous of an Example which at once includes every cogent Consideration of Zeal, and Duty to the best of Kings, your native Country, and your individual Preservation.

You may observe how intimately the Execution of these well concerted Measures, is connected

with your Concurrence, and readily furnishing the Supplies of Men and Money requisite on your Parts; and when you consider that the Operations of this Summer, if duly supported, may be decisive (or in a great Measure so) of the future Safety and Tranquility of this, and the British Colonies on this Continent; this I conceive to be the general Opinion.

I promise myself you will not hesitate one Moment to sustain, and encrease the Honour that this Colony has already gained in the present Affair, and to approve yourselves deserving of that large Share of his Majesty's paternal Care and Affection, which has sheltered and cherished in all our Occasions, by sufficiently making an immediate effectual Provision of Men and Money for the Expedition against the French Encroachments at Crown-Point, and on the Northern-Lakes.—As also that under the Direction of Governor Sharpe, to the Ohio, and for the Protection of our Frontiers. Your Supplies, Gentlemen, must be with all imaginable Dispatch, as the Time for taking the Field is very near.

The Monies disbursed from the last Vote of Assembly will be laid before you by the Treasurer and Committee, when you see proper to call for the Account.

I recommend to you the Arming of the Militia; and to have their Arms of one Bore, which are not so at present; if they should be called out on any Attack of the Enemy, great Inconveniencies may occur by having Guns of different Bores.

After you have seriously considered and determined on the above Affairs recommended to you, I desire to engage your Attention and Regard to a Number of People, upwards of Eleven Hundred, who have lately been sent here from Nova-Scotia, under the Name of French Neutrals: Governor Lawrence acquaints me, that his Majesty's Council, assisted by Admirals Boscawen and Moxson, advised him, as the most for his Majesty's Service, to divide these People among these different Colonies; I shall cause to be laid before you Governor Lawrence's Letter, and the different Receipts of these People when landed.

By Advice of his Majesty's Council they were received, and have been supported until this Time, from the Two Shillings per Hoghead Revenue; but, as that Fund is near exhausted, I must recommend it to you to provide for the future Disposition of these People, and to put them under such Regulations and Restrictions as may keep them in a due Submission to our Constitution, and from being burthensome to the different Parishes, and probably they may become useful Members of this Community.

Gentlemen, I recommend the Revival of the Laws, that if any are near expiring they may be renewed, if thought proper.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

Concord and Unanimity are the vital Springs of public Consultations, and from these the happiest Omens of attendant Success are to be drawn. I do, therefore, with all the Earnestness of an Heart devoted to the Service of our most excellent Sovereign, and the consummate Felicity of this his ancient Colony and Dominion, particularly recommend these great Essentials to you, and entreat you to justify the Prefaces of an happy Session, which I draw from the agreeable Appearance now before me.

Be assured, Gentlemen, that my fixed Attention shall never deviate from these Objects, and that, as I have hitherto done all in my Power, for the good of this Country, I shall cheerfully and with the greatest Pleasure join you in every Thing that may be for the Service of his Majesty, and this Dominion in particular, and of all the British Colonies in general.

On Saturday last, the Sloop Alice, Obadiah Ayer Master, belonging to New-London, but brought in here by Capt. Arbuthnot, taken off Hispaniola, carrying on an illicit Trade with the French; was condemned by a Court of Vice-Admiralty, together with her Cargo, consisting of 40 Hogheads of Sugar, 40 ditto of Melasses, and 400 lbs. of Indico.

The same Day came an Account, That the Snow Elizabeth, belonging to Havre de Grace, taken also by Capt. Arbuthnot, and on Board of whom he had put his Lieutenant and 12 Men, was lost coming into the Capes, on Friday Se'night, and the Lieutenant and all the People perished except two Englishmen, and one Frenchman, who staid by the Ship, and by that Means saved themselves, till Boats from the Eastern Shore came to their Relief; and it is hoped some Part of

the Cargo will be recovered, but did not bear.

The Seventh crossed Patowmack, Fort Cumberland Prisoner, they were 7 Men, 3 the Indians set were in it to make perish in the flames men escaped, that escaped was

P H I L  
Extract of a Letter  
berland Count

"Just now arrived to Capt. Crogan, relates as follows: last, being out of nest, he was seized Hickman, and arrived off to Killaten Days ago, with some Distance from of killing and scalp Number of Warriors does not amount to Twenty-six, under fore he left the Town more, followed them upon the Conocochee Return Home, to ley. He informs pawaw and Tarawa join the French and fall down upon the

[The above Brought has brought that there are belonging to this the Indians inter their Inhabitants old Prisoners from great Price, and Work.]

There is also com Craig, who was ta Indians, on the Ele Search of two Sons County, whole House He informs us, that Rope about his Neck travelling towards t Halloos, which was a went, and there he about their Necks: stripped quite naked, most Extent and tied a Blanket thrown ov all Night: That is Prisoners with their Northerly, all they (former believes) w on which they raised another; soon after them he belonged to not far off, and after That then another ready to receive the Shout, provided the the Ground with the came in Sight of Prisoners most unme most every Stroke about the Prisoner adopted him for his ting from the other they came to a Wat staid four Days, dur about the Strength o and what the English Party went off, as t Craig in the Custody And soon after Capt to them, staid with Capon in Virginia, then made him assist with, which when returned to the Cabl Hawes, and he m while he was with of them, often say, many Hundreds, an anese, Mingoes, T wacs, Coghnewaga into Pennsylvania Inhabitants, and t them as long as th

By Capt. Stiles f third of December t there, that threw bove Five Hundred

A N N  
Sunday Even Bryce, in the B Passage he met on the 20th of Maleby, from t in great Distress



the Cargo will be saved, as the Ship only bilged, but did not bear to Pieces.

The Seventh of this Instant about 30 Indians crossed Patowmack, on a Raft, 30 Miles below Fort Cumberland, and after taking a Woman Prisoner, they besieged a Stockaded Fort, in which were 7 Men, 3 Women, and 8 Children, which the Indians set Fire to, and obliged those that were in it to make the best of their Way out, or perish in the Flames. Two Men and three Women escaped, the rest perished; one of the Men that escaped was wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Shirley, in Cumberland County, dated March 20, 1756.

"Just now arrived here John Baker, a Servant to Capt. Crogan, who brings an Indian Scalp, and relates as follows: That about the 27th of January last, being out of Sight of the Fort, upon some Business, he was seized by an Indian, a Son of John Hickman, and another Indian coming up, he was carried off to Kittatinin, where he remained till about ten Days ago, when being ordered out with an Indian some Distance from the Town, he took an Opportunity of killing and scalping him, and made his Escape. The Number of Warriors in that Town, by his Account, does not amount to a Hundred, of which a Party of Twenty-six, under Shingas, set off sixteen Days before he left the Town; and Jacobs, with sixteen Men more, followed them four Days after, in order to fall upon the Conococheague Settlements, and, in their Return Home, to annoy the Forts Littleton and Shirley. He informs us, that a great Body of the Chippewas and Tawaw Indians were daily expected to join the French at Fort du Quesne, and from thence fall down upon the English Colonies."

[The above Baker is since come to Town, and has brought the Scalp with him. He informs that there are above a Hundred young People, belonging to this Province, at Kittatinin, whom the Indians intend to keep, in order to increase their Inhabitants: And that the French buy their old Prisoners from them, for which they give a great Price, and employ them in their servile Work.]

There is also come to Town, since our last, one John Craig, who was taken and carried off by five Delaware Indians, on the Eleventh of February last, as he was in Search of two Sons of the Widow Coxe, of Cumberland County, whose House was burnt on that Day by the Indians. He informs us, that they immediately stripped him, tied a Rope about his Neck, and drove him before them: That on travelling towards the Cove Mountains they gave the War Hallow, which was answered by two Indians, to whom they went, and there he saw the Widow Coxe's Sons with Ropes about their Necks: That at Night the three Prisoners were stripped quite naked, and their Limbs stretched out to the utmost Extent and tied to a Post and Trees, and then each had a Blanket thrown over him, and in that Condition remained all Night: That in the Morning the Indians loaded the Prisoners with their Luggage, and travelled seven Days West Northerly, till they came to the Kiskiminetas Creek (as our Informer believes) where they heard a great Firing of Guns, on which they raised the War Hallow, and were answered by another; soon after which an Indian met them, and told them he belonged to a Party under King Shingas, who was not far off, and after the usual Ceremonies went away again: That then another Indian came to tell them Shingas was ready to receive them; on which they set up a great War Shout, provided themselves with Hickory Withs, and lashed the Ground with them in a furious Manner; and when they came in Sight of the other Indians, fell a whipping the Prisoners most unmercifully, making the Blood come at almost every Stroke: That when they met a Council was held about the Prisoners, and Craig was given to Shingas, who adopted him for his Son; and he, and his Party, separating from the other Indians, took him along with them till they came to a Water called the Loyalhanning, where they staid four Days, during which time they were very inquisitive about the Strength of M'Dowell's Fort, and our other Forts, and what the English were doing: That then Shingas and his Party went off, as they said, for M'Dowell's Fort, and left Craig in the Custody of four Indian Men and two Women: And soon after Captain Jacobs, with Sixteen Indians, came to them, staid with them two Nights, and set out for Cape Capon in Virginia, as they gave out: That the four Indians then made him assist them in making a Raft to cross the River with, which when finished they went a Hunting, and he returned to the Cabin to the Women, who went a gathering Hawes, and he made his Escape. He says further, that while he was with the Indians he heard Shingas, and others of them, often say, that a Body of Indians, to consist of many Hundreds, and to be made up of Delawares, Shawanees, Mingoes, Tawaws, Twigtwees, Owendacts, Chippewas, Coghnewaga's, and long hair'd Indians, were to come into Pennsylvania in two Months, in order to cut off its Inhabitants, and that they would carry on the War against them as long as there was a Man of them alive.

By Capt. Stiles from Lisbon we learn, that on the Twentieth of December they had a violent Shock of an Earthquake there, that threw down a Church, in which it was said above Five Hundred Persons perished.

ANNAPOLIS, April 8.

Sunday Evening last arrived here Capt. Robert Bryce, in the Brig Nancy, from Barbados. On his Passage he met with, in Lat. 31, Long. about 66, on the 20th of March, the Sloop Dolphin, Capt. Maleby, from the West-Indies, bound for Boston, in great Distress, having sprung a Leak two Days

before, which constantly kept both their Pumps at Work, and obliged them to bear away for the West-Indies again.

One Day last Week, just at Dusk, the Ferry-Boat at the Narrows of Kent-Island, having got a little Way from the Shore, a Negro Boy went in to catch hold of her, but getting into deep Water, the Ferryman, Thomas -----, went in to save him, and was drowned, but the Boy saved.

By a Deposition of James Tucker, this Day brought to Town by an Express, we have the following Account, *viz.* That he was at Capt. Waggoner's Fort in Virginia, and heard some of Capt. Waggoner's Company say, that Mr. John Bacon, Lieutenant of Capt. Dagworthy's Company, was kill'd and scalp'd by the Indians about 4 or 5 Miles from Cumberland Fort; and also, that two Men in Company with Lieutenant Bacon, were wounded, but made their Escape to the Fort; that he heard that 5 Men, under the Command of Capt. Abby, were kill'd by the Enemy, and that the Indians had attacked one Cox's Fort, but were repulsed.

By the same Express we have the Deposition of Aaron Ryley (taken Yesterday at Frederick-Town), to the following Effect, That he was at Adam Hoop's on the 5th Instant, where he saw an Express who brought Letters to several People there, which he did not bear read; but was told by the Man who brought them, That on the first Instant William M'Coard's Fort (within about 5 Miles from Col. Chambers's Fort, which he thinks is about 30 Miles from Fort Lyttleton) was taken, and 30 People were there killed and taken. Upon the News of this, Capt. Alexander Culverton, marched from among the Inhabitants with a Party of Men in Pursuit of the Indians, who were joined by another Party from Fort Lyttleton, the whole amounting to about 50 Men. That the Indians were about 12 Miles from Fort Lyttleton near Little Oxwick. That the Party met one Man, who had been taken at M'Coard's, and made his Escape, who informed them where the Indians were: That they came up with the Indians, fired upon them, and kill'd several, and at length put them to Flight; that they were so eager in pursuing, that the Indian Isaac, our Friend, advised them to cut loose some of the Prisoners which he had tied to Trees, yet they omitted it. That the Party had not pursued far, before the Indians were joined by 50 more, as they supposed, who soon routed the White Men, and of the whole 50, only 15 were returned to Fort Lyttleton on Sunday Night last.

Mr. GREEN,

8 the laying of Taxes, at present, pretty much the Topic of Conversation, I cannot help troubling you with a few Quotations on that Subject from some Book I have been lately reading, and a few Remarks thereon, which, if you are scant of News, you may, if you please, print in your next Gazette.

*Tributa et solvamus bonestum est, atque etiam preceptum conscientiam obligant: Tributorum autem finis est, ut Potestates Publicae habeant unde Sumptum faciant ad bonos tuendos ac coercendos malos.* GROTIUS de Jure Belli ac Pacis.

For which Maxim Grotius gives the Apollie Paul for his Authority, in his Epistle to the Romans, 13th Chapter, 3, 4, 5, and 6th Verses, to which I refer you, and recommend, at the same Time, the reading over the whole Chapter.

Grotius likewise quotes Tacitus as follows: *Neque quies Gentium sine armis, neque arma sine Stipendiis, neque Stipendia sine Tributis haberi queunt.*

All Societies are form'd on these Principles, the Preservation of the collective Body from the Injuries and Invasions of other Societies or Governments; and the Properties and Liberties of each Individual from the Rapine and Injustice of other Individuals in the same Society.

To obtain those Ends of Government, Laws have been enacted for the Regulation of the Whole, and a few Persons entrusted with Power and Authority to put them in Execution, for the Benefit of the Whole: Others again are (at least in all Christian Governments) chose to serve in the Public Worship of the Supreme Being; and explain to us the compleat System of our holy Religion, contained in the Sacred Scriptures, and instruct us therefrom in our Duty to God, Ourselves, and our Neighbours: And another Set of Men are appointed, when the Exigencies of the State require it, to take up Arms, either to repel Invaders, or make Reparation to ourselves for Injuries done us. For each of these Ranks of Men, so set apart for the different Purposes abovementioned, certain Stipends and Rewards have been appointed, to arise by a Contribution of the whole Body, as a Recompense for their Care, Hazard, or necessary Avocation from their private Concerns. These Circumstances are inseparable from all Governments, and this is the Original of Taxes, which have been greater or less according to the Dominions of the State where they were laid, or its Exigencies, in Time of Calamity or Danger, require.

All I would infer from hence, is this, that Taxes are absolutely necessary to the very Being of Governments, and therefore, as such, ought not to be esteem'd Grievances: Only the great Nicety, and wherein the chief Care of the Legislature ought to consist, is in imposing such as may be easiest borne by the whole Body of the People, and taking the greatest Care that they be equally and effectually collected, and with as little Charge as possible. But to give you my Sentiments on the most proper Method of putting this in Execution when requisite, or on the easiest Ways and Means to raise a Subsidy, would be justly deem'd the highest Presumption. However, I hope, it will not be deem'd so, if I give the Sentiments of that great Statesman Puffendorf, in an Extract from his Treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations, Book VIII, Chap. v. and vi.

"But in Levying Taxes, and indeed any Sort of Imposition, upon the Subjects, particular Care should be taken not to give any just Occasion of Complaint, which will be unavoidable where the Taxes are laid unequally. For as Hobbes very well observes, *A Burthen, which the whole Body of Subjects may possibly think easy and gentle, will, if any considerable Number release or excuse themselves, lie heavy and insupportable upon the rest.* For, generally, it is not the Tax itself, so much as the Disproportion and Inequality of it, that sits uneasily upon the People, either from the Discontent that followeth upon the Injury, or from Envy that others should be excused. And indeed, since all that the Subjects pay the Commonwealth, in Reality, is nothing else but the Price of Peace, 'tis but reasonable, that

"such as have an equal Share in the Peace, should pay equally for it, by affixing the Commonwealth, either with their Money or their Persons; so that all Inequalities and Privileges granted in Commonwealths to particular Men, or Orders of Men, are no further reasonable, than as they who enjoy them balance them, by the extraordinary Merit of the Service they do. But to discover in what this Equality consists, it must carefully be observed, that the Enquiry is not after Equality in Money, but in Charge and Burthen; or, in other Words, it is not necessary to this Equality I speak of, that every Man should pay an equal Sum of Money, but that the Share every Man is to pay, should not lie heavier upon one than another, which may easily enough be effected by making the Proportions equal, between the Burthen of the Tax and the Benefit of Peace; for though all equally enjoy Peace, yet they do not all make the same Advantages by it. Some get much more than others; and again, some spend much more than others. And from hence Hobbes makes an Enquiry, *Whether the Subjects ought to contribute to the Public, in Proportion to what they get, or what they spend; or, whether a Man should be Taxed according to what he hath Coming in, or according to what he Consumes.*" "Where first I think I may say, that since every Man is secured in his Property, by the Care the Commonwealth takes of him, he may justly be Taxed in Proportion to his Income, as Servius Tullius said, in Defence of the Institution of the Census: *It is very just, I think, and very much for the Public Good, that such as have large Fortunes should pay largely, and such as have less in a due Proportion.* And thus all Subsidies, levied upon extraordinary Exigencies in the Commonwealth, ought to be laid according to the Value of Estates. And then, secondly, since every Man's Life is defended by the Sword of the Commonwealth, and Life is equally dear to Poor and Rich, they are both equally obliged to attend the Service of the Wars, and to pay an equal moderate Tax upon that Account, such as a Poll-Tax, in which the Rich pays no more than the Poor. But because it is owing in like Manner to the public Care of the Commonwealth, that the Subjects have the Advantage and Opportunities of raising Estates by their own Industry, the great Difficulty in this Case is, how the Tax upon this Account ought to be laid? And perhaps the most convenient Way may be, to Tax Men according to what they consume, rather than what they get, especially, since Men generally spend in Proportion to what they have coming in. For if the Tax be laid according to what People have coming in; and it should happen that some who have equal Incomes, should yet have unequal Possessions (which is as common as it is for one Man to be frugal, and lay up what he earns, and for another to spend what he gets in Waste and Luxury) the Consequence will be, that they that equally enjoy the Benefit of the common Peace, must yet bear an unequal Share of the Burthen of the Commonwealth. For Instance, here are two Persons which get equally an hundred Pounds a Year, and one of them spends constantly forty of it, and the other perhaps fourscore; since both of them equally enjoy the Benefit of Peace, it seems reasonable that both should pay equally for it. But then in this there will be these two Inconveniences: First, that it will be very difficult for the Government to discover what each Subject gets every Year by his Industry; besides that, there cannot be a Review made so often, of what every Man is worth. And secondly, that if the Tax be levied at the Year's End, when both have made up their Accounts of what they have received, and how much expended, and the Tax be laid upon each of them in Proportion to what they have remaining of the last Year's Income; 'tis manifest, that one must pay double as much as the other, though both equally enjoy'd the common Peace. And what is worse, the one suffers for his Parsimony, and the other is eas'd by his Extravagance. And therefore it must be the best Method to lay the Tax upon the Things which are to be consumed, and then every Subject will insensibly pay his Share to the Public, in Proportion to his private Consumption, not indeed for what he now actually is, but for what, by the Protection of the Commonwealth, he was formerly possess'd of; and so that which is paid to the Public, will be look'd upon to be Part of the Price of the Things that are consumed. Besides, these Contributions, by Way of Excise, are a Means to restrain the Excess of Luxury and Profuseness. People need only forbear magnificent Feasts and Entertainments, and wearing fine Cloaths, and then they will not pay much. But if they will, at any Rate whatsoever, indulge their Appetite, and humour their Vanity, they ought to blame no Body but themselves."

It may not be proper, perhaps, Mr. Green, for me, at this Time, to make the Application; therefore I must leave that to be made by you, and your Readers, if you think proper to give it a Place in your Paper.

And I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday the 19th Day of May next, to the highest Bidder, at the House of Mr. Samuel Middleton, in Annapolis, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

PART of a Tract of Land, called Cool Spring, containing 400 Acres, more or less, lying near the Head of Great-Choptank River, in Queen-Anne's County. Any Person inclined to purchase, may be informed of the Title, by applying to KINSEY JOHNS.

BARBADOS, February 14.

On Sunday the 8th Instant, between the Hours of Seven and Eight o'Clock in the Evening, a Fire broke out from a Store-House belonging to Joseph Blackman, Esq; near the Middle of Bridge-Town, wherein was a large Quantity of Cotton, landed by proper Orders, from a French Ship, brought hither, and put under that Gentleman's Care till further Orders should be had, concerning the Ship and Cargo. The Fire soon increased, burnt that Store, and next seized the House of Mr. Samuel Nufum, adjoining thereto, from thence the Flames caught the opposite and adjacent



Houses of Messrs. Haggatt, Lampy, Walker, and Codrington Carrington, Esq; and afterwards took it's Course Westward to James's Fort, which being consumed, the Fire still increasing, burnt the Houses down in Crown Alley up to Cheapside; its Progress was then Eastward, burning and raging in a most dreadful Manner on the South of Broad-Street towards the High-House, call'd the Coffee-House, which being seisd, the Flames then communicated their destructive Influence to the House of Mr. Blackman, and that of Richard Husbands, Esq; the Secretary, where the Public Records were kept, then the House and Stores of General Barwick, Messrs. Lary, Bluck, and some other adjoining Houses, which put the whole Town in Danger of being consumed to Ashes. However, by the Providence of GOD, a Stop was put to the Rapidity of the Fire; and it abated about 5 o'Clock next Morning. It is computed that about 100 Houses have been burnt, and 'tis said that it was the richest Part of the Town. We have since then had frequent Alarms: Nor are the People out of doubt, that it originally arose from the Contrivance of some of the French brought in here, as one of the French Ships having some short Time before been burnt in the Bay. It is however a happy Circumstance that the Public Records were carried away during this general Calamity, and the Secretary has since been heard to say that there is no Embarrassment or Loss of any of them as he can yet discover.

His Honour the President has been pleased to Issue a Proclamation for the Detection and Prosecution of all Persons who shall be found harbouring or secreting the Effects of the distressed Sufferers, and that the Magistrates should take care that all those Effects be brought to the Town-Hall to be restored to those who shall make Oath of their Property: Nor is it doubted that all the Magistrates in the Island in their different Parishes will order the Constables to make diligent Search for all such Goods as may be suspected to have been carried away and secreted during the Calamity. The Loss occasion'd by this dreadful Fire is very great, but to which no Computation can as yet be made.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Barnwell, in Frederick County, near the Great Falls of Patowmack, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Horse, lately trimm'd, with a large Star in his Forehead, is a natural Pacer, and branded on the off Buttock with a W, turn'd the wrong Way.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Wilds, on Little-Pipe-Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a White Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder H, and on the near Buttock CS; she had a middle-fiz'd Bell, tied on with a Piece of old Rope.

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

JOSHUA DORSEY,

THOUGH he has left off Public House-Keeping, hereby acquaints the PUBLIC, That he still keeps the FERRY as usual, on each Side of Patapsco RIVER, and that he, nevertheless, will ENTERTAIN Gentlemen Travellers, or Others, as PRIVATE LODGERS, in the best Manner.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Josias Wilson, in Prince-George's County, taken up as Strays, viz.

A small grey Mare, with a Bob Tail, branded on the near Buttock with a G.

And, a Bay Horse about 12 Hands high, has a Blaze down his Face, his two Feet white on the near Side, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with M, and a Figure of 4 on the Top of it.

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

IN the Hands of John Pearson, at Col. Taffer's Plantation, in Prince-George's County, a beautiful Black Horse, full 15 Hands high, and will Cover Mares this Season, at Four Guineas a Leap and Trial. Good Care will be taken of the Mares. The Dam of this Horse, was bred by the Duke of Somerset, and Got by THE HAMPTON-COURT CHILDERS: His Sire, was my Lord Portmore's CRAB, Sire of OROONOKO, SLOE, BLACK AND ALL-BLACK, and many other STALLIONS now in great Repute.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at Joppa, a-cross GUN-POWDER-RIVER, is now kept by the Subscriber, who has a good Boat and Hands for the Purpose; and a constant Attendance is given. ISAAC RISTEAU.

March 23, 1756

RAN away from the Baltimore Iron-Works, on Patapsco, in Maryland, on Saturday Night last, an Irish Servant Man, named Thomas Ivory, he is about 27 Years of Age, pretends to be a Marble-Cutter by Trade, was imported about two Years ago into Patapsco River, is about five Feet six Inches high, slender and smooth fac'd; has sandy Hair, and speaks pretty much on the Brogue. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a red Worsted Cap, old brown Coat, Cotton Jacket and Breeches trimm'd with Leather Buttons, two Osnabrigs Shirts, coarse Country Shoes and Stockings.

He has stolen an Indenture, with a Discharge on it, belonging to one James Moore, who was born in the Jerseys, and no Doubt will endeavour to pass by it.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, if taken 20 Miles from home; Forty Shillings, if taken 40 Miles from home; Three Pounds, if taken at a greater Distance; if taken out of the Province, Three Pistoles; and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by RICHARD CROXALL.

LENT in Town, but to whom forgot, the following Books, viz.

Broughton on Husbandry and Trade, 1st Vol. Gulliver's Travels; 2d Vol. of Dean Swift's Miscellanies, 4to. History of Lewis 14th, 1st Vol. Voltaire's Letters concerning the English Nation; Tale of a Tub; 1st, 7th, and 9th Vols. of Rollin's Ancient History; Guardian, 3 Vols. Spectator, 2 Vols. and Kennett's Roman Antiquities.

The Borrowers, or present Possessors of 'em, by returning of them, will greatly oblige the Owner. JOHN BENNETT.

N. B. My Name (if not eras'd) is, either in the Title-Page, or on the preceding Leaf.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of choice Land, lying on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, called Thompson's Adventure, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining to John Baldwin Adamson's.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire of John Thompson in Annapolis, and know further.

WHEREAS it has been reported, by some ill-disposed Person, with a Design of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am still living at Broad-Creek, on Kent-Island, and keep Ferry as usual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and skilful Hands, and kind Usage, from Their humble Servant, DANIEL MECONEKIN.

Marlborough, February 16, 1756.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, near the Wood-Yard, in the Night of Sunday the 8th Instant, a Roan Mare about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock and other Places with an H, has a Blaze Face and two Lumps on the Ridge of her Back, she is heavy with Foal. It is supposed she was stolen by a Runaway who was at the Plantation about Midnight and enquired the Way to St. Mary's County, he was a tall middle-aged Fellow, had a Felt Hat and Worsted Cap, an Osnabrigs Shirt, brown Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and blue Leggings.

Also on Saturday the 14th, was stolen from the same Plantation, a black Mare about 13½ Hands high, branded IG on the near Buttock, E on the near Shoulder, and a Heart on the near Side of her Neck, she is likewise with Foal; there is a poor little tired One left: A few Hours after she was stolen, a tall Mulatto Fellow was seen riding her by Mr. Ignatius Digges's, towards Marlborough; he had on her a Bag and Wallet full of something that had the Appearance of Goods, and it is supposed has broke some Store on Patowmack, and is making off with the Goods.

Any Person that will bring either of the said Mares to the Subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, and Thirty Shillings more for each of the Fellows, if either of them can be taken and convict. J. HEPBURN.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called Clean Drinking, lying in Frederick County, on Rock-Creek, within six Miles of the Warehouse at George-Town, the said Moiety contains 625 Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling House, and two Tobacco Houses, also a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber, living near lower Cedar-Point, in Charles County.

ARTHUR LEE.

Oxford, February 9, 1756.

To be SOLD, at Oxford, on reasonable Terms, for Bills, Current Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and short Credit,

THE Stock in Trade of Richard Gildart, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpool, Merchants. All Persons inclin'd to purchase are desired soon to apply to the Subscriber, who intends for England early in the next Summer, and gives this public Notice to all those who have any Demands on the said Company, or himself, or are in Arrears to either, that they may come and settle their respective Accounts, and avoid further Trouble to themselves, and THOMAS BRERETON.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magothy River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, whereon is, a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

Rover's Content,	466	} Acres.
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife, - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Broad and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince-George's County, within five Miles of Bladensburg, ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Couper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumdry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladensburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince-George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, living on Aikokick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County. JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

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

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 15, 1756.

P A R I S, December 12.

**L** E T T E R S of the two last Posts from London, seem to indicate, that pacific Schemes are again favourably received there. It is even talked that the Rights of each Nation in America are going to be again examined into and settled. (This appears to have been related only to introduce the French Pretensions to a Navigation to the Ohio, and on St. John's River.) People are of Opinion here, that the Maintainance of the Peace upon our Continent will depend upon the Success of the Commissions which the Duke de Nivernois and Count d'Affray are gone to execute at Berlin and in Holland. As to a Sea War, the English render it inevitable by the Continuance of their Hostilities. Notwithstanding the critical Situation of Affairs, Things remain in a profound Calm.

By the Augmentations which have lately been made to the King's Troops, it is computed that they will amount next Year to 320,000 Men, including Horse, Foot and Dragoons.

Paris, November 24. The Temerity of the English is surely not to be paralleled. About a Fortnight ago two of their Ships cast Anchor at Havre-de-Grace, and their Crews came ashore to buy some Things. The Populace, whose Blood rose at the Sight of them, went to the Governor, and desired him to imprison the Men, and seize the Ships; but as he had no Orders for it from Court, they were suffered to go on board unmolested. Before they were out of the Reach of Cannon, meeting with a French Merchant Ship coming into the Harbour, they carried her off.

Lisbon, November 19. There have been several Shocks since the great Earthquake that happened here on the first Instant, the most considerable of which was on the 8th, about Five o'Clock in the Morning. The Force of the Earthquake seem'd to be immediately under the City, and to have vented itself at the Key, that runs from the Custom-House towards the King's Palace, which is entirely carried away, and has totally disappear'd, and some Boats were swallowed up at the same Time. The India-house is also destroyed; but the Mint, in which there is considerable Treasure, is standing. The River rose 20 or 30 Feet, and sunk as much four several Times. Three Parts in four of the Inhabitants are still encamp'd in the Fields and Gardens; the Houses that are yet remaining are so shatter'd, that it is thought not one in fifty can stand the Winter. Several Ships are arrived from America with Fish.

The Number of the Dead is considerably less than was at first conjectur'd, and it does not appear that any of the Nobility are lost, except the Marchioness of Lourical, the Countess of Lumeares, and her Daughter, Lady Anna de Mosco, and Don Francisco de Noronha, a Principal of the Patriarchal Church, and Brother to the Marquis of Angeja. The Dead have been interred, the Fires are extinguished, and, by the provident Measures the King has taken, the People are supplied with Plenty of Provisions. Their most Faithful Majesties and the Royal Family continue in perfect Health.

L O N D O N.

December 6. The Coasts of Kent and Sussex have (within these few Days) been put into a good Posture of Defence, and a considerable Number of Horse and Foot quarter'd there, which, with the Militia of the two Counties that are ordered to be raised, will be able to make Head against any Attack on those Quarters.

Dec. 11. It was Yesterday reported, that the French in the Mediterranean have taken and ransom'd two British Ships, one said to be a Leghorn Ship, the other a Newfoundland.

Dec. 13. Few Ships have been lost in the Tagus, but Abundance damaged. All the Goods

brought over in the two last Fleets from Brazil have been destroyed. The Custom-House is sunk intirely under Water. The Mint, and a good deal of private Treasure, were sav'd; but great Damage was done by the Portuguese plundering and setting Fire to Houses, &c. and there was a very great Inundation of Water.

December 18. By the most authentic Accounts from Lisbon we are assured, that the Number of our Countrymen and Women, who by the late Earthquake paid their indispensable Tribute to Nature, does not exceed 14, of which Number Mrs. Lake, Wife to an eminent Merchant, was one. Trade and Commerce is renewed in the Remains of that City; Wines have been shipp'd and Bills negotiated, and the Face of Things is in as good a View as can be expected in their present Circumstances. A Gentleman of our Acquaintance, who has been at Lisbon, says, he is not at all surprized at the Behaviour of the Priests, who, altho' they have thirteen Parts in twenty of the Lands of the Kingdom in their Possession, do yet, by all the artful and sinister Methods possible, extort, squeeze, and force all the Money they can from the poor deluded Laity; nor can we hope to see an Abolition of the Inquisition, the King himself being too much under the Influence and Dominion of the Church, and, by the fundamental Laws of Portugal, must be an Eye-witness of their most inhuman Burnings and Roastings of poor Jews and Hereticks. One of the Inhabitants told him, that should the King stay away from one of those Massacres, he would be insulted and called a Jew, the next time he appeared in Public. The late Queen, who was Sister to the Emperor Charles, being a German, was so touched with the horrid Sight, that all the Generals and great Officers in the Church could not prevail upon her to be present a second Time.

December 23. They write from Hamburgh, that the Letters received from Lisbon advise, that the Swedish Consul was crush'd by the Fall of his own House, that some of the Officers belonging to the Court were kill'd, and among them two of the Secretaries of State, who were in their Offices when the Palace was thrown down.

By private Letters from Switzerland we learn, that on the 10th Instant, precisely at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a violent Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Schaffhausen. At Brazil and in the Neighbourhood a violent Shock was felt the same Day at Three Quarters after Three; some Houses were damaged, and others much shaken. The Lake of Zurich, which was greatly agitated at the Time of the Earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, was again agitated on this Occasion, and overflowed its Banks. By other Letters we learn, that this last Shock was also felt at Stralsburg and Stutgard.

The following Advices have been received at Copenhagen from Norder Syssil in Iceland, dated September 15: "On the 11th Instant a violent Shock was felt here and in the District of Husewig. It began at Twelve o'Clock at Night, and was felt at Times till the Afternoon. At Two o'Clock the Parsonage House at Husewig, and twelve others, were thrown down from the Foundations. The Inhabitants escaped with their Cattle, but their Winter Provisions are entirely spoilt. The Day before Yesterday was felt two other slight Shocks. The Water of a small Rivulet, which was before very clear and pure, is changed to the Colour of Milk.

The Proclamation issued the 20th of October last, which prohibits the Exportation of Gunpowder, for the Space of three Months from the Date thereof, is prolonged for six Months, to commence from the Expiration of the aforementioned Term of three Months.

We learn from Nantz, that almost all the Rivers in Bretagne have overflowed their Banks,

and done incredible Mischief, so that the People were obliged to forsake their Houses, and retire to the higher Grounds; but at the Departure of the Post the Waters began to fall.

Yesterday the Government received an Account from Lisbon, by the Penzance Man of War, that forty Days succeeding the first Earthquake, on the first of November, they had one or more (one Day only excepted) the last of which, the 10th of this present Month, totally destroyed three Churches which were left standing, but greatly shattered, together with the Remnants of several Houses, which thereby were rendered level with the Ground.

It is said that the Hampton Court Man of War, that is off Plymouth, was within a few Leagues of Lisbon, when a Meteor passed over her, which took the Virtue of the Needle away, so that they knew not where they were.

On Wednesday the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office contracted with Messieurs Carter and Woodward for 3000 Oxen, to be killed for the Service of his Majesty's Navy, at 26s. and 3d. per Hundred.

They write from Turin, that on All Saints Day, the first of November, as the Cardinal Archbishop was saying Mass in the Cathedral, a very severe Shock of an Earthquake was felt there, upon which the People in general quitted their Devotions, and fled precipitately into the Fields, notwithstanding which the Prelate went through the Service with the greatest Steadiness and Composure of Mind imaginable, and afterwards retired unhurt to his Palace.

We learn from Paris, that the Ambassador of a certain Court has received Orders to retire from his Master. The same Letters say, that the Squadrons at Brest and Rochfort have been disarmed, in order to equip eight Frigates, which are to sail with all possible Expedition with Supplies for their Colonies in North America. The River Soane, which runs through Lyons, overflowed on the First of November so suddenly, and with so much Violence, as to do much Mischief. Amongst others who lost their Lives on that Occasion, was a Courier, from the Marquis de Stainville, his Most Christian Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, and his Dispatches are also lost, which are said to relate to Matters of great Importance.

According to some private Letters from the Hague, his Catholick Majesty has sent an Order to Cadiz to furnish his Brother of Portugal with a Million of Doubloons, in his present Distress, as soon as possible.

Dec. 23. The finest Quarter of the City of Lisse was very near being totally destroyed, with all its Inhabitants; they had but just Time to escape the Inundation, and though it quickly subsided, yet their Fright keeps them still in the Fields.

January 24. By Advices from Paris we learn that a Courier arrived at that City from M. Vergennes the French Ambassador at Constantinople, reports, that all along the Way he travelled he heard of nothing but Earthquakes; and yet we do not find that this has cooled the Ardor of the French for War, or that it hath raised one Thought in their Monarch's Head; tending to put a stop to the Streams of Blood his People are still lavishly spilling in America, or to make Satisfaction to England for the prodigious Expences he hath obliged her to be at.

We have been told from the same Place, that a sufficient Quantity of Materials are already imported and deposited in his Majesty's Magazines, for the Equipment of 150 Sail of the Line. That fresh Orders have been sent to Brest for the Construction of ten new Ships, to Rochfort of eight, and to Toulon of five, all of them to be of the Line.

And that the Scheme of a great Sea Officer, for the Preservation and Augmentation of their Marine



rine is adopted: His Plan proposes never to send out to Sea less than six Ships of the Line in Company; also, to reduce the Number, and to increase the Weight of the Cannon used on board the King's Ships. In Consequence of which, Ships destined to transport Troops to America, are ordered to be sixty and seventy Gun Ships, carrying only thirty large Guns each.

By the Accounts received on Monday last from Lisbon (which came by Express through France) it appears that the People in general had greatly composed themselves, and that Trade and Business were likely soon to revive, his Portuguese Majesty having published several Ordinances which gave great Life to his trading Subjects.

The same Express brought the King of Portugal's Return of Thanks to our most gracious Sovereign, and the whole Nation, for the kind benevolent Presents voted by Parliament for the Relief of his unhappy distressed Subjects. And we are informed, that his Portuguese Majesty, and the Nobility, &c. of that Kingdom, expressed themselves in a very extraordinary Manner on the Humanity and Generosity of the British Nation.

The Prefs is so hot upon the River, that several Scotch Ships are detained for Want of Hands.

A strong Convoy is appointed for the six East-Indiamen outward bound.

We hear that a Treaty between England and Prussia was signed Yesterday se'nnight, whereby the latter engages to hinder any foreign Troops from entering the Empire in a hostile Manner.

Letters from Lisbon, represent his Portuguese Majesty exercising his Authority as a steady Monarch; and his Ministry, being successfully employed in bringing Order out of Confusion. The Custom-house board, they tell us, hath in particular given a very signal Proof of their Firmness, as follows: "A Foreign Ship having attempted to steal down the River and get to Sea without the necessary Passports, was stopp'd, and immediately searched. She was found to be laden with Plate and Ingots of Gold and Silver that had been stolen during the Disaster. The Crime being manifest, the Captain and all his Crew were hanged up without any Form of Process."

On Friday Morning the 16th Instant, a small Motion of the Earth was felt in the Parish of Bloomsbury, near Queen's Square; but blessed be God, it did no Hurt: It happened exactly at Three o'Clock.

We likewise hear that there was a small Motion of the Earth felt at Wapping, at Three o'Clock the same Morning.

A Gentleman in London, whose Friends live at Rye in Sussex, has had a particular and undoubted Account, that there was about a Fortnight ago, at the Harbour near that Corporation, in a small Space of Time, nine small Shocks or Motions of the Earth; but, blessed be the Almighty, it did no Hurt, nor was it felt in the Town of Rye, though not a Mile off: It happened about Eight o'Clock in the Morning.

Copy of a Letter from Joseph Barn, of FARO, (a City and Port in Portugal) to Henry Evans, dated at Faro, November 1, 1755.

"I have only just Time to acquaint you that (praised be God) we are all alive, altho' entire Destruction hath befallen this whole City, by an Earthquake, and our Effects almost buried in its Ruins. The Bearer, Capt. George Diamond, will acquaint you more fully of this dismal Calamity: As to our Parts, have neither Time nor Spirits to do it."

P. S. You see the Confusion that I wrote the above in; since which there have passed twenty-four Hours, and we have had two Shocks more, but not quite so violent as the first. All the Inhabitants that are left alive are now in open Fields. Lagos, Silvas, Villanova, and all the Coast from the Cape of Vincent to the River Ayamonte have met almost the same Fate as Faro."

Chatham, December 2. Yesterday arrived a very rich French Ship, sent in by Capt. Falkner, Commander of the Windfor.

Plymouth, December 2. Came in the Vanquer, Captain Osneau, a French Ship from Guadalupe, laden with Sugar, Coffee and Ginger, taken by the Vanguard. The Amiable Catharine, from Newfoundland, with Salt and Fish, sent in by the Antepole.

Portsmouth, Dec. 10. Monday came into the Harbour three Prizes, one from Newfoundland, and two from Martinico. All our Ships are getting ready with the utmost Expedition. Those at Spithead, in Number thirteen, are ordered to be ready to put to Sea on the shortest Notice. We are not able to form any Judgment what will be the Event of our present Naval Armaments carried on with such uncommon Zeal and Spirit.

Gosport, Dec. 19. Ever since Monday we have had very tempestuous Weather, heavy Rains, and such uncommon Lightning and Thunder, that the oldest Men living in these Parts do not remember the like at this Season. His Majesty's Ships Yarmouth and Chichester have been dock'd and clean'd this Spring Tide. Yesterday the Monarch went into Dock, and is expected out this Day. The same Afternoon a six oar'd Boat, belonging to his Majesty's Ship Lancaster, the Hon. John Hamilton, Esq; Commander, coming on Shore from the said Ship, with the Captain, his Footman, the Coxswain and six Men in her, the Sail being gybed, she broach'd to and fill'd, by which Accident the Captain, Coxswain, and one of the Men were unhappily drowned, the others were saved by Boats coming to their Assistance. The Loss of this Hon. Gentleman is great, he being much esteemed for his naval Abilities and exemplary Piety (having Divine Service perform'd twice a Day at Sea to the Ship's Company, to whom he was a Father) his whole Behaviour was uniform, and shewed both the Christian and the Gentleman.

Bristol, January 20. Yesterday it was currently reported, that an Embargo will soon be laid on all the Shipping in this Port.

Plymouth, January 16. The whole Talk is of War, and that the Fleet is to take in full six Months Provisions, and none but good Seamen, and all well in Health, with a full Complement of Marines.

B O S T O N, March 29.

Tuesday Evening last came to Town from Fort William Henry, at Lake George, Capt. Robert Rogers, who has made himself famous in these Parts of America, by his Courage and Activity, with his Scouring-Parties near Crown-Point. He informs, that on the first Instant he went out with a Scout of 55 Men to distress the Enemy, and on the fifth came in Sight of the Fort, and continued round it undiscovered three Days, waiting an Opportunity to take some Prisoners, but without Success. On the 9th in the Evening they set Fire to 2 Dwelling Houses and 9 Barns, which alarmed the Enemy, upon which he returned. The next Morning they heard three Cannon fired at the Fort, which Capt. Rogers supposed were to alarm Ticonderago; and being within ten Miles of it, he, with six of his Party, went to view the Fort there, and came so near in the Evening, as to see the Centinels on the Walls: They afterwards joined their Companions, and made the best of their Way back to Fort William Henry, where they all arrived safe on the 15th, except an Indian (one of the Party) who was asleep in one of the Barns when they set Fire to it, and who was so much burnt, that he died before they returned.

Extract of a Letter from St. Eustatia, dated January 29.

"Yesterday a Sloop arrived from the Cape, who brings Advice, that two Men of War, with some Transports, sailed for the Mississippi, with a Regiment of Swiss and other Troops, and a great Quantity of Ammunition, to reinforce the French on the Ohio."

We hear that a Vessel arrived last Week from Chignecto, at Piscataqua, in 5 Days, which brought an Account, that the French and Indians had killed and scalped five of our Soldiers, and carried off one Captive; upon which Capt. Brewer went out with a Party in Pursuit of them, and brought in three French Prisoners.

NEW-HAVEN, March 20.

The following melancholly Accident happened at New-Chester, on the first Instant; a Son of Ebenezer Bonnel, aged about six Years, fell backwards into a Tub of boiling hot Beer; all his Body, and as high as his Chin, was covered with the Liquor, which brought off the Skin wherever it touched, and in about five Hours and an Half put an End to his Life.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 26.

On Sunday last betwixt one and two o'Clock in the Day, a Fire broke out in the Shop of Dr. Peter Hay, in this City, and in less than Half an Hour entirely consumed the same, together with all the Medicines, Utensils, &c. and tho' the Wind was extremely high, yet no other House being very near, and by the Assistance of a Fire Engine, it was happily prevented from doing any further Damage.

The 11th of this Instant, a Boy was scalped by a Party of 6 Indians, about 8 Miles below Patowmack, the Boy was afterwards found, and is likely to do well: On this Alarm most of the Inhabitants on Potowmack are removed; at least 60 Families.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

The Beginning of last Week a Report prevailed,

that a Number of French Troops had appeared near the Great Carrying-Place on the Road to Oswego, and had cut off some of our Carpenters who were going thither; that thereupon the Honourable Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. immediately set out with a Number of our Forces, and Indians, to meet them: But we since hear, that the whole appears to have been a false Alarm given by the Indians, to see whether the English would be ready to relieve them in Case they should be attacked by an Enemy.

April 5. Monday Morning last, Capt. Warner arrived at Boston, in 8 Weeks from London: He sailed in Company with the Captains White and Spender, of that Place, and Capt. King for Halifax, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship the Lynx, having 50,000<sup>l</sup>. Sterling on board, who was hourly expected in there, having parted from Capt. Warner about a Month before. A Letter from Boston, dated three Quarters after Three o'Clock Monday Afternoon, says, "Capt. White is now coming up, and they say the Man of War is in Sight."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 24.

---"A War unavoidable,---the French Ambassador after a very short Stay at the Hague, left it with a dissatisfactory Answer from the States, on which the States have appointed M. Botsilaer to come here as Ambassador Extraordinary to inform his Majesty of their Resolutions:---The Subsidies for the Russians and Hessians, the first 70,000 Men, the other 8000, are voted by a great Majority for four Years: Our Ships almost all in Commission,---Cruisers out and take every Thing they meet.---Numbers of Ships building in private Yards, many of them 70 Guns; a Thing unprecedented:---Now in the Ports near 300 Prizes, and notwithstanding all this the French are very passive. A Gentleman of my Acquaintance who has been but three Days from France, says, the French are much pleased from their last Accounts, that Things in America would rest till Spring; but I hope they will be disappointed. Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, and the American Troops are in great Esteem. His Royal Highness the Duke, Lord Anson, Lord Halifax, and the Lord Granville, very intent on Business; too many others contending for Posts of Profit. The Armies here are much augmented, and expect will be more so: No Troops yet designed for America." I am, &c.

On the 15th of last Month, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, being at Albany, received Advice with a Belt of Wampum from the Onoydas, that they were apprehensive a Body of French and Indians were on their March in order to attack Oswego or the Great Carrying Place. At 10 o'Clock the same Night, Sir WILLIAM set out for Schenectady, ordered a Party of the Militia from thence, and the Militia from Schohary and the Mohawk's River to follow him: He then proceeded to Mount Johnson, got together what Whites and Indians he could muster, next Morning set out for the Great-Carrying-Place, and by the Time he reached the German Flats, his Army consisted of about 1000 Militia, and some Indians, and was afterwards joined by 300 more of the Militia, but on his receiving Intelligence, by some of the Onoydas, that their Scouts had been out, and could make no Discovery of the Enemy, he returned home, after having travelled near 200 Miles in six Days.

By an Express that arrived here on Friday last from Albany, we are told, that a Number of French and Indians had attacked Lieutenant Bull, and 30 Men, that were posted at the upper End of the Great-Carrying-Place; that he, and some of his People were killed, and a small Store, with some Provisions in it, burnt; and that they were in Pain for some of their Battos, which they feared were cut off by the Enemy. But we hope we shall be able to give a more particular Account of this Affair in our next, as a Courier from the General is hourly expected.

By the same Express we are also told, that Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON was again set out, with as many of the Militia and Indians as his Time would permit him to get together, and was determined to scour the Woods on both Sides of the Mohawk's River, and proceed as far as Oswego, if he found it necessary.

To the unspeakable Loss of his Family and the Public, on Friday Evening last died the Honourable JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq; in the Sixty-fifth Year of his Age.

A Gentleman in his Disposition generous, courteous and humane, delicate in his Sense of Honour, steadfast in Friendship, of strict Probity, temperate in his Diet, and in Business indefatigable. The Relations of Husband, Father and Master,

Master, he sustained in these Parts of his Intellectual Powers. In the searches were very in his Profession distinguished by his Experience in Honour to serve the King and was a wife and just for the Province: Always well knowing the Bulwark of the Liberties of Honour of the Government of both in the constitutes the Honour of the Defence of the common Enemy was not sufficient. From thence he that closed his Days Remains are to Family Vault.

We hear, that the Indians killed two they were going to and upon Examination them had thirteen of his Body.

About three Weeks eight Months and well, at Great-Nor in this City, who and the Fat (exc

Thursday last the Presence of the General and General Affair following Act passed.

An Act for regulating the Officers included, the neighbouring inducing the French ing on an offensive the Western Frontiers therein mentioned.

Tuesday last the of Fire in his Majesty's Men, Deserters taken and confined which had formed supposed they set it, which burst the Help of the Inhabitants little other Damage who were found Steps.

P H I L A  
Extract of a Letter

"There is fear Alarms of the Part or other. named Taylor and Shirley, left there; and in the and scalped on said Mill, and V off by the Enemy.

In a Letter dated the 25th prefs was just a that the Day before on Schuylkill, Town, was set the Family, five burnt in it, as the Indians then attacked in which were ran up Stairs, thro' the Roof; House to engage was shot in the his Jacket; that the Indians (two made off, and he fell, and he and brought off.

In another County, dated Account: That John Krouther and his Boy, their Places to turn were found.



Master, he sustained with the highest Reputation. In these Parts of the World few Men surpassed him either in the natural Sagacity and Strength of his Intellectual Powers, or his Literary Acquirements. In the Mathematical Sciences his Researches were very great. He was also eminent in his Profession of the Law; and equally distinguished by his superior Knowledge and long Experience in Public Affairs.---He had the Honour to serve the King in several important Offices, and was a wife and faithful Counsellor to his Majesty for the Province of New-York and New-Jersey: Always true to the Interest of his Country, well knowing that the Rights of the Crown are the Bulwark of the Liberties of the People; that the Liberties of the People are the Safety and Honour of the Crown, and that a just Temperament of both in the Administration of Government, constitutes the Health of the Political Body.---His Zeal for the Defence of the Public Cause against the common Enemy, led him to Council when he was not sufficiently recovered from the Gout. From thence he brought those mortal Symptoms that closed his Days within about a Week.---His Remains are to be interred this Evening in his Family Vault.

We hear, that about two Weeks since, the Indians killed two Men (one a Liver in Albany) as they were going from Fort Edward to Saraghtoga; and upon Examination it was found, that one of them had thirteen Balls lodged in different Parts of his Body.

About three Weeks ago, a Steer of two Years, eight Months and a half old, bred by Col. Tredwell, at Great-Neck, on Long-Island, was killed in this City, whose four Quarters weighed 850lb. and the Fat (exclusive of the Kidneys) 123 lb.

Thursday last his Excellency was pleased, in the Presence of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council and General Assembly, to give his Assent to the following Act passed this Session, viz.

An Act for raising, paying and subsisting One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifteen effective Men, Officers included, to be employed in Conjunction with the neighbouring Colonies, on an Expedition for reducing the French Fort at Crown-Point; and carrying on an offensive War against the Indians who infest the Western Frontiers of this Colony; and other Purposes therein mentioned.

Tuesday last this City was alarmed with the Cry of Fire in his Majesty's Fort here: It seems three Men, Deserters from the King's Forces, had been taken and confined in a Place under the Ramparts, which had formerly been a Magazine, and tis supposed they set Fire to some Combustibles left in it, which burst the Door open; but by the timely Help of the Inhabitants, it was extinguished, with little other Damage than the three Men's Death, who were found suffocated at the Bottom of the Steps.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

Extract of a Letter from Conococheague, dated March 22, 1756.

"There is scarce a Day but we have new Alarms of the Indians doing Mischief in some Part or other. On the 18th Instant, two Men, named Taylor and Venable, that belonged to Fort Shirley, left McDowell's Mill, in order to go there; and in the Evening Taylor was found dead and scalped on the Road, about five Miles from said Mill, and Venable is supposed to be carried off by the Enemy."

In a Letter from Reading, in Berks County, dated the 25th ult. it is mentioned, than an Express was just arrived there, and brought Advice, that the Day before the House of Peter Klucks, on Schuylkill, about fourteen Miles from that Town, was set on Fire by the Enemy, and that the Family, five in Number, are supposed to be burnt in it, as they are all missing: That the Indians then attacked the House of one Linderman, in which were two Men and a Woman, who all ran up Stairs, where the Woman was shot dead thro' the Roof; that then the Men ran out of the House to engage the Indians, when Linderman was shot in the Neck, and the other Man thro' his Jacket; that upon this Linderman ran towards the Indians (two of whom were only seen) who made off, and shot one of them in the Back, so that he fell, and he and his Companion scalped him, and brought off his Gun and Knife.

In another Letter from Hereford, in Berks County, dated March 28, there is the following Account: That on the 22d of that Month, one John Krouther and his Wife, and William Yeth and his Boy, about 12 Years of Age, went to their Places to feed their Cattle, and on their Return were fired upon by five Indians, who had hid

themselves about three Perches from the Road, when Yeth was mortally wounded in the Back; Krouther's Wife found dead and scalped, and had three Cuts in her Head, and two in her Right Arm with a Tomahawk; Krouther made his Escape, and the Boy was carried off by the Enemy. That on the 24th of March two Waggoners went up to Alaminge to bring down a Family, with their Effects; and as they were returning, about three Miles below George Zeislof's (to whom the Corn, &c. in the Waggoners belonged) were fired upon by a Number of Indians from both Sides of the Road; upon which the Waggoners left their Waggon, and ran into the Woods, and the Horses, frightened at the Firing, and the terrible Yelling of the Indians, ran down a Hill, and broke one of the Waggoners to Pieces: That the Enemy killed George Zeislof and his Wife, a Lad of Twenty, a Boy of Twelve, and a Girl of Thirteen Year old, four of which they scalped: That another Girl was shot in the Neck, and through the Mouth, and scalped; notwithstanding all which she got off, and was alive when the Letter was wrote: That a Boy was stabbed by them in three Places, but the Wounds not thought to be mortal: That they killed two of the Horses, and five are missing, with which 'tis thought the Indians carried off the most valuable of the Goods that were in the Waggoners.

In the same Letter Notice is taken of another Misfortune that happened on the Sixth of March, in Lynn Township, in Northampton County, viz. That three Indians attacked the House of David Bielman, murdered his Wife and two Children, and carried off some of his best Effects.

It is added, that the People are in the utmost Consternation, and daily leaving their Plantations, and moving downwards with what they can bring off that is most valuable.

Last Week a Child was killed in Second-street, and some others hurt, by a Horse taking Fright in a Chair.

Saturday last Captain Lownes arrived here from Jamaica, and advises, that the Day before he sailed (the Fifth of February) two French Prizes were sent in, one of them a Guiney Man.

On Monday last died here an Indian Mohawk Chief, named Moses, who came to Town last Week with Scarroyady and Andrew Montour, from the Mohawk Country. He was a noted Warrior, and always proved himself a hearty Friend to the English; and the Occasion of his coming here at this Time, was purely to give us what Assistance he could with regard to Indian Affairs. He was interred with all the Honours of War usual on such Occasions, which were performed by a Company of Grenadiers, belonging to the Philadelphia Regiment, who marched before the Corpse; and his Funeral was attended by several Members of the Provincial Council, the Commissioners, most of the Officers of the Militia, and others of the principal Inhabitants of the City.

April 8. Last Week the Philadelphia Artillery Company fired one of their Cannon ten Times in less than a Minute.

Captain Rees, from Jamaica, informs us, that on his Passage he spoke with the Weazle Sloop of War, and that she had in Company with her a large French Schooner, which she took off of Leoganne, bound in there from Martinico, laden with Cocoa.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated December 17.

"A War in America will, I believe, continue, and seems inevitable in Europe, between us and the French. No Condemnation as yet of any of the French Ships brought in by our Men of War. The Parliament have ratified the Treaty to take in our Pay seventy thousand Russians, and twelve thousand Hessians; it occasioned long and warm Debates, and, in the End, carried for the Subsidy 314 against 126. The Russians are to begin to march immediately. Our Army at home is augmented 15000 Men, so that we have now in our Pay (with only 4000 of the Irish Establishment included) 34323 Men, so that we are prepared for any Attempt the French may make on us. Neither we nor the French have any Fleets abroad at this present, but there will be one out very soon from here. We have many Cruizers out and there is a Report, that the French are sending Letters of Marque; in one Word, their Conduct astonishes all Mankind; they certainly are meditating some grand Coup de Maitre, which is not yet mature.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated January 22.

"The Ministry, as I am informed, intend to have it moved in the House of Commons, that a

Sum of Money, perhaps about One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, shall be granted towards the Expences of those Colonies who have already raised Forces on the Expeditions of late on Foot there, and 'tis expected it will be done in a very few Days Time.---As to other public News, we are still at an Uncertainty about War or Peace, though our Men of War still continue making Prizes of French Merchant Ships; having now got, as 'tis thought, near 10,000 of their Men as Prisoners from on board them; but keep all the Prizes that are taken, without selling or disposing of them, till they see whether the French will declare War, or come into a reasonable Accommodation. One Measure has very lately happened, which probably will be a great Mortification to them, which is, that of a Treaty actually concluded and signed by our King and the King of Prussia. By what we hitherto learn of it, it is, That the former guarantees Silesia in a stronger Manner than heretofore; and the latter guarantees Hanover; and, in Consequence of this Guaranty, both the Russian Troops on the one Side, and the French on the other, are to be kept out of the Empire. But in case of a Land War (which 'tis likely the French depend on to intimidate the English) Holland and the Empress's Dominions in Flanders still lie exposed to them."

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated April 5.

"We have no News but what you will see in the Papers. We are very anxious to hear from Albany. I am just now told that the Militia from Dutchess and Ulster Counties are all ordered up to join Sir William Johnson; That the Regulars are marched; that the French are 4000 strong, and that it is imagined they intend to attack Oswego."

ANNAPOLIS, April 15.

At the Assizes in Baltimore County, last Week, John Wilmott was found Guilty of Manslaughter, in lately killing Robert Green, with a Compass-Staff. The Difference arose about surveying Land. The Deceased left a Wife and six small Children, the eldest not being seven Years old.

Thursday last came on the Election in Charles County, for a Representative, (in the Room of Mr. Moore, removed out of the Province) which lasted two Days, and at the closing the Poll, Mr. Daniel-of-St.-Thomas Jenifer, was declared duly Elected, and has since qualified and taken his Seat in the House.

We have a certain Account, That a Party in Virginia, lately met with some Indians and a French Officer, and that they killed the French Officer, and took off his Scalp, and found upon him some Cloaths which belong'd to Lieut. Bacon, and a Scalp supposed to be Mr. Bacon's.

At the Burning of McCord's Fort by the Enemy, on the first Instant, there were thirty People killed, and six taken Prisoners. One of the former was a Woman very big with Child, whom they ripp'd open, and scalp'd the Infant; and a young Girl, one of the Prisoners, who it is supposed was not able to Travel fast enough with them, was found dead and scalp'd near the Foot of an adjacent Mountain.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Schooner Sophia and Anne, James Allein, from Barbados;

Brig Fox, Cornelius Robertson, from St. Eustatia; Schooner Henry and Anne, Henry Travers, junr. from North-Carolina.

Cleared for Departure, Brig Osgood, Wells Waring, for Madeira.

FOUND, about Two Years ago,

ON the Road between Upper-Marlborough and Nottingham, a handsome CUTLASS, with a Horn Handle, mounted with Silver; the Chape is mark'd on the End with R.D.

The Owner may have it again, on proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, by applying to the Printer hereof.

THERE is at the Plantation of Benjamin Colegate, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a middle siz'd black Horse, branded on the near Shoulder with HL, and has two large Saddle Spots.

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

THERE is in the Possession of Luke Barnard, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small grey Mare, about six Years old, branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh with W.D.

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

NEW.



**NEW-YORK, March 29.**  
About two Weeks ago the Barn of one Beftfall, at Minifink, was burnt by the Indians, with 24 Cows, 9 Horses, and about 400 Bushels of Wheat. *Extra of a Letter from Madeira, dated January 25, 1756.*

-----" I think we have had only three English Vessels here since you left us, which is something extraordinary at this Season of the Year: We judge they are staying for Convoy, as well as the East-India Men, which in one Respect has happened well, as our Wines are selling cheaper than last Year.-----Yesterday arrived a Ship from Gibraltar, the Captain of which reports, that Letters of the 19th of December were received there from London; that Preparations for War continued as before; but that the Parliament would determine nothing till after Christmas; and that there were in Gibraltar Twenty-five Sail of French Prizes."

Last Week Mr. Sullivan, alias Johnson, the famous Money-maker, was brought to Town, and committed to our Goal: He was detected and taken in Dutchess County, in this Government, by the extraordinary Address and Resolution of Cornet Eliphalet Beecher.

*Extra of a Letter from Captain Rogers to the General Assembly, dated at Fort William Henry, March 15, 1756.*

GENTLEMEN,

" I return you my hearty Thanks for the particular Instance of your Favour of the 25th of February last, in bestowing One Hundred and Twenty-five mill'd Pieces of Eight on me, as you were pleased to say, for my good Services done nigh and about Crown-Point against the French and Indians. I know not how to make a sufficient Acknowledgment for this Act of Generosity, but shall, at all Times, exert my utmost, in faithfully serving my God, my King, and my Country, as an honest Soldier; and hope to have the Pleasure of seeing our French and Indian Enemy subdued this Spring. May God bless your bounteous Hands and prosper your Estates.

ROBERT ROGERS."

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**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, on the 3d of this Instant April, an indentured Servant Man, named Nathaniel Carter, a Ship Carpenter by Trade, but may pretend to some other Business, he is a tall slim Fellow, of a thin Visage, and has a little halt in his Walk: Had on when he went away, a green Frize Jacket, a Pair of speckled Sailor's Trowsers, worsted Stockings, and a Pair of Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Five Pounds Reward; or, if secured in any Goal, so that his Master may have him again, Three Pounds Reward, paid by

JOHN BOZMAN.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of Benjamin Duwall, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, about 12½ Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with II, has a Star in his Forehead, and a List round his Body, supposed to have been cut by a Rope. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Bowdles, in Dorchester County, near the Mouth of Hunting-Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Flea-bitten Horse, about 13 Hands high, branded on the off Buttock with some Thing like DI, he paces slow, and is about 11 Years old.

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

**TO BE SOLD,**

On Wednesday the 19th Day of May next, to the highest Bidder, at the House of Mr. Samuel Middleton, in Annapolis, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

**2** PART of a Tract of Land, called Cool Spring, containing 400 Acres, more or less, lying near the Head of Great-Choptank River, in Queen-Anne's County. Any Person inclined to purchase, may be informed of the Title, by applying to

KINSEY JOHNS.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of John Barnwell, in Frederick County, near the Great-Falls of Patowmack, taken up as a Stray, a small Sorrel Horse, lately trimm'd, with a large Star in his Forehead, is a natural Pacer, and branded on the off Buttock with a W, turn'd the wrong Way.

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

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of John Wilds, on Little-Pipe-Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a White Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder H, and on the near Buttock CS; she had a middle-fiz'd Bell, tied on with a Piece of old Rope.

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

**JOSHUA DORSEY,**

**T**HOUGH he has left off Public House-Keeping, hereby acquaints the PUBLIC, That he still keeps the FERRY as usual, on each Side of Patapsco RIVER, and that he, nevertheless, will ENTERTAIN Gentlemen Travellers, or Others, as PRIVATE LODGERS, in the best Manner.

**I**N the Hands of John Pearson, at Col. Tasker's Plantation, in Prince-George's County, a beautiful Black Horse, full 15 Hands high, and will Cover Mares this Season, at Four Guineas a Leap and Trial. Good Care will be taken of the Mares. The Dam of this Horse, was bred by the Duke of Somerset, and Got by THE HAMPTON-COURT CHILDERS. His Sire, was my Lord Portmore's CRAB, Sire of OROONOKO, SLOE, BLACK AND ALL-BLACK, and many other STALLIONS now in great Repute.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at Joppa, a-crofs GUN-POWDER-RIVER, is now kept by the Subscriber, who has a good Boat and Hands for the Purpose; and a constant Attendance is given.

ISAAC RISTEAU.

March 23, 1756

**R**AN away from the Baltimore Iron-Works, on Patapsco, in Maryland, on Saturday Night last, an Irish Servant Man, named Thomas Ivory, he is about 27 Years of Age, pretends to be a Marble-Cutter by Trade, was imported about two Years ago into Patapsco River, is about five Feet six Inches high, slender and smooth fac'd, has sandy Hair, and speaks pretty much on the Brogue. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a red Worsted Cap, old brown Coat, Cotton Jacket and Breeches trimm'd with Leather Buttons, two Osnabrigs Shirts, coarse Country Shoes and Stockings.

He has stolen an Indenture, with a Discharge on it, belonging to one James Moore, who was born in the Jerseys, and no Doubt will endeavour to pass by it.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, if taken 20 Miles from home; Forty Shillings, if taken 40 Miles from home; Three Pounds, if taken at a greater Distance; if taken out of the Province, Three Pistoles; and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

RICHARD CROXALL.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A**TRACT of choice Land, lying on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, called Thompson's Adventure, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining to John Baldwin Adamson's.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire of John Thompson in Annapolis, and know further.

**W**HEREAS it has been reported, by some ill-disposed Person, with a Design of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am still living at Broad-Creek, on Kent-Island, and keep Ferry as usual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and skilful Hands, and kind Usage, from

Their humble Servant,  
DANIEL MECONKIN.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A**TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called Clean Drinking, lying in Frederick County, on Rock-Creek, within six Miles of the Warehouse at George-Town, the said Moiety contains 625 Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling House, and two Tobacco Houses, also a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber, living near lower Cedar-Point, in Charles County.

ARTHUR LEE.

Oxford, February 9, 1756.

To be SOLD, at Oxford, on reasonable Terms, for Bills, Current Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, and short Credit,

**T**HE Stock in Trade of Richard Gildart, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpool, Merchants. All Persons inclin'd to purchase are desired soon to apply to the Subscriber, who intends for England early in the next Summer, and gives this public Notice to all those who have any Demands on the said Company, or himself, or are in Arrears to either, that they may come and settle their respective Accounts, and avoid further Trouble to themselves, and

THOMAS BRERETON.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

**A**TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magothy River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

**TO BE SOLD,**

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

**T**HE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

Rover's Content,	466	} Acres.
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife, - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince George's County, within five Miles of Bladensburg, ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Couper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Laybill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumdry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladensburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, living on Ackekick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

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

**M A**

**WILLIA**

To the Honourable His Majesty's Commander in Chief Virginia.

The humble A

S I R,

**W**

onate Speech, at Convinced of critical Situation, which demands of feating the destr fidious Enemies, undoubted Right Fellow-Subjects may securely rely the House of Bu shall be judged c and towards anw Assembly.

The Readiness of in us, to assist ment, you may b and every future. Sensible of the Unanimity in all Harmony, and a will be a principa Permit us, Si knowledgments in promoting His perity of this Co The Abilities erted, in the ma that have happo obliges us to reite by a suitable Cor enjoy under it.

To which his H so

Gentlemen **I** RETURN and affectiona It gives me t Readiness in conc in such Measures Period, for defea Enemy against H Properties, on a bly's exerting the I return you, ments for your kin and I shall conti Thing in my Po and this Countr fidelity and Satis vined of your L Affairs.

To the Honourab His Majesty's Commander in C Virginia.

The humble A

S I R,

**W** E His Subject Leave to return Speech, to the sure you that



# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 22, 1756.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 27.

To the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esq;  
His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Com-  
mander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of  
Virginia.

The humble ADDRESS of the Council.

S I R,

**W**E His Majesty's most faithful and  
loyal Subjects, the Council of  
Virginia, now met in General As-  
sembly, return your Honour our  
sincere Thanks for your affecti-  
onate Speech, at the Opening of this Session.

Convinced of the Urgency of our present  
critical Situation, and the Approach of that Season,  
which demands our most vigorous Efforts, for de-  
feating the destructive Designs of our most per-  
fidious Enemies, for the Defence of His Majesty's  
undoubted Rights, and the Protection of our  
Fellow-Subjects on this Continent, your Honour  
may securely rely on our ready Concurrence with  
the House of Burgesses, in any Measures, which  
shall be judged conducive to those desirable Ends,  
and towards answering your Expectations from this  
Assembly.

The Readiness, you are pleased to take Notice  
of in us, to assist in the arduous Affairs of Govern-  
ment, you may be assured of meeting with on this,  
and every future Occasion.

Sensible of the happy Effects of Concord and  
Unanimity in all public Consultations, to preserve  
Harmony, and a good Understanding among us,  
will be a principal Object of our Attention.

Permit us, SIR, to repeat our grateful Ac-  
knowledgments of your indefatigable Vigilance  
in promoting His Majesty's Service, and the Pro-  
perity of this Country.

The Abilities likewise you have constantly ex-  
erted, in the many great and interesting Events,  
that have happened during your Administration,  
obliges us to reiterate our Promises of endeavouring  
by a suitable Conduct, to deserve the Benefits we  
enjoy under it.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the  
following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council,

**I** RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your kind  
and affectionate ADDRESS.

It gives me the greatest Pleasure to observe your  
Readiness in concurring with the House of Burgesses  
in such Measures as are absolutely necessary at this  
Period, for defeating the destructive Designs of the  
Enemy against His Majesty's Lands, our Liberties and  
Properties, on which I greatly depend on the Assem-  
bly's exerting themselves at this critical Juncture.

I return you, Gentlemen, my sincere Acknowledg-  
ments for your kind Approbation of my Conduct hitherto;  
and I shall continue with firm Resolution to do every  
Thing in my Power for the Service of His Majesty  
and this Country, and that with the greatest Af-  
fidity and Satisfaction, when I am so certainly con-  
vinced of your Inclination to assist me in those arduous  
Affairs.

March 29, 1756.

To the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esq;  
His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Com-  
mander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of  
Virginia.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Burgesses.

S I R,

**W**E His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal  
Subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, beg  
Leave to return your Honour our Thanks for your  
Speech, to the Council and this House, and to as-  
sure you that we shall endeavour to imitate and

pursue that Plan of Unanimity and Diligence,  
which has been undeniably conspicuous in the pre-  
ceding Assemblies, held during your Administra-  
tion here, in taking under our serious Consideration  
the several important Matters recommended to us  
by your Honour.

And we flatter ourselves that the many Testi-  
monies given by this Colony of their sincere  
Attachment to His most Sacred Majesty, do suf-  
ficiently evince the World, that nothing really in  
our Power will be wanting to promote His Honour,  
and the true Interest of this Dominion.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the  
following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House  
of Burgesses,

**I** RETURN you my sincere Thanks for your  
ADDRESS.

The Votes of Supplies granted by the former Assem-  
blies, for His Majesty's Service, have been graciously  
approved of by Him, and His Ministry at Home.

Your promise that nothing shall be wanting in your  
Power for promoting the Service of your King and  
the Interest of this Dominion, is all that can be ex-  
pected from dutiful and loyal Subjects; in Dependence  
thereon, I promise myself that this Assembly will exert  
themselves in every Thing that may be necessary for  
the Preservation of His Majesty's undoubted Rights,  
and that of our Liberties and Properties, so as to re-  
commend you to the Royal Favour.

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PARIS, December 5.

**B**Y a Vessel which sailed from Quebec on the  
6th of October and arrived at Rochelle the  
20th, we have received an Account of the Engage-  
ment on the 7th of September; by which it ap-  
pears to have been much more favourable to us  
than the English thought fit to publish. Their  
boasted Victory cost them 900 Men, whilst the  
Total of our Loss did not exceed 206. They  
have even laid aside their Design against Crown-  
Point, and retired to the Distance of thirty  
Leagues from it, to go into Winter Quarters.  
Though the English have father given out of late,  
that Major General Johnson had 9000 Men under  
his Command; that Governor Shirley was gone  
with a Body of Forces and Artillery to lay Siege  
to Fort Frontenac at the Mouth of Lake Ontario;  
and that the Siege of Cape-Breton was resolved  
on, we look on the Campaign to be finished for  
this Year: Such Enterprizes are not practicable  
in this Season of the Year; besides, our Places  
are all in a good Posture of Defence.

We have received a Confirmation of the Taking  
of the Esperance Man of War, but with Circum-  
stances that do great Honour to the Captain, and  
convince us more and more that the English are  
superior to us at Sea only in the Number of their  
Ships; one, or even two, of theirs, not daring to  
attack one of ours. [Oh! rare Gasconades.]

Rome, December 6. We are thunderstruck by  
the Disaster at Lisbon, from which City large  
Sums were yearly remitted hither for the Support  
of the Churches and Religious Houses founded  
by the Kings of Portugal, and for Pensions to a  
Multitude of Ecclesiastics and others.

Vienna, December 10. Their Imperial Majesties  
have sent 300,000 Florins for the Relief of the  
distressed Inhabitants of Lisbon.

Prague, December 16. A Shock of an Earth-  
quake was felt in several Provinces of this King-  
dom on the 9th Instant, and another on the 11th.  
But neither did any considerable Damage. The  
Water of several Springs became very muddy,  
and some were dried up for a short Time. At  
Toplitz the Water of the Bath first turned very  
thick, and afterwards became as red as Blood,

but after a short Interval returned to its natural Co-  
lour, and flowed with greater Rapidity than before.

Munich, Dec. 17. On the 9th Instant, was felt  
all over this Electorate the Shock of an Earth-  
quake, whose Effects were very different. In this  
City we felt a light Shock. At Donawerth it was  
much stronger, for it shook very much the Capu-  
chin Convent and the Abbey of Holy Cross, threw  
down Part of one Wall, and considerably damaged  
the rest which form the Inclosure. At Ingolstadt  
the Fountains were almost dried up, and whatever  
ran from them was of a reddish Colour. We had  
a second Shock on the 11th, which lasted some  
Minutes, but did no considerable Damage.

Paris, December 19. On the 9th Instant about  
Three o'Clock a violent Shock of an Earthquake  
was felt in Bugey, by which many Houses were  
overturn'd, and several Persons killed.

Amsterdam, December 20. The Master of a Ship  
lately arrived from the Barbary Coast reports, that  
great Preparations are making at Tunis for a vigo-  
rous War against the People of Algiers; who, it  
is expected will be worsted, as the Tunifians will,  
in case of Need, receive powerful Succours from  
Tripoli.

Cologne, Dec. 22. Letters from Franconia, Suabia,  
Switzerland, and France, contain many Particulars  
of the Earthquake on the 9th Instant. They say,  
amongst other Things, that it was felt from the  
West to the East, from the Rhine to the Lech,  
and from the North towards the South from In-  
golstadt, Donawerth, Nuremberg, Constat, and  
Stutgard, to Lucerne, Geneva, and Loins, Avig-  
non and Montpellier. The Shock was so great at  
Lions, that the Castle of Greillon, situate at the  
Foot of Pierre-en-Cice, sunk eight Feet, and se-  
veral Houses in the Neighbourhood were thrown  
down.

Paris, December 26. Letters from Cadix advise,  
that a considerable Part of the Army of the Prince  
of Morocco, was swallowed up by the Earthquake,  
which happened on the 19th of last Month, in  
different Parts of Africa.

Paris, Dec. 27. A slight Shock of an Earth-  
quake has been felt at Besancon, and some other  
Towns in Franche Compté. And the Sieur de la  
Lande, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, writes  
to that Society, that on the 9th of this Month be-  
tween Two and Three in the Afternoon they had  
two Shocks at Bourg-en-Bresse.

The Waters of the Rhone have overflowed their  
Banks, and laid the Country Forty Leagues round  
(including the Territory of Arles) entirely under  
Water, so that nothing is to be seen but the Tops  
of a few Hills. The two Branches of the River  
which surrounded the Isle of Camargue are broke  
into one Channel, and have quite covered that  
Island, where thirty thousand Sheep, besides a  
great Number of Horned Cattle, Horses, Mules,  
&c. were drowned. The Town of Arles suffered  
greatly. At Terascon the Waters rose above the  
great Causeway, and overflowed the Country to  
the Height of eight Feet; in the Lower Town  
the Water reached the second Stories. At Avig-  
non several Houses were washed away, and a great  
Number damaged. In the County of Venaissin,  
as well as Provence, they have sustained an im-  
mense Loss in Corn, Wine, Oil, and other Com-  
modities.

Hague, December 30. We learn from Maestricht  
that on the 26th Instant, about Four o'Clock in  
the Afternoon, a slight Shock of an Earthquake  
was felt there, and in the Night following be-  
tween Twelve and One o'Clock, three more pretty  
severe Shocks were felt, which greatly terrified  
the Inhabitants, but did no Damage, except the  
throwing down some Chimneys. According to  
some Letters from Nimeguen, Arnheim, Ventlo,  
and Cleves, the like Shocks were felt in those  
Places at the same Hour, and were attended with  
no worse Effects.

Paris,



Paris, January 5. We learn from Quefnoy, and French Hienault, that an Earthquake happened there the 27th of last Month, which threw down the Barracks in that Town, by which 600 Men were killed and wounded.

Cádiz, Dec. 12. Of the Loss of the Western Islands, and the Damages done to the Isle of Madeira, we have as yet receiv'd but an imperfect Account, and by no Means a Confirmation; the following Relation, however, of the Master of a Vessel, bound to the American Islands, who was spoke with by a Ship in its Return to Old Spain, gives some Reason to fear the fatal Consequences of the late Earthquake have extended far South-Westward. About an Hour after the Sun had passed the Meridian, in Lat. 25 N. Lon. 40. being writing in the Cabin, I heard a violent Noise, as I thought, in the Steerage; of which while I was asking the Reason, the whole Ship was put into the strangest Agitation imaginable; and seemed, as it then came into my Head, as if the whole Ship hung on a String tied to the Top-Mast. At this instant, looking out at the Cabin Window, I saw Land at the Distance of about a Mile; astonished at which, I ordered the Lead to be thrown out, conceiving it possible we might have struck: But coming on Deck, no Land was in Sight, but a strong Current crossed the Ship's Way, which made to the Lee-ward. In about a Minute the Current return'd with great Impetuosity, and within less than a League, three ragged-pointed Rocks throwing up Water of various Colours, resembling liquid Fire, afforded a most wonderful Prospect, which lasted about two Minutes, ended in a black Cloud which ascended very heavily; after which no Rock was to be seen, nor indeed, in a few Minutes, any unusual Agitation in the Water, tho' the Cloud we could perceive undissipated, it being extremely clear Weather for several Leagues.

Frankfort, Dec. 18. We learn from the Palatinate, that the magnificent Castle of Bruschal, where the Prince Bishop of Spire hath his Residence, was so much shaken by the Earthquake on the 11th instant, that it was every Moment expected to tumble down.

Bern, Dec. 20. They write from St. Maurice in Valais, that the Shocks of an Earthquake continued, in the large Borough of Brigue, from the 1st to the 15th instant. Most of the Houses were thrown down, and Half of the Steeple of the great Church. The Jesuits and the Nuns, as well as all the other Inhabitants, were obliged to retire to the open Fields. During the more violent Shocks, several Chafms were observed in the Earth, out of which issued a Quantity of Water bubbling up as if there had been Fire under it.

#### L O N D O N.

December 2. It is said the King of Portugal concludes his Letter to the King of Spain in the following Words: "I am without a House, in a Tent, without Servants, without Subjects, without Money, and without Bread."

December 6. A few Days since the Light-House at Eddystone near Plymouth, took Fire, and was entirely consumed, but the People in it were saved.

December 10. It is rumoured that Macnemarra with seven Sail of the Line, and three Frigates, is put to Sea; in order, as it is supposed, to join the Toulon Squadron, and make some grand Push.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated December 2.

"A 20 Gun-Ship arrived here To-day, which says she was chased by two French Frigates, on which the Weymouth weighed Anchor: I just now saw her crouding all the Sail she could, and 'tis expected some others will sail To-morrow."

"There is a Report that Macnemarra is at Sea; if so, it may produce some Sport."

"There are above 30 Sail of the Line here; and we have 4500 French Prisoners, and 100 Sail of their Ships are in this Harbour only."

December 20. We hear from Bourdeaux, that seven large Ships are freighted at that Port, with Provisions for the French Settlements in North-America, and that they are resolved to venture their Run thither, whatever English Men of War may be in the Way.

Six large French Prizes have been taken by our Cruizers, with a Swedish Ship loaded with Cannon and other Stores, bound for France; and sent into the several Out-Ports.

January 1. We hear from Bourdeaux, that about 300 Barks freighted with Wine, Spirits, &c. had sailed for Rochefort, Brest, Toulon, and other Ports, for the Use of the Men of War sitting out.

This Week the several Prefs-Gangs have picked up several Hundred Men in the Out-parts of

the Town, who were Yesterday sent down the River in Tenders.

January 2. We hear that Orders are given for a Regiment of Hussars, consisting of 900 Men, to be forthwith raised.

Intrinchments are going to be made round the Dock-yard at Chatham, for which Purpose several Officers and Engineers are arrived; and on Wednesday Morning all the Inhabitants, from the End of Smithfield Bank, beginning at the Sign of the Old Barn, and so on to the Hill-House, were ordered to quit their Houses in thirty Days, they being at the Expiration of that Time to be pulled down. The Men belonging to the two Regiments quartered at Chatham and at Maidstone are to be allowed 6d. per Diem over and above their proper Allowance, and Yesterday they were to begin, all the Utensils, &c. being ready.

The Artificers in Chatham Dock work with the utmost Diligence on the Royal Sovereign, Namur, and Devonshire, which Ships are all to be in the Water the 25th of March without fail.

January 3. Orders are given for an Augmentation in the Guards from seventy to ninety Men per Company.

Gloufion, near the River Wye, in the County of Hereford, Dec. 23. Last Thursday Night, about Nine o'Clock, we were alarmed here by a terrible Shock of an Earthquake, attended with a great rumbling Noise; and our Fright was such that we thought the World was at an End. About a Quarter of a Mile from hence, it sunk an Acre and a Half of Land into the River Wye, swallowing up all the Trees and every Thing that grew thereon.

January 5. The Persons who lately contracted with the Government for building a Number of Twenty-gun Ships, have Orders to finish them with the utmost Expedition.

There is Advice from Malaga, that five French Men of War have lately appeared in the Streights.

January 6. We hear that a Fleet will sail in a very short Time from Spithead.

January 16. Private Letters by Yesterday's French Mail say, that the Regency of Algiers has declared War against France. They also tell us, that we may expect to see in a few Days something like a Manifesto (though not a formal Declaration of War) or an Exposition of his most Christian Majesty's Motives for ordering his Men of War and Privateers to take English Ships, by Way of Reprisals for the Ships taken at Sea by the English.

We hear that an Express, by Way of Memorial, has been received from France; the Contents of which are so arrogant, abusive, and insulting, that it was immediately return'd without any Consideration thereon, and with this Answer only, "That its Contents were such as merited not the Notice of the British Nation."

The Earthquakes of the 18th and 19th of November were so severely felt at Fez, that more than 3000 Persons were destroyed. Not one House is left standing at Mequenez: And it is reckoned that 4000 Moors and 8000 Jews, who lived in a separate Quarter, are buried there. According to the last Accounts, frequent Shocks continued, and astonishing Noises were daily heard in all that Part of Africa.

We are informed that the Court of France has made great Offers to the King of Prussia, to induce him to act offensively against Great-Britain.

January 17. We hear that Orders are given for all Sea-Officers to repair on board, and that 20 Ships of the Line will sail directly to scour the Channel, and protect the homeward-bound Ships.

Several Letters Yesterday from France advise, that a Declaration of War was daily expected to be made against Great-Britain.

It is confidently reported, that the French Admiral is sail'd with a Fleet to North-America, having 4000 Soldiers on board.

By the Accounts hitherto received, it appears, that the Earthquakes have continued for the Space of Sixty-one Days, that is, from the first of November to the 31st of last Month, inclusive; in which Space of Time they have been felt with more or less Violence, from the Eastern Shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the Heart of Germany, and from the frozen Clime of Iceland almost to the Tropic of Cancer; taking a Range of about 4000 Miles from East to West, and about 2000 from South to North.

January 20. It is pretended that Letters have been received from France with Advice, that a Declaration of War against Great-Britain is actually in the Press.

According to divers Advices, the Earthquakes on the first of November had more dreadful Ef-

fects in the Kingdom of Morocco than even in Portugal. Besides the Cities of Mequenez, Fez, &c. which are almost entirely swallowed up, 'tis said a third Part of Sales is destroyed.

A Vessel laden with warlike Stores for Philadelphia, fell down the River on Sunday, in order to proceed on her Voyage.

A large Quantity of Naval Stores is ordered to be shipped with all Expedition for Gibraltar, as also for Antigua and other Islands in the West-Indies.

A definitive Answer has been given to the Court of France, in Relation to the present Armaments, which terminates not at all in their Favour; and we are told from good Authority, that the King of Prussia has given the most solemn Assurances, that if the Russian Troops are hindered a Passage into Germany, so neither will he permit any French Troops towards those Quarters. It is expected that France will soon declare War; Want of Power has probably prevented it so long.

Dublin, December 30. Translation of the Earl of Chesterfield's Letter to the Gentlemen of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Letters at Paris, on his being elected a Member of that Illustrious Body.

#### GENTLEMEN,

WE seem naturally prepared to receive Honour or Disgrace when conscious we are worthy of them; but without meriting or even expecting to find ourselves raised to the one, or exposed to the other, the Effects must be Sentiments confused and inexpressible. They surprize the Soul and stifle equally the Voice of Gratitude or Complaint. These Sentiments, Gentlemen! you have compelled me to prove. To be associated to the most illustrious Academy in Europe, astonishes and confounds me. What could be the Motives of your Choice? I search, and find as few as I have Words to express my Acknowledgments. Hath Self-Love lent me her Illusions? She cannot make me forget the Degree of Merit that might justify your Preference, or prevent my Fears that this Choice may appear as your first Error. From what Principle could a Stranger, whom the Sea, still less than your distinguished Talents hath separated from you, deserve this Honour? Is it due to that Politeness so natural to your Nation, which manifests, or rather expands, itself over all others? No, Gentlemen! Distance was favourable to me; and perhaps Fame, never an exact Messenger, and often unfaithful; who magnifies equally all Objects, and who seems to acquire new Force by the Length she runs, hath improperly communicated my Love of Science, which, disposed to Indulgence, you have undoubtedly too easily credited.

Our early Years decides our Taste; I owe mine to the Tincture I then received of her amiable Lights, which aggrandizes all States and embellishes all Ages: My Heart searched after and respected her, but, unhappily too much dissipated in my Youth, I had not Power sufficiently to cultivate her Beauties, and in my riper Years, immersed in a Torrent of public Affairs, I viewed, running by with too much Rapidity, that precious Time which the Study of Letters had better employed. My Desires were all I could grant, and my Desires were strong. Why am I obliged to confess, that the Altars they raised were, perhaps, like those in Athens, consecrated to an unknown Divinity? Returning, tho' too late, to myself, I search for Support in Age, and Joys in Retirement. You, Gentlemen! have abundantly supplied me; you please and instruct: I find the Genius and Beauties of charming Antiquity snatch'd from Oblivion, enlightened, ornamented, and, I fear not to add, equal'd by your own.

The bright Days of Literature commonly begin like the feeble Dawn of the Morning, but your Infancy seem'd as a Body conscious of it's own Weight, and of it's Use one Day; it was the Infancy of Hercules! Whilst your Academy seem'd only attentive to immortalize the Monarch that gave it Being, they still extended their Views and prepared for more arduous Works: They threw their Eyes on the Ages past, and, as if in them deposited, gave to future Times; all their glorious Actions and perfect Models of true Taste.

Wisdom and Glory thus happily united, Genius and Talents in a few Years multiplied, that it became more difficult to limit the Number of Members, than worthily to fill up Vacancies; but when my Name is to appear on your List, may not a dangerous Revolution be feared; and must not you, by my Election, authorize the Complaint, that this Age has degenerated? No, Gentlemen! this is the Common-place of Pride, Envy, and Malice;

Malice; yet the for it is much than contemporaneous Merit Choice, but they fifty; so many Kingdom, by you Thought; yet cannot receive m honour me with with most perfect faithful, and mo

London, 175

#### WILL

By an Express from Fort Cumberland continue to make killing and captiv their Plantations

#### B O

Friday last Guns, Capt. M Parker, of 50 C We hear the Ly and the Woolw Cloathing, &c. Spithead on the came under Sail Osborn, in the S in the Dreadn joined by Adm seven Sail of th about 100 Sail East-Indies, W America; and they were almo Ushant, when the Fleet to sep with Admiral W with their Head Townshend, w Merchantmen n ing two Men of who stood their

'Tis said the took a French S sent to England large Ship bou which is order laden with Sug

#### N E W

Four Brigs Twelv were landed here o Friday last pass large Sloop deep lo Sixty odd Recr ladelphia; and Re all the adjacent F a nd meet with gre by this Governmen into the Service for ing allowed FIV fame Cloathing, P employed in the lik Yesterday a Nu

Regiment of the City in their Way

By several Peopl last, we have the ten Mohawks were as far as Crown-P Scalp of a French Fort. During the observed about 3 order, as they sup tlers; and it is i Lieutenant Catlin near Fort Edward Great Carrying-Pl we expected to giv in this Week's P from some Letters.

That about the and Indians attac the Carrying-Pla greatest Part of th commanded about Firing, he detach did not return ag Detachment, whi ber of the Enemy all to the Sword Garrison whilst our People, who arrived at Fort pear by the follow Extract of a Let

"These may se Yesterday about 11 Lanfing's Provissio by a Body of Fre in bare, either kill underneath. The of Lanfing's Men, now the Commissar the 20 Battos sent to their great Joy hearty. All Lan Powder that was burnt. John Da



Malice; yet the Heart delivers itself up to them, for it is much easier to pardon past Superiority than contemporary, or, if I may venture to say, contiguous Merit. They may condemn your Choice, but they can never attribute it to Necessity; so many illustrious Sages, formed in your Kingdom, by your Example, must falsify such a Thought; yet they may truly say, that as you cannot receive more Lustre, you have deigned to honour me with a Ray of what you have. I am, with most perfect Esteem, Gentlemen, your most faithful, and most obliged humble Servant,

**CHESTERFIELD.**  
**WILLIAMSBURG, April 2.**

By an Express from Lunenburg, and another from Fort Cumberland, we learn, That the Indians continue to make great Havock on our Frontiers, killing and capturing the Inhabitants, and burning their Plantations.

**BOSTON, April 1.**  
Friday last his Majesty's Ship *Lynn*, of 40 Guns, Capt. Kirk, and the *Woolwich*, Capt. Parker, of 50 Guns, arrived here from England. We hear the *Lynn* has 50,000 l. Sterling on board, and the *Woolwich* 10,000 Stand of Arms, with Cloathing, &c. for the King's Troops. They left Spithead on the first of February, at which Time came under Sail, 18 Men of War, under Admiral Osborn, in the *Somerfet*, and Admiral Townshend in the *Dreadnought*; who on the third were joined by Admiral West in the *Edinburg*, with seven Sail of the Line, and then proceeded with about 100 Sail of Merchantmen, bound to the East-Indies, West-Indies, Lisbon, and North-America; and the whole Fleet kept Company till they were almost 150 Leagues to the Westward of Ushant, when Admiral Osborn made a Signal for the Fleet to separate; then drew up his Division with Admiral West consisting of 16 Sail of the Line, with their Heads to the Southward, while Admiral Townshend, with the other Men of War and Merchantmen made Sail to the Westward, excepting two Men of War with the Trade to Lisbon, who stood their Course.

'Tis said the *Lynn*, soon after she came out, took a French Ship from St. Domingo, which was sent to England, and that the *Woolwich* took a large Ship bound to France from Martineco, which is ordered to this Port. Both Prizes are laden with Sugar, Cotton, Indico, &c.

**NEW-YORK, April 12.**  
Four Brass Twelve pounders, with all their Accoutrements, were landed here on Thursday last from Virginia.

Friday last passed by for Albany from New-England, a large Sloop deep loaded with Provisions.

Sixty odd Recruits landed here on Friday last from Philadelphia; and Recruiting Officers are beating up in this and all the adjacent Places to compleat the Provincial Forces, and meet with great Success from the Encouragement given by this Government to each able bodied Man who shall enlist into the Service for the Expedition against Crown Point, being allowed FIVE POUNDS Bounty, and to have the same Cloathing, Pay and Provisions as was allowed to those employed in the like Service last Year.

Yesterday a Number of Vessels with Colonel Schuyler's Regiment of the New-Jersey Provincials, passed by this City in their Way to Albany.

By several People that arrived here from Albany since our last, we have the following Account, viz. That a Party of ten Mohawks were arrived there, from a Scout, having been as far as Crown-Point, and that they brought with them the Scalp of a French Officer, which they killed in Sight of the Fort. During the Time they hovered off that Place, they observed about 300 French and Indians to march out, in order, as they supposed, to make an Excursion on our Frontiers; and it is imagined, was the same Party that killed Lieutenant Catling, of Connecticut, and the Albany Man, near Fort Edward, and that did so much Damage at the Great Carrying-Place, about the 18th of March last, of which we expected to give our Readers a more circumstantial Account in this Week's Paper. What we have been able to collect from some Letters, and verbal Information, is as follows, viz.

That about the 18th of March, a large Body of French and Indians attacked, and cut off 16 of our Battoes, near the Carrying-Place, and either killed or captivated the greatest Part of the People; that as soon as the Officer that commanded about 35 Men that were posted there heard the Firing, he detached a Party to their Assistance, and as they did not return agreeable to his Expectation, he sent another Detachment, which so weakened the Garrison that a Number of the Enemy that lay in Ambush, rushed in, put them all to the Sword, blew up the Powder, and destroyed the Garrison whilst the rest of the Enemy were engaged with our People, whom they killed or carried off, as only one was arrived at Fort Williams, the 20th of March, as will appear by the following Letter.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Williams, dated March 20.  
"These may serve to inform you, that we arrived here safe Yesterday about 11 o'Clock. The People that were transporting *Langens*'s Provisions, were attacked between this and the *Marb*, by a Body of French and Indians, and are all, but one that got in here, either killed or taken Prisoners; their Names you have underneath. The Fort at Wood Creek is burnt down, and none of *Langens*'s Men, or the Red Coats, are as yet come in. Just now the Commissary arrived from Oswego, and informs us, that the 20 Battoes sent there by Capt. Williams, were safe arrived, to their great Joy, and that the People in Garrison were pretty hearty. All *Langens*'s Provisions are destroyed, as well as the Powder that was in the Garrison, the People laid in Heaps and burnt. John Davids, Henry Dawson, James Tock, George

Robeson, John Tugley, John Griefs, John Pain, and Glast Marcellus, went down Wood Creek last Wednesday, whether they are taken or not we cannot tell. We believe John Davids got safe to Oswego, as the Commissary met him the other Side of the Lake. Philip Langens, and John Van Alle, are safe here yet, with the rest of their Men. Just now 70 of our Indians are come in, and acquaint us, that by the Traicts of the Enemy, they imagined there was at least 500 of them. The Names of the Persons, Residents in and about Albany, and supposed to be killed, are as follow, viz. John, Jacob and Andries Kidner, John Vanderbouden, Jacobus Sickler, Welker Dawson, Anthony Brandt, Peter Griffins, Cornelius Sprong, three Servants, and five Negroes.

**PHILADELPHIA, April 15.**  
By the HONOURABLE

**ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq;**  
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

**A P R O C L A M A T I O N**

**W**HEREAS the Delaware Tribe of Indians, and others, in Confederacy with them, have for some Time past, without the least Provocation, and contrary to their most solemn Treaties, fallen upon this Province, and in a most cruel, savage and perfidious Manner killed and butchered great Numbers of the Inhabitants, and carried others into barbarous Captivity, burning and destroying their Habitations, and laying waste the Country: AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding the friendly Remonstrances made to them by this Government, and the Interposition and positive Orders of our faithful Friends and Allies the Six Nations, to whom they owe Obedience and Subjection, requiring and commanding them to desist from any further Acts of Hostility against us, and to return to their Allegiance, the said Indians do still continue their cruel Murders and Ravages, sparing neither Age nor Sex: I HAVE THEREFORE, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation; and do hereby declare the said Delaware Indians, and all others, who, in Conjunction with them, have committed Hostilities against His Majesty's Subjects within this Province, to be Enemies, Rebels, and Traitors to His Most Sacred Majesty. AND I do hereby require all His Majesty's Subjects of this Province, and earnestly invite those of the neighbouring Provinces to embrace all Opportunities of pursuing, taking, killing and destroying the said Delaware Indians, and all others confederated with them in committing Hostilities, Incursions, Murders or Ravages upon this Province. AND WHEREAS sundry of our good Friends and Allies, the Six Nations, and other friendly Indians, are seated upon, and do inhabit, the Country to the Northward of the Mouth of a River falling into the Susquehanna, called Cayuga Branch; and those of the Six Nations, now in Town, have desired that our Hostilities against the said Enemy Indians might not therefore be carried on more notherly than a Line extending from the Mouth of the said Cayuga Branch, at an Indian Town, called Diaboga or Tohiccon, to the Station Point between the Provinces of New-York and Jersey, at the Indian Town called Casketunk, upon Delaware, the said Indians promising us their hearty and best Assistance: I DO THEREFORE hereby declare, that the Indians living and being to the Northward of a Line drawn from the Mouth of the said Cayuga Branch to the said Station Point, are not included in this Declaration of War. AND WHEREAS many Delaware and other Indians, abhorring the ungrateful, cruel and perfidious Behaviour of that Part of the Delaware Tribe, and others that have been concerned in the late inhuman Ravages, have removed into the settled and inhabited Parts of the Country, put themselves under the Protection of this and the neighbouring Governments, and live in a peaceable Manner with the King's Subjects: I DO THEREFORE declare, that the said friendly Indians that have so separated themselves from our said Enemies, and all others, who shall join or act with us in the Prosecution of this just and necessary War, are expressly excepted out of this Declaration; and it is recommended to all Officers and others to afford them Protection and Assistance: AND WHEREAS the Commissioners appointed with me to dispose of the Sixty Thousand Pounds, lately granted by Act of General Assembly for His Majesty's Use, have, by their Letter to me, of the Tenth Instant, agreed to pay out of the same the several Rewards for Prisoners and Scalps herein after specified: And therefore, as a further Inducement and Encouragement to all His Majesty's Lige People, and to all the several Tribes of Indians, who continue in Friendship and Alliance with us, to exert and use their utmost Endeavours to pursue, attack, take and destroy our said Enemy Indians; and to release, redeem and recover such of His Majesty's Subjects as have been taken and made Prisoners by the same Enemies; I DO hereby declare and promise, that there shall be paid, out of the said Sixty Thousand Pounds, to all and every Person and Persons, as well Indians as Christians, not in the Pay of the Province, the several and respective Premiums and Bounties following; that is to say: FOR every Male Indian Enemy, above Twelve Years old, who shall be taken Prisoner, and delivered at any Forts garrisoned by the Troops in the Pay of this Province, or at any of the County Towns, to the Keepers of the common Goals there, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Spanish Dollars or Pieces of Eight. FOR the Scalp of every Male Indian Enemy, above the Age of Twelve Years, produced as Evidence of their being killed, the Sum of One Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Eight. FOR every Female Indian, taken Prisoner, and brought in as aforesaid; and for every Male Indian Prisoner, under the Age of Twelve Years, taken and brought in as aforesaid, One Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Eight. FOR the Scalp of every Indian Woman, produced as Evidence of their being killed, the Sum of Fifty Pieces of Eight. AND for every English Subject, that has been taken and carried from this Province into Captivity, that shall be recovered and brought in, and delivered at the City of Philadelphia to the Governor of this Province, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Eight, but nothing for their Scalps. AND that there shall be paid to every Officer or Soldier as are, or shall be, in the Pay of this Province, who shall redeem and deliver any English Subject, carried into Captivity as aforesaid; or shall take, bring in, and produce, any Enemy Prisoner or Scalp, as aforesaid; One Half of the said several and respective Premiums and Bounties.

**GIVEN** under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Province, at Philadelphia, the Fourteenth Day of April, in the Twenty-ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-six.

**ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.**

By His Honour's Command,  
**RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.**

**GOD Save the KING.**

In our last we mentioned, that a third Party of our Men, that were out in Search of the Indians, who carried off the Prisoners from M'Coard's Fort, had not returned; since which we have received Advice, that they came up with the Enemy at Sideling Hill, with whom they had a smart Engagement, and would have beat them, if another large Party of Indians (said to be commanded by Shingas) had not come up to their Assistance. The Battle, we hear, lasted above two Hours, in which Time most of our People fired Twenty-four Rounds, and proved themselves to be Men of Courage and Conduct; but being greatly overpowered in Numbers, and having lost a great many of their Party, they were obliged to give Way. Twenty-five, it is said, out of Fifty are returned, some of whom mortally wounded. What Number the Indians lost is uncertain, but thought to be at least as large as ours; and there is Reason to believe that Captain Jacobs is among the Dead.

We hear from Winchester, that on the First Instant, Captain Ashby's Fort, on Patton's Creek, was attacked by 100 Indians, who decoy'd a Party out, and killed six, shot the Captain's two Horses, and carry'd off two Boys of Michael Teabolt's. Colonel Washington arrived at Winchester the Sixth Instant.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated April 12.

"I have a Letter from Boston, which mentions, that it is said in England there are three more Regiments coming over here, under the Command of one or two General Officers, one of which is said to be the Earl of Luton. Every Thing is conducted with so much Secrecy, that it is impossible to know the Intentions of the Ministry. It is said there is a Train of Artillery coming, with proper Officers for the Ordnance. There are ten new Regiments raising in England, on the Establishment, to consist of 1000 Men each. Admiral Boscawen is expected at Halifax daily."

**ANNAPOLIS, April 22.**

By a Gentleman, who came Passenger from Bristol, into Virginia, just come to Town, we are informed, that the Beginning of February he saw in the *English* Papers, a Paragraph mentioning that the French had declared War; and they expected by the first French Mail to have a Confirmation of the Truth of that Report.

He likewise acquaints us, that by a Vessel which arrived in Virginia, from the West-Indies, they have an Account, that one of our Men of War was lately taken by the French. The Particulars of which, if true, may soon be expected.

**Annapolis, April 22, 1756.**

**W**HEREAS the Subscriber has sufficient Reason to believe there have been several invidious Reports spread to his Disadvantage; he therefore thinks himself, in Justice to his Reputation, obliged to desire all Gentlemen of Understanding and Humanity not to give Credit to the idle Tattle of artful or weak Persons.

A severe Complication of violent Disorders, contracted from Colds, prevented his attending agreeable to his several Advertisements sent to Maryland by his Friend Mr. William Potts (who learnt of him in Barbados), by whose repeated Encouragement he waited on the Gentlemen of this Province; and therefore hopes they will be fully convinced before they give the least Credit to any Thing said to the Disadvantage of their humble Servant; as also to consider what an Alteration the Addition or Omission of even a Monosyllable may make in a Relation of Facts, where the very Manner of telling may do,----what not.----As set forth in my Advertisements, any Gentleman may command my Attendance, and judge for himself.----As for Smarts, Sncerers, or Whisperers, they are of no Consequence with Men of Sense; ----they are despised by

**JULIUS CÆSAR PARKE.**

**NATHANIEL WATERS,**  
**HAT-MAKER,**  
From **PHILADELPHIA,**

**A**T the Sign of the *Hat-in-Hand*, near the Church in Annapolis, makes and sells all Sorts of HATS, either fine or coarse, as good and at as cheap Rates as to be had any where. He likewise repairs old Hats.

N. B. He buys all Kind of Furs, and gives as good a Price for them, as can be had in Town.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of John Gaither, at Elk-Ridge, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded on the off Shoulder with something like this & with white Hair round it, she has a large Star in her Forehead, a small Blaze down her Face, a short Sprig Tail, and is shod all round; and had on a small Bell.

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

*J. Gaither*



TO COVER MARES of any SIZE, this SEASON, at the Plantation of JOHN NARR, near Queen-Anne's County Free School.

A JACK ASS, known by the Name of TICKLE PITCHER. As he came of a very plain, laborious Family, there can be little said of his Beauty or Pedigree; however, as the constant Labour, long Life, and cheap keeping of MULES, is well known far to exceed the very best of HORSES, its to be supposed most People in the Plantation Way, will find it their Interest to employ him; and as the Poor as well as Rich may have it easily in their Power so to do, Tickle Pitcher will perform this Season, on the following moderate Terms: A Dollar to be paid down when each MARE is first covered, and two Dollars more, when each MULE is dropped alive; or, two Dollars certain, paid down, for the Chance of the Season.

N. B. Good Care will be taken of the MARES, and as it is supposed he will have more Custom than he can sufficiently attend himself, there is an Assistant to be had, if Hurry of Business require it.

Mr. Dancer

TAKEN up by Henry Travers, junr. living on the Bay Side, near Slaughter-Creek, in Dorchester County, on the 8th of this Instant April, a Fifteen-Hoghead FLAT, she is very old, and the fore Throat is broke away.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, paying Salvage, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

THERE is in the Possession of John Carmack, in Frederick County, near Linganore, taken up as a Stray, a small Flea-bitten grey Horse, about 7 or 8 Years old, branded on the off Buttock with BE join'd in one, is shod before, and undock'd.

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

C. Parker

THERE is at the Plantation of Edward Dragan, in Kent County, taken up as a Stray, a small black Mare, not dock'd.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Solomon Turner, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small grey Mare, branded MD.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Cooke, at Rock-Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Chestnut Sorrel Horse, about 12 Hands high, branded with something like an A, the Stroke a-crofs the Middle of it long, and a Star in his Forehead.

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

Mr. Crab

THERE is at the Plantation of Stevens White, on Patowmack River, in Somerset County, taken up as a Stray, a small black Mare, with a small Star in her Forehead, her hind Feet are white, but she has no Brand or other Mark.

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

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Talbot County, on the 3d of this Instant April, an indented Servant Man, named Nathaniel Carter, a Ship Carpenter by Trade, but may pretend to some other Business, he is a tall slim Fellow, of a thin Visage, and has a little halt in his Walk: Had on when he went away, a green Frize Jacket, a Pair of speckled Sailor's Trowsers, worsted Stockings, and a Pair of Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Five Pounds Reward; or, if secured in any Goal, so that his Master may have him again, Three Pounds Reward, paid by

JOHN BOZMAN.

THERE is at the Plantation of Benjamin Colegate, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a middle siz'd black Horse, branded on the near Shoulder with HL join'd in one, and has two large Saddle Spots.

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

THERE is in the Possession of Luke Barnard, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small grey Mare, about six Years old, branded on the near Shoulder and Thigh with WD.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Benjamin Duvall, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Thigh with II, has a Star in his Forehead, and a Lift round his Body, supposed to have been cut by a Rope.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Bowdles, in Dorchester County, near the Mouth of Hunting-Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Flea-bitten Horse, about 13 Hands high, branded on the off Buttock with some Thing like DI, he paces slow, and is about 11 Years old.

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

#### TO BE SOLD,

On Wednesday the 19th Day of May next, to the highest Bidder, at the House of Mr. Samuel Middleton, in Annapolis, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

PART of a Tract of Land, called Cool Spring, containing 400 Acres, more or less, lying near the Head of Great-Choptank River, in Queen-Anne's County. Any Person inclined to purchase, may be informed of the Title, by applying to

3

KINSEY JOHNS.

#### JOSHUA DORSEY, 4

THOUGH he has left off Public House-Keeping, hereby acquaints the PUBLIC, That he still keeps the FERRY as usual, on each Side of Patapsco RIVER, and that he, nevertheless, will ENTERTAIN Gentlemen Travellers, or Others, as PRIVATE LODGERS, in the best Manner.

March 23, 1756

RAN away from the Baltimore Iron-Works, on Patapsco, in Maryland, on Saturday Night last, an Irish Servant Man, named Thomas Ivory, he is about 27 Years of Age, pretends to be a Marble-Cutter by Trade, was imported about two Years ago into Patapsco River, is about five Feet six Inches high, slender and smooth fac'd, has sandy Hair, and speaks pretty much on the Brogue. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a red Worsted Cap, old brown Coat, Cotton Jacket and Breeches trimm'd with Leather Buttons, two Osnabrigs Shirts, coarse Country Shoes and Stockings.

He has stolen an Indenture, with a Discharge on it, belonging to one James Moore, who was born in the Jerseys, and no Doubt will endeavour to pass by it.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, if taken 20 Miles from home; Forty Shillings, if taken 40 Miles from home; Three Pounds, if taken at a greater Distance; if taken out of the Province, Three Pistoles; and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

5

RICHARD CROXALL.

WHEREAS it has been reported, by some ill-disposed Person, with a Design of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am still living at Broad-Creek, on Kent-Island, and keep Ferry as usual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and skilful Hands, and kind Usage, from

7

Their humble Servant, DANIEL MECONEKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at Joppa, a-crofs GUN-POWDER-RIVER, is now kept by the Subscriber, who has a good Boat and Hands for the Purpose; and a constant Attendance is given.

ISAAC RISTEAU.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of choice Land, lying on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, called Thompson's Adventure, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining to John Baldwin Adamson's.

Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire of John Thompson in Annapolis, and know further.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called Clean Drinking, lying in Frederick County, on Rock-Creek, within six Miles of the Warehouse at George-Town, the said Moiety contains 625 Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling House, and two Tobacco Houses, also a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber, living near lower Cedar-Point, in Charles County.

ARTHUR LEE.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magothy River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

#### TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land,

Rover's Content,	468	
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Fife, - - -	78	Acres.
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince-George's County, within five Miles of Bladenburg, ten of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Branch Ferry.

Coupper,	113	
Part of Layhill,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	Acres.
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Brall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladenburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince-George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in Frederick County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, living on Ackochick, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

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

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# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 29, 1756.

PARIS, January 30.

**I**T is confirmed that a Resolution has been taken to send a fresh Supply of Troops to Canada, that is to consist of 5800 Men, and to be commanded by Messieurs Morliere and Quincy.

By the Diligence that has been used to put our Marine in a good Condition, forty-five Ships of the Line are ready to appear in the Ocean whenever Circumstances shall require them, and from twenty to twenty-five in the Mediterranean, of which the Marquis de la Galissoniere is to have the Command. The Marquis de Conflans and the Chevalier de Beaufremont, will each command a Squadron, which are to cruise in the Channel. Letters from Brest advise that they every Moment expect there the Squadron which has been equipped at Rochfort, which M. Perrier de Salvert is to command, and that 16000 Men are employ'd Night and Day at Brest, as well in the building as equipping the King's Ships. It is said that the Court has resolv'd to cause all the Merchant-Ships above 250 Tons to be armed; and that in the several Harbours of the Kingdom there are above three hundred capable of carrying from thirty to fifty Guns.

Brussels, Jan. 30. We are informed from Dunkirk, that on the 27th Instant, all the English Vessels at that Place were stop'd, and their Crews (amounting to about 50 Men) sent to Prison. The Vessels seized, are two Colliers, two Sloops, one London Trader, and four Cutters. We don't yet hear however, that War has been declared by the Court of France.

Paris, Feb. 2. Two hundred Letters of Marque are ready to be delivered. At Brest and other Ports on the Ocean, the Workmen work Night and Day, Sundays and Holidays, to get ready seven hundred flat-bottom'd Vessels capable of transporting from four to five hundred Men each. They are intended to carry a Body of 40,000 Men, which the Court hath resolv'd to employ in making a Descent upon England or Ireland. It is thought that this Expedition will take place towards the End of February.

Brussels, Feb. 4. Sixteen Battalions from different French Garrisons upon our Frontiers, are ordered to march directly towards the Coast of Normandy, where, it is said, a considerable Body of Troops, and a large Train of Artillery, are to be assembled near Havre de Grace. Other Advices from several Parts of France agree, that all the Troops, that were in the interior Provinces, are moving towards the Coasts of Normandy and Brittany.

Six Privateers are fitting out at Dunkirk.

Paris A-la-main, Feb. 13. The present Situation of Affairs is a Problem very difficult to be solved. The King hath ordered all the unnaturalized English, Scotch, and Irish, to depart the Kingdom; and at the same Time an Order is issued countermanding the March of the Militia for their respective Places of Rendezvous.

Dusseldorf, Jan. 16. They are making at Solingen, for the Use of the French Troops, 30,000 Sabres, 30,000 Swords, and 5000 Leather Caps, which are to be delivered before the End of March.

Paris, Jan. 16. As we don't expect that Great-Britain will grant us the Satisfaction we demand, we are preparing to push the War, which we look upon as certain, with the utmost Vigour.

Nantes, February 3. All our Doubts concerning the present Situation of Affairs are removed. M. de Machault, Minister and Secretary of State for the Navy, hath sent a Letter to the Merchants of all the trading Towns in the Kingdom; acquainting them, That the Support and Protection of Trade are the Principal Objects of his Attention and Labours. That the King, in case he determines to make Reprisals on his Enemies,

intends to issue an Ordinance for abolishing the Duty of Ten per Cent. payable to the Admiral out of the Produce of all Prizes. That the Expences attending the Sale of Captures will be considerably diminished, and the Formalities greatly abridged. That all Stores and Necessaries for fitting out Privateers will be exempted from paying any Duty. That all Prize Goods will be allowed to be consumed in the Kingdom, excepting a few, that will be particularly specified; and for the Consumption of these his Majesty will perhaps grant special Licences.

To the Captains and Crews of Privateers will be paid out of the Royal Treasury a Bounty of 100 Livres for each four Pounder on board a Merchantman that shall be taken; and 150 Livres for each Gun of the same Bore on board a Privateer. (This Premium will be augmented for Men of War according to the Size of their Guns; for some Guns 500 Livres will be paid) 30 Livres for each Man on board a Merchantman at the Beginning of the Engagement, and 40 for each Man belonging to a Privateer, notwithstanding the Enemy may be of less Force and have fewer Men than the Captor.

The King will moreover grant particular Bounties and Marks of Distinction to such Captains and Officers as distinguish themselves in an Engagement. His Majesty will possibly admit them into his Service.

The King obliges himself to take at prime Cost all Privateers and Frigates of twenty-four Guns and upwards, which the Owners, after having built them, do not chuse to fit out for Sea; and to purchase them at their Appraise-ment if they have made any Cruizes. His Majesty also promises Marks of Distinction to such as will fit out Privateers.

Tho' the aforesaid Encouragement is not to take Place till the Publication of a Declaration of War, or Orders for Reprisals, we are persuaded that this Point is finally settled; and this Advice was given us that we might take our Measures accordingly. M. Machault also desires the Consuls to give their Opinions, what Additions may be made to the King's Regulations; and tells them that their Remarks will be graciously received, and a proper Use made of them for his Majesty's Service and the Public Welfare. We are overjoyed to find a Minister giving such particular Attention to whatever concerns the promoting of Trade. We have every Thing to hope for from such a Man.

Paris, February 6. The Troops designed for America will not be embarked till the Month of April, because the River St. Laurence will not be navigable till towards the End of May.

According to the last Letters from Brest, M. Perrier's Squadron is now at Sea, if the Wind has been favourable. As the new Governor of the Leeward Islands is on board this Squadron, it is probably bound to St. Domingo.

Complaint has been made to the Ambassador of Malta, that an English Man of War has been allowed to put in at that Island with eleven French Prizes taken in the Levant.

An Army of 35,000 Men is assembling near Maricilles.

Calais, February 6. Last Night eight Bilanders arrived here from Lille with Cannon, Bullets, and other Warlike Stores.

Montpellier, (a City of Languedoc in France,) Dec. 16. The Earthquake which they had the 9th of this Month in Switzerland, was also felt in many Parts of Languedoc. The River Etrene, in the Vivarais, has washed away half the Town of Beauchatel, with the Church and Church-yard; and the other Half is destroyed by the Waters from the Mountains. A Hill covered with Vines and Olives at the End of this Village, in the Night between the 1st and 2d of this Month, fell into the great Road, which is thereby quite stopped up.

Near the same Spot we used to see vast Precipices and some Ridges of Rocks that were covered with Water, which have disappeared, and next Day stood in their Place a Plain with Vines and Olives planted with the exactest Regularity; to the Astonishment of all Beholders.

Madrid, (the Metropolis of Spain) November 28. In digging in the Ruins of Lisbon, they have found not only the Mint almost entire, but also three Magazines of Corn. Several Couriers sent from hence to Lisbon have been robbed and murdered by the Russians who infest the Frontiers.

Versailles, January 22. On the 21st past M. Roaillé, Minister and Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, wrote the following Letter to Mr. Fox, Secretary of State to the King of England.

SIR,

It is by Order of the King my Master, that I have the Honour of sending your Excellency the Memorial which I herewith inclose. I have the Honour to be, &c.

MEMORIAL.

IT is not the King's Fault, that the Differences concerning America have not been terminated by conciliatory Methods; and this his Majesty is able to demonstrate to the whole World, by authentic Proofs.

The King, ever animated with the most sincere Desire to maintain the public Repose, and the best Understanding with his Britannic Majesty, has carried on, with the fullest good Faith and Confidence, the Negotiations relative to this Object.

The Assurances which the King of Great-Britain and his Ministers incessantly renew'd, verbally and in Writing, were so formal and precise, in Regard to the pacific Dispositions of his Britannic Majesty, that the King would have scrupled to harbour the least Doubt concerning the Uprightness of the Intentions of the Court of London.

It is scarce possible to conceive how these Assurances could be reconciled with the offensive Orders given in November 1754, to General Braddock, and in April 1755, to Admiral Boscawen.

The attacking in the Month of July last, and the taking of two of the King's Ships on the high Seas, and without a Declaration of War, were a public Insult on his Majesty's Flag, and he would have shewn immediately all the just Resentment which an Attempt so irregular and so violent kindled in him, could he have believed that Admiral Boscawen acted only in Consequence of Orders from his Court.

The same Notice did at first suspend the King's Judgment, concerning the Piracies which for some Months the English have committed against the Navigation and Commerce of his Majesty's Subjects, in Contempt of the Law of Nations, the Faith of Treaties, the Usages established among civilized Nations, and the Regard they owe to each other.

The King had Room to expect, from the Sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, that upon his Return to London, he would disavow the Conduct of his Board of Admiralty, and of his Sea-Officers, and that he would give his Majesty a Satisfaction adequate to the Injury and Damage.

But the King seeing that the King of England, very far from punishing the Piracies of the English Marine, does, on the contrary, encourage them, by demanding of his Subjects new Supplies against France, his Majesty would be wanting in what he owes to his own Glory, the Dignity of his Crown, and the Defence of his People, if he delayed any longer to demand of the King of Great-Britain a signal Reparation for the Outrage committed on the French Flag, and for the Damage done to the King's Subjects.

His Majesty therefore thinks he must address himself directly to his Britannic Majesty, and demand of him the speedy and full Restitution of all the French Ships, both Men of War and Merchantmen,



chantmen, which, against the Laws, and against all Decorum and Decency, have been taken by the English Navy, and of all the Officers, Soldiers, Sailors, Artillery, Ammunition, Merchandize, and every Thing in general, that belonged to those Ships.

The King will always like better to be beholden to the King of England's Equity, than to any other Means, for the Satisfaction he has a Right to claim, and all Potentates will doubtless perceive in the Step he has determined to take, a fresh Proof of that constant Love for Peace, which directs his Councils and Resolutions.

If his Britannic Majesty Orders the Restitution of the Ships in Question, the King will be disposed to enter into a Negotiation about the other Satisfaction that are lawfully due to him, and will continue to lend an Hand, as he has formerly done, to an equitable and solid Accommodation of the Disputes concerning America.

But if, contrary to all Hopes, the King of England refuses the Requisition which the King makes him, his Majesty will look on his Denial of Justice, as the most authentic Declaration of War, and as a Design to disturb the Repose of Europe.

Mr. Fox's Answer to M. ROUILLE.

Whitehall, 13th of Jan. 1756.

S I R,

I Received, the 3d Instant, the Letter which your Excellency has honoured me with, dated the 21st ultimo, with the Memorial annexed to it. I lost no Time in laying them before the King my Master, and his Orders, that I have the Honour to inform your Excellency, that his Majesty still wishes for the Preservation of the public Tranquillity; but that the King will readily listen to an equitable and solid Accommodation, his Majesty cannot grant the Demand made of the speedy and full Restitution of all the French Ships, and of every Thing belonging thereto, as a Preliminary Condition of any Kind of Negotiation; the King having done nothing in all his Proceedings, but what the Hostilities commenced by France, in Time of full Peace (of which he hath the most authentic Proofs) and what his Majesty owes to his Honour, the Defence of his Rights, and Possessions of his Crown, and the Safety of his Kingdoms, have rendered just and indispensable. I have the Honour to be, &c.

L O N D O N.

January 5. The Empress Queen has sent 300,000 Florins to Lisbon. The new 20 Gun Ships are ordered to be got ready with the utmost Expedition.

January 6. Warrants are issued for impressing Landmen.

January 8. A great Number of Carpenters are sent down to Plymouth to hasten the fitting out the Ships there.

January 18. Letters by the Lisbon Mail, dated the 21st ult. advise, that great Disputes have arose between the King, his Subjects, and the foreign Merchants, about rebuilding that City: his Majesty being inclined to have it rebuilt where the Ruins now are, and the others in general at Belem; upon which Occasion there is great Confusion. It is added, that the Soldiers have mutinied, and joined the Mob.

January 20. By the Mercury arrived from Fyal, one of the Western Islands, we are assured that no Disaster has happened to any of those Islands by the late terrible Earthquakes.

January 23. We are assured that Commissioners are appointed for selling the French Prizes.

January 24. It is reported that a Viceroy will be sent to America.

We are assured that the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rothes, Lieutenant General, and the Earl of Loudon, Major General, are appointed to command in America, for which they are to embark in the Spring, with several Gentlemen of the Army, who are to Officer a Regiment of three Battalions, which is to be raised there.

January 27. We hear that a Battalion of the Royal Scots, General Otway's Regiment, and the Regiment of Highlanders, are to embark from Ireland for North America.

Admiral Boscawen is gone to Portsmouth to hoist his Flag on board the Invincible Man of War, of which Capt. Colby is appointed Captain.

It is said that the Right Hon. Lord John Murray and his Regiment are to go with the other Forces to America.

Vessels are hiring by the Government for Transporting Troops to America.

We are assured that Col. Abercrombie will be made a Major General, and that he is to act in Conjunction with the Earl of Loudon.

Copy of a Letter from a Trinitarian Fryar at Seville, dated November 4.

"The first Instant, being all Saints Day, about Ten in the Morning, began a most terrible Earthquake, which lasted very violently for the Space of 7 Minutes: Every one deserted their Houses, and the Fryars their Convents; the Priests who were saying Mass, and the whole Audience, left the Churches, and ran about the Streets publicly confessing their Sins, and asking Forgiveness of the Almighty. At the same Time the Roofs of the Houses, the Steeples of the lofty Towers of the Churches, fell down. The beautiful Cathedral is spoiled; the Cannons are obliged to celebrate their Offices in the India House, its magnificent Tower, which exceeded any Thing of the Sort in Europe, is so much damaged that they can't ring the Bells; the Pyramids are fallen, and it is imagined the Whole must be pulled down. Not a single Church or Convent has escaped free of some Damage or other, and, in short, what few Houses are left standing must be immediately repaired; those which are ordered to be pulled down are without Number. The Borough of Triana, which is about half of this City, is mostly destroyed; the Villages called St. Juan, Dalfarache, Dilbes, Brinea, Camas, and many others in the Neighbourhood, are quite demolished: In Guebar, where the Curate was saying Mass, he and the whole Congregation was killed by the Church falling upon them. In this City, notwithstanding the Damage which was done, not more than four Persons lost their Lives, though many have been hurt. On Sunday and Monday we felt five or six Shocks more, but they were not violent. Every Body here looks disconsolate, and with cast down Eyes think of nothing but repeating their Confessions and reconciling them with God. As soon as ever the first Fright was over there was a Proclamation issued out, that no Coach, Chaise, or Cart, should stir about the Streets, upon Pain of the Master's paying 500 Ducats, and being imprisoned six Months, for fear that the least Motion should bring the tottering Buildings to the Ground. The Damage already done is computed at a Million of Dollars. An Edict has been published, that upon Pain of mortal Sin, every Body should keep Fast every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and the Eve of the Anniversary of this Calamity to be observed a Fast forever. An hundred Years is not a sufficient Time to repair the Damage done: The Grand Gate of Cannons, and many others are thrown down: The King's new Buildings are suspended, and the Materials are ordered to be delivered for repairing the City, as that is the first Concern. Our greatest Fear now is, lest Rains should fall and the River overflow its Banks, to put the last Stroke to Seville. Many Families, and among them some of Distinction, are left without Houses to live in, and have taken Refuge in the Gardens and Ovens, and wherever else they could creep. The City of Aroes is almost totally demolished, and it seems as if they should never hear the last of the Misfortunes occasioned by this Disaster.

The Magistrates are going about the City to order what Houses shall be pulled down, and to mark out the different Parishes. All the Way from Portugal to this Place the Towns, Cities, and Villages have been almost totally destroyed; and the same shocking Account came from the inland Places. We felt another Shock this Day pretty violent, which lasted near a Minute. The Sea broke into Agamonte, and drowned about two thousand Persons. We have not yet heard what Damage was done at Huelva, where the Sea likewise rushed in."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Gibraltar, dated November 20.

At Tangier the Water rose 50 Feet perpendicular, and had almost lost its brackish Taste. The Fountains stop for some Time, and soon after gush'd out with great Violence with Water the Colour of Blood. Mequinez, in Barbary, has suffered much, many People being killed; near it two large Mountains opened, from one of which issued a prodigious Quantity of Water, the Colour too of Blood, which form'd a River, and many Days after was flowing with great Rapidity. Two Days ago, Capt. Willet, in the Augusta, arrived here from Newfoundland, and last Sunday, off Lisbon, he saw a great Quantity of Household Furniture, dead Bodies, Legs, Arms, &c. floating, the dire Effects of the Earthquake. Last Week Capt. Maplesden brought in here a very rich Martinique Ship.

I forgot to tell you our Fountain on the Parade Stop for three or four Minutes, and afterwards the Water issued out with great Force: And a large Piece of

Rock, Forty Feet long, separated from the Hill, and fell down near Catalan Bay.

February 3. We hear that the Commissioners of the Navy will this Day contract for the Transporting of 9000 Hessians from Holland into England.

We are assured that by the late Treaty the King, as Elector of Hanover, renounces, in favour of his Prussian Majesty, all Claim to East Friedland.

Yesterday came a Confirmation of the News that all the English Vessels in the Ports of France are stop.

At a Council held at St. James's Yesterday Evening it was resolved to issue a Proclamation (which is accordingly published in the London Gazette) setting forth, that the King being resolved by the Assistance and Blessing of God, not to be wanting in his Care for the Defence of this Kingdom, in case of any hostile Attempt to land upon the Coast thereof, hath thought fit strictly to charge and command all Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, within their respective Counties, &c. that they cause the Coasts to be carefully watched, and, upon the first Appearance of any such hostile Attempt, immediately cause all Horses, Oxen and Cattle, which may be fit for Draught or Burthen, and not employed in his Majesty's Service, or in the Defence of the Country, and also (so far as may be practicable) all other Cattle, and Provisions, to be driven and removed Twenty Miles at least from the Place where such Attempt shall be made, and to secure the same, so that they may not fall into the Hands or Power of those who shall make such Attempt. Wherein nevertheless it is his Royal Will and Pleasure, that the respective Owners thereof may suffer as little Damage, Loss, or Inconvenience, as may be consistent with the Public Safety.

Feb. 5. Letters by Yesterday's French Mail advise, that the Embargo was taken of the neutral Ships in the Ports of France on the first Instant.

Eleven French Vessels, four of which are said to be from Alexandria, are taken by the Phoenix Man of War, the Hon. Capt. Harvey, and sent to Port-Mahon.

A great Train of Artillery, with its Appurtenances, is ordered for Ireland, whither also it is said the Hessian Troops, when they arrive, are to take up their Quarters.

Feb. 7. Thursday, at Two o'Clock, the Subscription to the new Loan of Two Millions, for the Service of the current Year, closed at the Bank, being quite full.

Feb. 10. They write from Paris, that the Court still affects great Moderation, and pretend to have great Hopes that a Negotiation may still be set on Foot, under the Mediation of certain Powers; but that notwithstanding this, the People in general look upon a War as inevitable; the rather, because of the immense Expence the Crown has been at in respect to the Marine, and the Contracts made with the Merchants for fitting out Privateers, which are to bear Interest from the first of March.

The Master of a Ship gone up into Hammoaze reports, that he saw the Monmouth in particular and some other of our Ships in Sight of the French Fleet and giving them Chace.

It is believed that a Proclamation will soon be published, commanding such Subjects of the French King as are resident here to depart these Kingdoms within a Time limited.

Six Thousand Swifs are order'd into the Pay of Great-Britain, which, with the Highland, Gen. Otway's and another Regiment upon the English Establishment, together with part of the Royal Scotch Regiment, are speedily to embark for America.

It is said that one of Admiral Smith's Sloop return'd from a Cruise, reports that our Fleet and that of the French, when he left them, were within three Leagues of each other; if so, we may shortly expect to hear of a Brush.

February 12. Seven Men of War are ordered for Holland to convoy from thence the Foreign Troops intended for England.

It is confidently reported, that four Men of War are sailed from Rochelle, with a great Number of Troops on board, supposed to be gone for North America.

They write from Paris, that the Conduct of the King of Prussia has made a very extraordinary Impression upon that Court, that several Councils have been held, and that a Resolution has been taken to change the Ministers employed at the several Courts in Germany.

Feb. 13. A Letter received Yesterday from Dunkirk advises, that some French Sailors in an open Boat boarded an English Vessel, took her, and carried her into that Port.

Tents and all Things got ready for the Downs.

Some Ships laden down the River, in and New-England.

February 14. A Spithead, the latter hear Admiral Smith be reinforced with

Two Squadrons Seas to watch the prevent their Advices having preparing to trans their very speedily.

We have Advice Mail, that the For there from Gibr other Men of War sels outward or ho

February 17. fitted out as Tran bring over the H

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Quarters are burn Rotherhithe, whi prevent her being Lighters which f London-bridge, prevented, by for to it. Sir Robe in the Morning recting the Popul the Flames.

Admiralty-Office pleased to order Marines to be f

We are assured Loudon will be neral, and appoi his Majesty's For Virginia.

It is said that America out of t by their own Pec

February 4. Besi Marines, it is report be forth-with raised.

On the 1st Instant at Bristol from Bill War of 80 Guns, o any English Men o three more Men of standing to the Wes

La Marville, Pu into Dover by the P

The following T Tax on Coaches, & upon Swords; a T Salaries and Profits present subject eit additional Tax of Tax upon Dogs of

February 6. On Navy contracted for dored to be ready to at farthest.

On the 25th o Richard Beekford, representative in th Gentleman, who, zealously active in Patriot, a sincere

loable Quality of a was hastened by Business, in the Se only be felt and la a Public Loss.

Extract of a It is publicl that Forty Tb ployed to mak Seven hundre different Port with a large scule this Ki



Tents and all Things necessary are ordered to be got ready for an Encampment on Barham Downs.

Some Ships laden with warlike Stores are fallen down the River, in order to proceed to Virginia and New-England.

February 14. A Fleet is expected to sail from Spithead, the latter End of next Week; and we hear Admiral Smith, in the Downs, is ordered to be reinforced with some Ships of the Line.

Two Squadrons will sail soon into the American Seas to watch the Motions of the Enemy, and to prevent their landing any more Troops there. Advices having been received here that they are preparing to transport 10,000 regular Troops thither very speedily.

We have Advice from Cadiz, by the last Spanish Mail, that the Fortune Sloop of War, was arrived there from Gibraltar, and was to be joined by other Men of War, for the Safety of British Vessels outward or homeward bound.

February 17. Friday Morning eighteen Ships, fitted out as Transports, fell down the River to bring over the Hessians.

We hear that Orders are sent down to the Coasts of Kent and Sussex, to erect Beacons and Alarm Guns to each, and all the Cattle are to be drove twenty Miles from the Sea Coasts.

Early Thursday Morning a dreadful Fire broke out in the Compting-House of Mr. Howell, Timber-Merchant at Blackfryars Stairs, through the Carelessness, as is supposed, of a Servant who lay in it, and is missing. It burnt with such Violence, that, tho' there was immediate Help, Mr. Howell's and two other Timber-Yards, the Glass-House, and about thirty Houses besides, were consumed; the Flames not stopping till they came to Mr. Holmes's Lime Wharf. Some Lighters loaded with Deals took Fire, and, having burnt their Moorings, fell down with the Tide through London-bridge and set several Ships on Fire, particularly the Rose, Slade, from Maryland, whose Quarters are burnt, and another Ship is ashore at Rotherhithe, which was cut from her Moorings to prevent her being burnt. One of the burning Lighters which fell down the River stooped against London-bridge, and was with much Difficulty prevented, by some Watermen, from setting Fire to it. Sir Robert Ladbroke attended from Four in the Morning till Nine, encouraging and directing the Populace, &c. to assist in extinguishing the Flames.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 31. The King hath been pleased to order Thirty additional Companies of Marines to be forthwith raised.

We are assured that the Right Hon. the Earl of Loudon will be promoted to be a Lieutenant-General, and appointed Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in America, and Governor of Virginia.

It is said that three Battalions will be raised in America out of the Saltburghers, &c. and officer'd by their own People.

February 4. Besides the thirty additional Companies of Marines, it is reported that six more Regiments of Foot will be forth-with raised.

On the 1st Instant, Capt. Pedro de Bringas, who arrived at Bristol from Bilbao, was brought to by a French Man of War of 80 Guns, off Rochelle, who enquired if he had seen any English Men of War or Merchantsmen. There were three more Men of War of 74 Guns each in Company, all standing to the Westward.

La Marville, Purcell, from Havre for Morlaix, is sent into Dover by the Falmouth Man of War.

The following Taxes are talked of, viz. An additional Tax on Coaches, &c. a Tax upon Livery-Servants; a Tax upon Swords; a Tax of Five per Cent. upon all Public Salaries and Profits of Government Places; that are not at present subject either to the Land Tax, or Civil List; an additional Tax of Sixpence per Pack upon Cards; and a Tax upon Dogs of all Denominations.

February 6. On Wednesday the Commissioners of the Navy contracted for 10,000 Tons of Shipping which are ordered to be ready to proceed for Williamstadt on Sunday next at farthest.

On the 24th of last Month died at Lyons in France, Richard Beckford, Esq. Alderman of this City, and Representative in the present Parliament for Bristol. A Gentleman, who, with the greatest Abilities, was ever resolutely active in the Service of the Public; a steady Patriot, a sincere disinterested Friend, possessing every valuable Quality of a great and good Man. His Death, which was hastened by his constant unwearied Application to Business, in the Service of his Country and Friends, will not only be felt and lamented by them, but by all good Men as a Public Loss.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Feb. 3.

It is publicly talked both at Court and in the City that Forty Thousand of our best Troops will be employed to make a Descent on England or Ireland. Seven hundred flat bottomed Vessels are building in different Ports on the Ocean to carry them over with a large Train of Artillery. However difficult this Enterprise may be, we have the Satis-

faction to find by the Dispositions which the English are making on their Coasts, that they do not think it impracticable. Though there has been no Talk for some Time of the Chevalier's eldest Son, we are now certainly informed that he will embark on board one of the Ships of War that escort the Transports. His Presence at the Head of Forty Thousand fighting Men will be worth Twenty Thousand more.

Besides the flat-bottomed Vessels that are now in Hand, several Men of War of different Rates will be immediately built in order to put our Marine in a Condition of making Head against the English Fleets: And for this Purpose all the Carpenters and other Workmen capable of being employed in the Dock-yards are retained. This new Resolution, which was taken since we heard of the King of Prussia's Treaty with Great-Britain, is a Proof to many People that we shall make our greatest Efforts by Sea, till by new Alliances, which will be immediately set about, we be enabled to employ on the Continent the Land Forces that are assembled on the Frontiers of the Low-Countries and Lorraine.

Gosport, Feb. 10. Friday six Companies of General Bockland's Regiment of Foot march'd into Portsmouth, and were quartered on the Common and Villages adjacent; and Saturday the Remainder of the said Regiment arrived; and two other Regiments are soon expected. Saturday his Majesty's Ship Stirling-Castle sail'd into the Harbour; and Yesterday arrived at Spithead from Plymouth the Anson Man of War.

There are ten Sail of Men of War at Spithead.

Canterbury, February 4. Yesterday the three Regiments quartered in this City were drawn up in the Old Park where they performed a Mock Fight, to the great Satisfaction of a numerous Body of Spectators.

Portsmouth, February 6. Admiral Mostyn's Flag is on board the Monarch. The Magnanime, taken from our Enemies in the last War, is making ready for the Sea.

Chatham, February 9. The Vigilant, a Third Rate, taken from the French in the last War, is brought up from her Moorings, and will, we hear, be soon made ready for the Sea. It is impossible for Men to Work with greater Spirit and Resolution than the Artificers do in the Yard.

Our new Fortifications rise a pace, the Soldiers begin to work at Day-light, and are very diligent; they are allowed half an Hour at Dinner, and are discharged at Four.

Wareham, February 3. There is now fitting out by the Merchants of this Port a Privateer, to be called the Shark; a fine Ship, which will carry 16 Carriage Guns, nine Pounders, besides Swivels; and will be ready to put to Sea in six Weeks Time, if War should be declared.

St. James's, Jan. 27. Present in Council the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and Twenty-six Privy Counsellors.

It is this Day ordered by his Majesty in Council, that Charles Knowles, Esq. the present Governor of Jamaica, be, and he is hereby, permitted and allowed to resign the Government of the said Island, agreeable to the Request made by him in his Letter to the Lords of Trade, dated the 25th of July last.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

Monday last Captain Gelston arrived here, from Newbern, in North-Carolina, and in 5 Days from the Bar: He informs us, That three Companies of 60 Men each, were raised in that Province, and would embark in a few Days for this Port, either to be employed in the Expedition against Crown-Point, or to be disposed of in any Manner that his Excellency Major General Shirley should think most expedient for the Good of the Common Cause.

Wednesday last, Capt. Lyford arrived here in 9 Days from George Town, in South-Carolina, by whom we are informed, That the Day before he sailed from that Place, Colonel Randall, and two other principal Gentlemen of Virginia, were returned from the Cherokee Nation of Indians, in three gilt Coaches, 40 lead Horses, and 20 covered Waggon, where they were sent by the Government of Virginia, in order to request the Assistance of the Cherokees on the present Occasion; that they declared their Willingness to serve the English at all Times, and now in particular, having an Opportunity of exerting themselves for the Interest of his Britannick Majesty; but that they thought it highly necessary to have a Fort built for the Security of their old Men, Women and Children, whilst they were gone to War, a Thing often promised them by the Governor of South-Carolina, but never yet performed. The Commissioners, among other Things, assured them of being speedily satisfied in that Particular, and the Fort is to be built with all Expedition. Whereupon the Cherokees and Katawbas have engaged to send 1000 fighting Men for the Service of the English in Virginia.

Extract of a Letter from Oswego, dated March 31.

On the 27th Instant, a Corporal and a

Drummer belonging to the Garrison, were taken Prisoners by the Indians. A French Deserter from Niagara is come here, and informs us, That Place is made very strong; but that they are scarce of Provisions, and that there is a great Mortality among the People.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

In a Letter from a Gentleman at Shippensburg, dated the Twelfth Instant, we have the following List of the Killed and Wounded in the late Engagement with the Indians in Cumberland County, viz.

Killed of the Company, under the Command of Captain Culbertson, Alexander Culbertson Captain; John Reynolds, Ensign of Captain Chambers's Company; William Kerr, James Blair, John Layton, William Denny, Francis Scott, William Boyd, Jacob Paynter, Jacob Jones, Robert Kerr, and William Chambers.

Wounded, Abraham Jones, Francis Campbell, William Reynolds, John Barnett, Benjamin Blyth, John McDonald, and Isaac Miller.

Killed of Captain Hamilton's Men, under the Command of Ensign Jamieson, Daniel M'Coy, James Robinson, James Peace, John Blair, Henry Jones, John M'Carthy, and John Kelly.

Wounded, Ensign Jamieson, James Robinson, William Hunter, Matthias Ganshorn, William Swales, and James Lowder, (since dead.)

The same Letter advises that the Indians carried off their Dead, so that the Number could not be known, but thought to be considerable: That John Lowry killed one Indian at M'Cord's Fort: That Mary M'Cord was shot by the Fire of our own Men: And that the Wife of John Thorn, with a Child at her Breast, two of William M'Cord's Daughters, and a little Boy, made their Escape during the Engagement, and got safe to Fort Littleton.

ANNAPOLIS, April 19.

Last Saturday there came to Baltimore-Town, from Cambridge, at the Foot of the North-Mountain, Forty-one Persons, viz. 6 Men, 5 Women, and 30 Children, with some of their Cattle, to avoid the Fury of the Enemy, and settle at Mr. Lawton's Works. One of the Men had just removed his Family to a Hill within Sight of his House, when the Indians came and burnt his Houses, destroy'd his Plantation, and kill'd his Cattle. He says that Thomas and Daniel Cresap (Sons of Col. Cresap) went out about three Weeks since, with sixty People, dressed and painted like Indians, to kill the Women and Children in the Indian Towns, and scalp them, while their Warriors are committing the like Destruction on our Frontiers.

Yesterday arrived here from London, the Ship Greyhound, Capt. Alexander Stewart, after a Passage of nine Weeks, with about Ninety of the King's Seven Year Passengers. A Clergyman, who was banish'd for marrying contrary to the late Act of Parliament, died on the Passage.

The Captains, Coolidge, Tipple, and Garnett, are arrived in Patuxent from London; and a Snow from Liverpool.

Capt. Tipple brings Word that War was not declared on the 10th of March last.

By a private Letter we learn, that the Parliament had granted 120,000 Pounds for the Service of America this Year.

Saturday last Mr. BENJAMIN MACRALL, junior, one of the Representatives for Calvert County, was married to Miss REBECCA COVINGTON, in Prince-George's County, an amiable and well-accomplish'd young Gentlewoman.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Entered,

Schooner Rosanna, Christopher Sheldon, from Philadelphia;

Sloop Deborah, Hugh Young, from Barbados;

Ship Greyhound, Alexander Stewart, from London.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Elinabath, Nathaniel Milberry, for Jamaica;

Snow Antelope, John Caplestone, for Biddford;

Snow Nancy, James Reith, for Barbados;

Schooner Deborah's Adventure, John M'Call, for Virginia;

Schooner Sophia and Anne, James Allen, for Jamaica;

Brig Endeavour, John Jones, for Jamaica;

Sloop Swan, Thomas Arty, for Rhode-Island;

Schooner Elinabath, William Perry, for Rappahannock;

Sloop Newport, Nicholas Price, for Barbados.

THIS GAZETTE, Numb. 573, begins the Twelfth Year of it's Publication. The Publisher returns his grateful Thanks for the Favours he has received from his GOOD CUSTOMERS; and wishes some others, who are in long Arrears, would put it in his Power to reckon them in that Number, by paying off their Accounts.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the GREYHOUND, Capt. STEWART, and to be SOLD on board the said SHIP, by the Subscriber,

LEMONS, Cheese, London Porter and Ale, in Bottles and Casks, Stone-Ware of all Sorts, white Agate and Tortoise, London made Guns with Bayonets, Pistols, Hats, Medicines, Pickles of all Sorts, in Boxes and in separate Bottles, best Durham Mustard, Seals, Breast and Shirt Buttons set in Silver, Breast Buckles set with Stones, fine Necklaces, Ear-Rings, &c. &c.

JAMES HOUSTON.

NATHANIEL WATERS,

HAT-MAKER,

From PHILADELPHIA,

At the Sign of the Hat-in-Hand, near the Church in Annapolis, makes and sells all Sorts of HATS, either fine or coarse, as good and at as cheap Rates as to be had any where. He likewise repairs old Hats.

N. B. He buys all Kind of Furs, and gives as good a Price for them, as can be had in Town.

Annapolis,



Annapolis, April 22, 1756.  
**W**HEREAS the Subscriber has sufficient Reason to believe there have been several invidious Reports spread to his Disadvantage; he therefore thinks himself, in Justice to his Reputation, obliged to desire all Gentlemen of Understanding and Humanity not to give Credit to the idle Tattle of artful or weak Persons.

A severe Complication of violent Disorders, contracted from Colds, prevented his attending agreeable to his several Advertisements sent to Maryland by his Friend Mr. William Potts (who learnt of him in Barbados), by whose repeated Encouragement he waited on the Gentlemen of this Province; and therefore hopes they will be fully convinced before they give the least Credit to any Thing said to the Disadvantage of their humble Servant; as also to consider what an Alteration the Addition or Omission of even a Monosyllable may make in a Relation of Facts, where the very Manner of telling may do,---what not?---As set forth in my Advertisements, any Gentleman may command my Attendance, and judge for himself.---As for Smarts, Sneerers, or Whisperers, they are of no Consequence with Men of Sense;---they are despised by

JULIUS CÆSAR PARKE.

**TO COVER MARES of any SIZE,**  
*this SEASON, at the Plantation of JOHN NABB, near Queen-Anne's County Free School,*

**A** JACK ASS, known by the Name of **TICKLE PITCHER.** As he came of a very plain, laborious Family, there can be little said of his Beauty or Pedigree; however, as the constant Labour, long Life, and cheap keeping of MULES, is well known far to exceed the very best of HORSES, its to be supposed most People in the Plantation Way, will find it their Interest to employ him; and as the Poor as well as Rich may have it easily in their Power so to do, *Tickle Pitcher* will perform this Season, on the following moderate Terms: A Dollar to be paid down when each MARE is first covered, and two Dollars more, when each MULE is dropped alive; or, two Dollars certain, paid down, for the Chance of the Season.

N. B. Good Care will be taken of the MARES, and as it is supposed he will have more Custom than he can sufficiently attend himself, there is an Assistant to be had, if Hurry of Business require it.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of *John Gaitber,* at *Elk-Ridge,* taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded on the off Shoulder with something like this *g* with white Hair round it, she has a large Star in her Forehead, a small Blaze down her Face, a short Sprig Tail, and is shod all round; and had on a small Bell.

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

**T**AKEN up by *Henry Travers, junr.* living on the Bay Side, near *Slaughter-Creek,* in *Dorchester County,* on the 8th of this Instant *April,* a Fifteen-Hogshead FLAT, she is very old, and the fore Thigh is broke away.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, paying Salvage, and the Charge of this Advertisement.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of *Edward Dragan,* in *Kent County,* taken up as a Stray, a small black Mare, not dock'd.

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

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of *Solomon Turner,* in *Prince-George's County,* taken up as a Stray, a small grey Mare, branded MD.

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

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of *John Cooke,* at *Rock-Creek,* taken up as a Stray, a Chestnut Sorrel Horse, about 12 Hands high, branded with something like an A, the Stroke a-crofs the Middle of it long, and a Star in his Forehead.

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

**T**HERE is in the Possession of *John Carmack,* in *Frederick County,* near *Linganore,* taken up as a Stray, a small Flea-bitten grey Horse, about 7 or 8 Years old, branded on the off Buttock with BE join'd in one, is shod before, and undock'd.

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

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of *Stevens White,* on *Pocomoke River,* in *Somerset County,* taken up as a Stray, a small black Mare, with a small Star in her Forehead, her hind Feet are white, but she has no Brand or other Mark.

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

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in *Talbot County,* on the 3d of this Instant *April,* an indentured Servant Man, named *Nathaniel Carter,* a Ship Carpenter by Trade, but may pretend to some other Business, he is a tall slim Fellow, of a thin Visage, and has a little halt in his Walk: Had on when he went away, a green Frize Jacket, a Pair of speckled Sailor's Trowsers, worsted Stockings, and a Pair of Country Shoes.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Five Pounds Reward; or, if secured in any Goal, so that his Master may have him again, Three Pounds Reward, paid by

3

JOHN BOZMAN.

**TO BE SOLD,**

On Wednesday the 19th Day of May next, to the highest Bidder, at the House of Mr. Samuel Middleton, in Annapolis, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

**P**ART of a Tract of Land, called *Cool Spring,* containing 400 Acres, more or less, lying near the Head of *Great-Choptank River,* in *Queen-Anne's County.* Any Person inclined to purchase, may be informed of the Title, by applying to

4

KINSEY JOHNS.

**JOSHUA DORSEY,**

**T**HOUGH he has left off Public House-Keeping, hereby acquaints the PUBLIC That he still keeps the FERRY as usual, on each Side of *Patapsco RIVER,* and that he, nevertheless, will ENTERTAIN Gentlemen Travellers, or Others, as PRIVATE LODGERS, in the best Manner.

March 23, 1756

**R**AN away from the *Baltimore Iron-Works,* on *Patapsco,* in *Maryland,* on Saturday Night last, an Irish Servant Man, named *Thomas Ivory,* he is about 27 Years of Age, pretends to be a Marble-Cutter by Trade, was imported about two Years ago into *Patapsco River,* is about five Feet six Inches high, slender and smooth fac'd, has sandy Hair, and speaks pretty much on the Brogue. Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a red Worsted Cap, old brown Coat, Cotton Jacket and Breeches trimm'd with Leather Buttons, two Osnabrigs Shirts, coarse Country Shoes and Stockings.

He has stolen an Indenture, with a Discharge on it, belonging to one *James Moore,* who was born in the *Jerseys,* and no Doubt will endeavour to pass by it.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, if taken 20 Miles from home; *Forty Shillings,* if taken 40 Miles from home; *Three Pounds,* if taken at a greater Distance; if taken out of the Province, *Three Pistoles;* and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

6

RICHARD CROXALL.

**W**HEREAS it has been reported, by some ill-disposed Person, with a Design of prejudicing me, that I was run away; this, therefore, is to give Notice, that I am still living at *Broad-Creek,* on *Kent-Island,* and keep Ferry as usual, where all Gentlemen may depend on having good Boats and skilful Hands, and kind Usage, from

8

Their humble Servant,  
 DANIEL MECONKIN.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, That a Ferry at *Joppa,* a-crofs *GUN-POWDER-RIVER,* is now kept by the Subscriber, who has a good Boat and Hands for the Purpose; and a constant Attendance is given.  
 ISAAC RISTEAU.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** TRACT of choice Land, lying on *Rock-Creek,* in *Frederick County,* called *Thompson's Adventure,* containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining to *John Baldwin Adamson's.*

Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire of *John Thompson* in *Annapolis,* and know further.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** TRACT or Parcel of Land, being one Moiety of a Tract of Land called *Clean Drinking,* lying in *Frederick County,* on *Rock-Creek,* within six Miles of the Warehouse at *George-Town,* the said Moiety contains 625 Acres, of a good Soil, and well timber'd; whereon is a Dwelling House, and two Tobacco Houses, also a good Apple and Peach Orchard.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Land, may know the Title, and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber, living near lower *Cedar-Point,* in *Charles County.*

ARTHUR LEE.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

**A** TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of *Magothy River,* situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of *Annapolis,* whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

**TO BE SOLD,**

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

**T**HE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz.

<i>Rover's Content,</i>	466	} Acres.
<i>Part of The Inclosure,</i>	89	
<i>Part of Goodluck,</i>	445	
<i>Fife,</i>	78	
<i>Beall's Chance,</i>	290	
<i>Father's Gift,</i>	183	
<i>Bread and Cheese Hall,</i>	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in *Prince George's County,* within five Miles of *Bladensburg,* ten of *Upper-Marlborough,* and six of the *Eastern Branch Ferry.*

<i>Couper,</i>	113	} Acres.
<i>Part of Laybill,</i>	649	
<i>Beall's Reserve,</i>	380	
<i>Drumldry,</i>	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in *Beall's Neck,* in *Frederick County,* not above twelve Miles from *Bladensburg,* being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Allison's Park,* lying likewise in *Frederick County,* on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of *Captain John's Branch.*

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in *Prince George's County,* may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in *Frederick County,* in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to *Josias Beall, junior,* living on *Ackohick,* near *Piscataway,* in *Prince George's County.*

JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

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

MA

From the LONDON M

Luxuria-----

**I**T is an Objection and justified by we indulge our Concern we our Country a Luxury emasculates gardles of every T Gratification of its mands. How far us I will not pretend of those common the Degeneracy of too often in the Metick; but I believe prevails very much tural Attendant, sp wide, as to threaten the do sible how much public Minions of Power, yet I cannot help his endeavour to awaken People to owe to their Country say, that such a Man or mean his Talent dation tho' his Lab As no Vice is m Luxury, the Legis take timely and vi Increase, and obvi duce; the Growth eation of the Decl seem slow in its A terrible Consequen with imminent Da impending Calami in the End it will even the most he upon a Nation. from the Letharg Industry and pub tues by obliging debauches our Mi we become forge State, like some t sensibly away, a Blast of Wind, y Ruins. Luxury cate all those Vir of a State depe powerful enough of Corruption o universal Deprav ferred to the Ser sicut to foresee and Power must Vice and Degen become a Prey of a domestic T of a foreign Inv ward of the Blo vice their Lives alas! unless all Destruction will That certain has prevailed, exemplified in we take a Surve versé and exami pened in it, we convince us of Declension and out so strongly, but an unhappy cistitude to wh