

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 7, 1762.

We have our Readers in March 1759, a short Account of the
Loss of his Majesty's Ship Litchfield, of 50 Guns, com-
manded by Capt. Barton, on the Coast of Africa; but as the
following Narrative of the Loss of that Ship, and a great
Number of her Men, written by Lieut. James Sutherland,
and published in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1761,
contains in particular a Description of genuine Distress, and
of the barbarous Manners of the Moorish People, we appre-
hend, it cannot, at this Time, be unacceptable to our Readers.

THE Litchfield left Ireland on Nov. 11, 1758,
in company with several other men of war
and transports, under the command of Com-
modore Kippis, intended for the reduction of
Gibraltar. The voyage was prosperous till the
25th, on which day, at eight in the evening,
Lieut. Sutherland took charge of the watch, and the weather
turned out very squally, with rain. At nine it was exceed-
ingly dark, with much lightning, the wind varying from S.W.
to W.N.W. At half past nine they had an extreme hard
squall; Capt. Kippis came upon deck and said till ten, then
let orders to keep fight of the commodore, and to make
what sail the weather would permit. At eleven they saw
the commodore bearing S. but the squalls coming so heavy,
were obliged to hand the main-top-sail, and at 12 o'clock
were under their courses.

At 12, at one in the morning, says Mr. Sutherland, I
was the deck in the charge of the first lieutenant; the light
squall being the commodore's right a-head, bearing
S.W. W. blowing very hard. At six in the morning
I was awakened by a great shock, and a confused noise of the
men on deck. I ran up, thinking some ship had run foul
of us, for that is my own reckoning, and that of every other
person on the ship, we were at least 35 leagues distance from
land; but before I could reach the quarter-deck, the ship
gave a great stroke upon the ground, and the sea broke all
round her. Just after this, I could perceive the land rocky,
rugged, and uneven, about two cables length from us. The
ship lying with her broadside to windward, the masts soon
went over-board, carrying some men with them. It is im-
possible for any one but a sufferer to feel our distress at this
time; the masts, yards, and sails hanging along side in a
confused heap, the ship heaving violently upon the rocks,
the waves curling up to an incredible height, then dashing
down with such force, as if they would immediately have
split the ship to pieces, which we every moment expected.
When we had a little recovered from our first confusion, we
found it necessary to get every thing we could over to the lar-
board side, to prevent the ship from heeling off, and exposing
the deck to the sea; some of the people were very earnest to
get the boats out, contrary to advice, and after much in-
terest, notwithstanding a most terrible sea, one of the boats
was launched, and eight of the best men jumped into her,
but he had hardly got to the ship's stern, when she was
whirl'd to the bottom, and every one in her perished; the
rest of the boats were soon washed to pieces upon the deck.
We then made a raft with the davit, capstan bars, and some
boards, and waited with resignation for divine providence to
assist us. The ship was so soon filled with water, we had no
time to get any provision up; the quarter-deck and poop
were now the only places we could stand on with any securi-
ty, the waves being mostly sent by the time they reached us,
striking the fore-part of the ship breaking them. At four
in the afternoon, perceiving the sea to be much abated, one
of our people attempted to swim, and got safe ashore. There
were numbers of Moors upon the rocks, ready to take hold
of any one, and beckoned much for us to come ashore, which
at first we took for kindness, but they soon undeceived us,
for they had not the humanity to assist any body that was
truly naked, but would fly to those who had any thing
about them, and strip them before they were quite out of the
water, wrangling amongst themselves about the plunder; in
the mean time the poor wretches were left to crawl up the
rocks if they were able, if not, they perished unregarded.
The second lieutenant and myself, with about 65 others,
got ashore before dark, but were left exposed to the weather
upon the cold sand, and to keep us from starving, were ob-
liged to go down to the shore, and bring up pieces of the
wreck to make a fire; and if we happened to pick up a
flint or a handkerchief, and did not give it up to the Moors
at the first demand, the next thing was a dagger offered to
our breast. They allowed us a piece of an old sail, which
they did not think worth carrying off, of which we made
two tents, and crowded ourselves into them, every one sitting
between another's legs, to preserve warmth, and make room.
In this uneasy situation continually bemoaning ourselves, and
our poor shipmates upon the wreck, we passed a most tedi-
ous, blowing, dark, rainy night, without so much as a drop
of water to refresh us, except what we caught through our
sail-cloth covering.

Nov. 30. At six in the morning we went down, with a
number of our men, upon the rocks, to assist our shipmates
in coming ashore, and found the ship had been greatly shat-
tered in the night. It being now low water, many attempt-
ed to swim ashore; some got safe, others perished. The
people on board got the raft into the water, and about 25
men upon it, but they were no sooner put off from the
wreck, than it was quite overturned, most of the men reco-
vered it again, but were hardly on, before it was overturned
again, there were only three or four that got hold of it again,

the rest perished. During this time, a good swimmer brought
a rope ashore with much difficulty, which I had the good
fortune to catch hold of just as he was quite spent, and had
thoughts of quitting it. Some people coming to my assist-
ance, we pulled a larger rope ashore with that, and made
it fast round a rock. We found this gave great spirits to
the poor souls upon the wreck; for it being hawled tight
from the upper part of the stern, made an easy descent to
any who had art enough to walk or slide upon a rope, with
a smaller rope fixed above to hold by. This was a means
of saving a number of lives, though many were washed off
by the impetuous surf, and perished. The flood coming on,
raised the surf, and prevented any more coming at this time,
and the ropes could be of no further use. We then retired
from the rocks, and hunger prevailing, we went about broil-
ing some of the drowned turkeys, &c. which, with some
flour mixt and broiled amongst the coals, made our first meal
upon this barbarous coast; we found a well of fresh water
about half a mile off, which very much refreshed us. But
we had hardly finished this coarse repast, when the Moors
(who were now grown numerous) drove us every one down
to the rocks to bring up empty iron-bound casks, pieces of
the wreck which had most iron about them, and other things:
About three o'clock in the afternoon we had another meal
upon the drowned poultry, and finding this was the best we
were likely to have, some were ordered to save all they could
find, others to raise a larger tent, and the rest were sent down
to the rocks to look out for people coming ashore. The surf
greatly increasing with the flood, and breaking upon the
fore-part of the ship, she was now divided into three pieces;
the fore-part was turned keel up, the middle part was soon
dashed into a thousand pieces, the fore part of the poop fell
likewise at this time, and about 30 men went with it, 8 of
whom got ashore with our help, but so bruised, that we de-
spaired of their recovery. Nothing but the after-part of the
poop now remained above water, with a very small part of
the other decks, on which our captain, and about 130 more
remained, expecting every wave to be their last. Every shock
threw some off, few or none of whom came on shore alive.
During this distress, the Moors laughed very loud, and seemed
much diverted, when a wave, larger than common, threat-
ened the destruction of the poor tottering souls upon the
wreck. Between four and five o'clock the sea was much
decreased with the gbb, the rope being still secure, they be-
gan to venture upon it, some tumbled off and perished, others
got ashore; about five, we beckoned as much as possible for
the captain to come upon the rope, as this seemed to be as
good an opportunity as any we had seen, and many came late
with our assistance; some told us, that the captain was de-
termined to stay till all the men had quitted the wreck.
However, we still continued to beckon for him, and just be-
fore it was dark, we saw him come upon the rope; he was
close followed by a good able seaman, who did all he could
to keep up his spirits, and assist him in waving. As he
could not swim, and had been to many hours without refresh-
ment, with the surf hurling him violently along, he was no
longer able to resist the violence of the waves, but had lost
his hold of the great rope, and must unavoidably have perished,
which he had barely the sense left to catch hold of, we pul-
led him up, and after resting a little while upon the rocks,
he came to himself, and walked up to the tent, desiring us
still to continue to assist the rest of the people in coming
ashore. The villains of Moors would have stripped him, tho'
he had nothing on but a plain waistcoat and breeches, if we
had not plucked up a little spirit and opposed them, upon
which they thought proper to desist. The people continued
to come ashore, tho' many perished in the attempt, but the
Moors, growing tired with waiting for so little plunder, would
not let us stay upon the rocks, but drove us all up; I then,
with the captain's approbation, went and made humble sup-
plication by signs to the Bashaw, who was in his tent, with
many other Moors, dividing the valuable plunder. He un-
derstood me at last, and gave us leave to go down, sending
some Moors with us. We carried firebrands down, to let the
poor souls upon the wreck see we were still there ready to
assist them. About 9 at night, finding no more men would
venture upon the rope, as the surf was again greatly increased,
we retired to the tent, leaving, by the last man's account,
between 30 and 40 souls still upon the wreck. We now
thought of flowing every body into the tent, so began by
fixing the captain in the middle; then made every one lie
down on their sides, as we could not afford them a breadth;
but after all, there were many took easier lodgings in empty
casks.

Dec. 1. Moderate and fair weather; in the morning the
wreck was all in pieces upon the rocks, and the shore quite
covered with lumber. The people upon the wreck all perished
about one in the morning. At one in the afternoon we cal-
led a mufter, and found our number to be 220, so that there
were 130 drowned.

Dec. 2. Moderate and fair weather. We subsisted en-
tirely on the drowned flock, with a little salt pork to relish
it, and the flour made into cakes; all which we issued regu-
larly and sparingly, not knowing whether we should have
any thing from the Moors or not, as they still continued to
be very troublesome, wanting to rob us of the canvass which
covered our tent. At two in the afternoon, a black servant
arrived, sent by one Mr. Butler, a Dutch factor to the Danish
African company at Saffy, (a town about 30 miles off) to

inquire into our condition and give us assistance. The cap-
tain wrote him a letter, the man having brought pens, ink,
and paper; and the finding there was one who offered us
help, greatly refreshed our heavy hearts.

Dec. 3. Moderate weather, sometimes rainy. In the af-
ternoon we received a letter from Mr. Butler, with some
bread, and a few other necessaries.

Dec. 4. Moderate weather. The people were employed
in picking up pieces of sail, and what else the Moors would
permit them. We put the people into messes, and served the
necessaries we received the day before. They had bread, and
the flesh of the drowned flock. In the afternoon we received
another letter from Mr. Butler. At the same time we had a
letter from Mr. Andrews, an Irish gentleman, a merchant at
Saffy. The Moors were not so troublesome now as before,
most of them going off with what they had got.

Dec. 5. Squally weather, with rain. The drowned flock
was all expended; the people employed at low water to gar-
ther mussels. At ten in the morning Mr. Andrews arrived,
and brought a French surgeon with him, with some medicines
and plasters, which many of the bruised men stood in very
great need of.

Dec. 6. Squally rainy weather. We served one of this
country blankets to every two men, and pamposes (a sort of
slippers) to those who were most in need of them; these sup-
plies were brought by Mr. Andrews. The people were forced
to live now upon mussels and bread, these viaticums still
having deceived us and not returned, though they promised
to supply us with cattle.

Dec. 7. Dirty squally weather, with rain; the people
employed in gathering mussels and limpets. The Moors be-
gan to be a little civil, for fear the emperor should punish
them for their cruel usage of us. In the afternoon a messen-
ger arrived from the emperor at Saffy, with orders in general
to the people to supply us with provisions. Accordingly,
they brought us some poor bullocks, and less sheep, which
Mr. Andrews purchased for us; but at this time we had no
pots to make broth in, and the cattle were scarce fit for any
thing else.

Dec. 8 and 9. Squally weather with rain.

Dec. 10. In the morning we got every thing ready to
march to Marrakech, the emperor having sent orders for that
purpose, and camels to carry the same and the necessaries.
At nine we set out with about 30 camels, having got all our
liquor with us, divided into hogheads, for the convenience
of carriage on the camels. At noon we joined the caravan of
one of the transports, and a bomb tender that were wrecked
about three leagues to the Northward of us, then every body
was mounted upon camels, except the captain who was tur-
nished with a horse. We never slept till seven in the evening,
when they procured us two tents only, which would not con-
tain one third of the men; so that most of them lay exposed
to the dew, which was heavy and very cold. We found our
whole number to be 388, including officers, men and boys,
three women, and a young child, which one of the women
brought ashore in her teeth.

Dec. 11. We continued our journey, attended by a num-
ber of Moors on horseback; at six in the evening we came to
our resting place for the night, and were furnished with tents
sufficient to cover all the men.

Dec. 12. At five in the morning we set out as before,
and at two in the afternoon saw the emperor's cavalcade at a
distance. At three, a relation of the emperor's named Muli
Adiffi, came to us, and told the captain it was the emperor's
orders, he should that instant write a letter to our governor
at Gibraltar, to send to his Britannic majesty, to know whe-
ther he would settle a peace with him or not. Capt. Barton
sat down directly upon the grass, and wrote a letter, which
being given to Muli Adiffi, he went and joined the emperor
again. At six in the evening we came to our resting place
for the night, and were well furnished with tents, but very
little provision.

Dec. 13. We were desired to continue here till the men
were refreshed, which they were much in need of; they
brought us more provision than before. This morning Lieut.
Harrison, commanding officer of the soldiers belonging to Lord
Forbes's regiment, died suddenly in the tent; in the evening,
while we were burying him, the inhuman Moors amused
us by throwing stones and mocking us.

Dec. 14 and 15. We found the Moors had opened Lieut.
Harrison's grave and stripped the body.

Dec. 16. We continued our journey; at four in the after-
noon came to our resting place, pitched the tents, and served
the people with provision. Here some of the country Moors
used our people ill, as they were taking some water from a
brook; the Moors would always spit in the vessel before they
would let them take any away. Upon this, some of us went
down to enquire into it, but were immediately saluted with a
shower of stones, we ran in upon them, beat some of them
pretty soundly, put them to flight, and bro't away one, who
thought to defend himself with a long knife. This fellow
was severely punished by the alcaide who had the conducting
of us.

Dec. 17 and 18. We proceeded on our journey; at three
in the afternoon came to the city of Marrakech, without having
seen one dwelling house in the whole journey. Here we were
insulted by the rabble, and at five were carried before the
emperor, surrounded by 5 or 600 of his guards. He was on
horseback before his palace gate, that being the place where
he distributes justice to his people. His majesty's

by an interpreter, that he was neither at peace or war with England and that he would detain us till an ambassador came from England to settle a firm peace. The captain then desired that we might not be used as slaves; he answered hastily, We should be taken care of. Then we were directly thrust out of his presence, conveyed to two old ruined houses, and shut up amidst dirt and innumerable vermin of all sorts. Mr. Bully, (being here upon business) came and assisted us with victuals and drink, and procured liberty for the captain to go home with him to his lodging; he likewise sent some blankets for the officers, with which we made a shift to pass the night pretty comfortably, as we were very much tired and fatigued.

Dec. 21. At nine this morning, the emperor sent for the captain and every officer to appear before him. We immediately repaired to his palace, where we remained waiting in an ante-chamber two hours; in the mean time, he diverted himself with seeing a clumsy Dutch boat rowed about a pond by four of our petty officers. About noon we were called before him, and placed in a line about 50 yards from him. He was sitting in a chair by the side of the pond, with only two of his chief aides by him. After viewing us some time, he ordered the captain to come forward; and, after asking him a good many questions concerning our navy, and where our squadron was going, we were also called forward by two and three at a time, as we stood according to our rank; then asking most of us some very insignificant questions, and taking some to be Portuguese because they had black hair, and others to be Swedes because they had white hair, he judged none of us to be right English except the captain, the second lieutenant, and myself, and the ensign of the soldiers; but asking him we were all English, he cry'd Bonno, and gave a nod for our departure; to which we returned a very low bow, and were very glad to get to our old ruined house again. Our number, at this time was 30, from highest to lowest.

Dec. 25. Being Christmas day, read prayers to the people, as usual in the church of England. The captain received a present of some tea and loaves of sugar from one of the queens, whose grandfather had been an English renegade.

Dec. 26. This afternoon we heard the disagreeable news, that the emperor would oblige all the English here to work the same as the other christian slaves, excepting the officers that were before him on the 21st instant.

Dec. 27. At seven this morning an alcade came and ordered the people all out to work, except those who were sick; and, by intercession, 8 were allowed to stay every day as cooks for the rest, which they took by turns throughout the whole number. At four in the afternoon the people returned, some having been employed in carrying wood, some in turning up the ground with hoes, and others in picking weeds in the emperor's gardens. Their victuals was got ready by the time they came home.

Dec. 28. All the people went to work as soon as they could see, and at four in the afternoon, the people returned; two of the soldiers had 100 bastinadoes each, for behaving in a disrespectful manner, while the emperor was looking at their work.

Dec. 30. Capt. Barton received a kind message from the emperor, with his leave to ride out, or take a walk in his gardens, with any of his officers.

From this time the men continued in the same state of slavery till April, when their ransom having been settled, they set out for Saltee, attended by a bashaw, and two soldiers on horseback. They had a skirmish the fourth day of their march, with some of the country Moors. It began by some of the men in the rear stopping to buy some milk at a village, for which the Moors wanted to make them pay an exorbitant price after they had drank it, which the men would not comply with; upon this the Moors began to beat them, which the men returned, and, more coming to assist, they maintained a smart battle, till they grew too numerous; in the mean time some rode off to call the guard, who instantly came up with their drawn scymitars, and dealt round them pretty briskly; in the interim we were not idle, and had the pleasure to see the blood trickling down a good many of their faces. The guards seized the chief man of the village, and carried him with us to the bashaw, who was our conductor; who, having heard the cause, dismissed him without farther punishment, in consideration of his having been well drubbed by us.

The 22d of April they got to Saltee, and pitched their tents in an old castle, whence they soon afterwards embarked on board the Gibraltar, which landed them at Gibraltar on the 27th of June, and on the 29th, they sailed for England in the Marlborough sloop, and arrived safe on the 7th of August. Capt. Barton, with his officers, were tried for the loss of the ship and honourably acquitted.

LONDON, October 1.

It is reported that an express has been dispatched to the Earl of Bristol, our Minister at Madrid, to demand of the Spanish court, a copy of a treaty, signed the 25th of August, between the Spanish and French courts, and on refusal thereof, to leave that court.

The rumour that prevails abroad, and indeed at home, of a Spanish war, is to the judicious part of mankind very surprising. We have had no difference since the last peace with that crown, have shewn on all occasions a singular regard for her flag, and have beheld her prosperity with an eye of complacence. On the other hand, it is not easy to discern what interest this nation can have in quarrelling with us; we form no claims upon them, we have traversed none of their schemes, we have entered into no negotiations that can be prejudicial to them, and therefore it is very difficult to comprehend why a people so justly esteemed for their prudence and policy, should grow weary of a peace which has had so favourable an influence upon all their affairs, or be disposed wantonly to enter into a war with those who are in so good a condition as we are to defend ourselves.

It is said the expedition fleet will consist of twenty men of war, four bombs, four fireships, besides frigates and some armed ships, with upwards of one hundred sail of transports.

October 3. Several fire ships are fitting out in the river, and ordered to be completed as soon as possible.

Commerce is at such a height at this time, that at the Custom-House, the Bank, and other Public Offices, they are obliged to do business extra hours, and employ supernumeraries.

We hear that Gen. Lally, lately arrived from the East-Indies, has leave to depart this kingdom, and that the sooner he goes, it will be the more agreeable.

Oct. 6. Yesterday M. Lally set out for France, on his parole of honour.

It is said that the same sum will be raised for carrying on the war next year, as was the last, viz. twelve millions; and that a scheme has been proposed for raising it at a per cent. for 40 years, and a lottery ticket of 10 l. The 4 per cent. for 40 years, they reckon will be worth 19 l. and the lottery ticket 11 l. which will be 30 l. to every subscriber of 100 l. which makes it equal to the present 3 per cents. if they should fall to 70.

October 8. Yesterday the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; late Secretary of State, was some hours with the King at St. James's.

The last letters received at the Hague from Paris were filled with the preparations for war.

A letter from Torgau, by the last mail, runs thus: "The separation of the Austrian and Russian armies has already enabled the King of Prussia to open his communications for the better subsistence of his troops; altho' it may, with great truth, be said, that no inhabitants, during this war, have been more barbarously ravaged and plundered than the Silesians have been for these two months past; so that provisions and forage are become extremely scarce throughout all that part of the country. Such barbarous scenes of savage brutality were committed by the Russians in their retreat to Parchwitz, as were quite shocking to humanity, and cannot be mentioned without the utmost horror; not content with debauching the innocent wives and daughters of the best inhabitants of the different villages they passed through, they even stripped them of their very clothes, and afterwards turned many hundreds of them naked into the streets; all the clothes, provisions, and the best of their furniture, were carried away; and what they could not carry off, they either burnt or broke to pieces; to endeavour to prevent these outrages was certain death, as numbers too fatally experienced."

October 10. Yesterday the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt was at Court, and went to Hayes's to dinner.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, October 2.

"The consequences of the present war so far merited the attention of Spain, that we have all along flattered ourselves that, for her own Interest, she would at length embrace ours, and make a common cause with us against the English. This hope now seems to be very near reality; at least we are fond of persuading ourselves that the report of a treaty lately concluded between our Court and that of Madrid, is not void of foundation; and though the public know not the nature nor conditions of this treaty, that it exists may be quite sufficient for drawing a favourable omen in relation to the future treaty of peace. If, as some presume, Spain will furnish 40 ships of the line, and 20 frigates, to join all those that we still have at Brest, Rochfort, Toulon, and other ports, they will certainly form a very formidable fleet, and dread and apprehension may succeed the contempt that has been expressed for our marine."

The letters from Hamburg of the 29th ult. give an account of Gen. Platen's arrival with his corps before Colberg, which continued to make a brave defence.

The five thousand waggons which Gen. Platen destroyed, were laden with provisions enough to serve the whole Russian army for 3 Weeks at least.

It has been computed, with tolerable certainty, that the demand for almost every species of goods manufactured in Great-Britain, and exported to our American Colonies, has been, to the amount of 250,000 l. sterling, more this year than was ever known before; and as, by our late acquisitions on that continent, various sources of trade are opened, not only with respect to England, but also to the American islands and provinces themselves, and the number of their inhabitants are continually increasing, it must afford matter of exceeding joy and consolation to every true Briton to reflect, how greatly the nerves and sinews of war are braced up and strengthened, by the flourishing situation of trade and commerce in these happy king-

doms, while that of our enemies languishes in prostration.

A late resignation has given occasion for many considerable wagers among the sporting gentry, that a reinflation will soon take place.

If the terms of peace had been agreed to, Mr. Bully was to be vested with the character of Minister Plenipotentiary: And he was so confident of succeeding, that he had ordered a card from a copper-plate to be worked with this title, which was finished and delivered.

It is said that the French had agreed to every preliminary demanded for a peace, and a day was fixed; but the Spaniards, in the interim, offered, on certain terms, to lend them ships and money.

Extract of a Letter from Cologne, Oct. 2.

"Since the negotiation with England was suspended, they are preparing for war in France with the greatest earnestness. New vigour hath already been given to the operations of the French armies in Germany; and measures are taking by the Admiralty Office to give life to the marine. Some useful and economical regulations have been made in the sea ports; there are still 36 ships of war left, which will be fitted for sea. Some rich merchants have offered the King their purses. But at Paris they talk of much higher projects or events. It is assured, that an offensive and defensive treaty is actually concluded between France and Spain; that the latter gives the former thirty millions, and 47 ships of war and frigates, in case England should refuse to listen to just and equitable conditions of peace. It is asserted, that this treaty was signed on the feast of St. Lewis: It is further added, that the King of Spain is to marry Madame Victoire. This Princess is not young, it is true, being born in 1733; but as the Catholic King hath heirs already, her age will be no objection."

Letters from Paris, by the Way of Holland, say, That to judge from the preparations for war in all parts of France, one would imagine that the Ministry were meditating the conquest of whole kingdoms. Each Minister is doubly diligent in his proper department; and by means of the resources which have been furnished by the credit of Mess. Paris de Montmartel and De la Borde, the people will not be oppressed with new taxes to defray the expences of the next campaign. Those two gentlemen have promised to supply the King with fifteen millions of livres every month; and if this sum should not prove sufficient, to increase it to twenty millions.

These letters further inform us, that the French King, being willing to convince all Europe of his sincere inclination to peace, and that it was not owing to him, that the negotiations of M. Bully and M. Stanley had not the desired success, hath ordered an account of the whole negotiation to be printed at the Louvre.

The negotiation was broke off (these letters say) because England insisted, before she would consent to the cession of any part of her conquests, that France should renounce her alliance with the Court of Vienna. These letters also mention the intended marriage of the King of Spain with a daughter of France.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

There were at the Havannah, about six Weeks ago, no less than twelve Spanish Men of War of the Line, a Ship of 60 Guns just launched, and another of the same Force on the Stocks.

Dec. 17. On Tuesday last arrived a Sloop, Capt. Geary, in 18 Days from Bermuda, by whom we hear that a dangerous Conspiracy, among the Negroes, was lately discovered there, not two Days before it was to have been executed. The Particulars of this horrid Plot, so far as we have heard, are as follow, viz. That it had been in Agitation above 6 Months, a Number of very sensible Fellows, very much in Credit with all the white People that knew them, and capable of managing most Sorts of Business, having been concerned; by the Means of those, the Plot was communicated, and became general among the Negroes over the whole Island. They collected, by little at a Time, a considerable Quantity of Powder, and found Means to get a Number of Muskets, and other Fire Arms. They had appointed Captains, and other Officers, and allotted them their proper Stations. On Sunday a Captain, and a sufficient Number of his Men, were to surround each of the Churches, and Meeting Houses in the Island, in the Time of Divine Service, who were to shut the Doors, and murder the People; and then also murder all the remaining Men in the Island, except Three; one of whom was to be the Governor, the other two were Seamen, referred to carry them, after some Time, to such a Place as they should choose.

They had just this Plot; there when on the Friday a young Man, named ther's House, left as being nearer; quented Wood, approached so near their Design; and principal Actors by

He then withdrew. Day informed a M known was immediate Kind of Intelligence among them. He Numbers were t fereral had been under a general C Negroes are thirce

ANN A Our Rivers are last Month Die

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WHEREAS it is Excellency

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They had judiciously concerted every Part of this Plot; there was not the least Suspicion of it, when on the Friday Night before the fatal Sunday, a young Man, an Apprentice, going to his Master's House, left the Road, and crossed the Fields, as being nearer; in his Way lay a thick unfrequented Wood, where hearing People talk, he approached so near as to overhear a great Part of their Design; and he presently knew one of the principal Actors by his Voice.

He then withdrew undiscovered, and the next Day informed a Magistrate. The Fellow that was known was immediately secured, having been a Kind of Intelligencer, and one of the most active among them. He turned King's Evidence, great Numbers were taken up, and more expected, several had been burnt, and the whole Island was under a general Consternation.—It is said the Negroes are thrice as many as the Whites.

ANNAPOLIS, January 7.
Our Rivers are now almost clear of Ice.
Last Month Died here, Mr. HENRY CROUCH, Carver, who was deem'd by good Judges to be as ingenious an Artist at his Business, as any in the King's Dominions. Some Months before he Died, he employed himself in cutting or raising out of the solid Wood, a Number of Figures to put over a Mantle Piece: In the Center, sits Britannia, on a Pedestal (to which hangs a Medal with the Bust of Mr. Pitt) amid the Trophies of War, with a Scepter in one of her Hands, and an Olive Branch in the other; on her Right, in a prostrate Posture, is a Female Figure representing France, offering a Scroll at the Feet of Britannia; a little further off lies a Figure representing Envy, struck Dead by Jupiter, who sits above with a Pair of Scales in his Hand; on the same Side is Ceres with the Cornucopia pouring out her Plenty to Britannia; Fame, with her Trumpet; and several other curious Figures: On the Left of Britannia, is Victory introducing Peace; Minerva; Fortitude; Neptune; Mercury; and sundry other Figures; old Time above, with a Scythe in one Hand and a Pair of Callipers in the other, measuring the Globe. It has a neat carved Border, and a Canopy at Top with Curtains Folded. The Whole executed in so masterly a Taste, and with such Symmetry of Parts, that it would be an Ornament even in a Palace. And altho' Mr. Crouch had very little Notice taken of him, and lived somewhat obscurely, yet it must be allowed, that he cut a GOOD FIGURE IN LIFE.

We heartily greet our Readers with the Compliments of the Season.

Annapolis, 6th January, 1762.
WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, That on the 25th Day of December last, in the Evening, a Robbery was committed in the House of Charles Carroll, Esq; of Annapolis, by breaking open the Chest of John Rerefox, and taking thereout, Pieces of Eight and Pennsylvania Paper Money to the Value of Fifty odd Pounds Currency, by Persons unknown: His Excellency, for the better Discovery, and bringing to Justice, the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed per Order,

J. ROSS, Cl. Con.

AND as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth promise TWENTY POUNDS Reward to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person or Persons concerned in the above mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Port Tobacco, December 29, 1761.

AS the Subscriber is going to remove shortly to the Colony of Virginia, she hereby gives Notice to all Persons indebted to the Estate of John Kinsman, deceased, to come and settle, and pay off their Accounts immediately, otherwise they may be sure of being sued or warranted against March Court next ensuing. And,

All Persons who have any Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring their Accounts in, duly authenticated, and they shall be paid off.

THE Subscriber still keeps TAVERN, at the Sign of the Ship, in PORT TOBACCO, where all Persons may depend on the best of Usage,

Their humble Servant,
JANET KINSMAN, Administratrix
of John Kinsman.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Eighteenth of March next, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Frederick County,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Estate of Mr. James Wardrop, deceased, all lying in Frederick County.

	Acres.
One Tract called Hazard, lying on Little Conococheague, containing	790
One Ditto called Partnership, lying on the West Side of Manockasy, below the Upper Ford,	280
Dear Bought, lying on a Draught of Anti-Eatam, near the Head of a Spring at Thomas Anderson's old Place,	500
Green Spring, lying on the East Side of a Run about 50 Perches below the Green Spring,	210
Cool Spring, lying about a Mile from John Burgess's, and near the main Road that leads thro' Frederick-Town,	75
Nut Spring, lying about 8 Miles from Frederick-Town, on a Run call'd Mill-Creek, that runs into Kittockton Creek,	114
John's Delight, lying on a small Run called Curry's Branch, at the Foot of Shenandore Mountain, near Curry's Gap,	104
Bloombury, lying Half a Mile from John Burgess's House,	104
Piney Hill, lying about 8 Miles above the Mouth of Conococheague, on the East Side of Lick Run, near Patowmack River,	86
Brentford, lying near John George Arnold's, on the West Side of the Road leading from Conococheague to Frederick-Town,	35
Oxford, lying near a Branch called John Chrystie's Spring Branch, on the North Side of the main Road leading thro' Frederick-Town, by Robert Evans's,	54
Red Oak Level, joining to a Tract of Land called Needwood, formerly laid out for Col. Thomas Cresap,	100

For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to JAMES DICK.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber's Plantation, near Bladensburg, some Time in October last, a Bright Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, she has a Star in her Forehead, and one of her hind Legs grey almost to the Ham, tho' not very perceivable. It is not certain whether she is branded or not; if she is, it is thus, T G.

Whoever informs the Subscriber of the said Mare, so that she may be had again, shall receive a Pistole Reward.

THOMAS GANTT, the Third.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Beasman, living near the Falls of Patapsco, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bright Bay Mare, about 3 Years old, has three white Feet, and a Blaze Face, but is neither dock'd or branded.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1nd 3/4

SPANISH DOLLARS for LONDON BILLS of EXCHANGE.

WALTER DULANY.

LATELY PUBLISHED, and to be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE, (Price single 8 Coppers)

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK for the Year of our LORD 1762.

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of the Reverend Jacob Henderson, deceased, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twenty-fifth Day of February next, at his late Dwelling-House in Prince-George's County,

A CHOICE Parcel of Country-born Slaves, that are young and healthy; among which are several good Cartmen, Ploughmen, Mowers, and a Cooper and Carpenter.

Also, Hogs, Hories, Sheep, and Household Furniture.

The Sale to be in Sterling, and Time for Payment given till the first of August next, at which Time, should Payment be made in good Bills of Exchange, no Interest will be demanded, by

ROBERT TYLER, Executor.

Upper-Maryborough, December 2, 1761.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A COMPLETE SET of large SCALES and WEIGHTS, fit for an Inspection House.

ALEXANDER SYMMER.

Baltimore County, Nov. 25, 1761.

STOLEN from the Plantation of the Subscriber, in the Fork of Gunpowder River, a Bright Bay Mare, well spread, 13 Hands high, 8 Years old, a Star in her Forehead, a natural Pacer, and branded thus X.

Also, a Dark Bay Horse, a natural Pacer, 14 Hands high, with a white Spot over one of his Eyes, branded as the Mare.

Likewise, Two Saddles, one pretty good, high before, the other low before, with a Patch on the Pommel, new Stirrup Leathers, and a new Houghing to it. Whoever apprehends the Thief, shall be Rewarded with Forty Shillings, or secures the said Horse, Mare, and Saddles, with Eight Pounds, and for either the Horse or Mare, with Four Pounds, paid by

ABRAHAM WRIGHT.

ALL Persons who have any Claims against the Estate of Mr. Joseph Hill, deceased, are desired to bring them in. Those Indebted are desired to make immediate Payment. All Persons Indebted on Bond, &c. are desired to pay the Interest as soon as it becomes due.

ROBERT PLEASANTS, } Executors.
THOMAS SPRIGG, }

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 12th of January, at the GOLDEN-BALL, the lower End of Church-Street, near the Dock,

A VERY handsome; large, commodious Brick Dwelling-House, 36 Feet by 36 Feet, Two Story High, with a Hip-Roof, a Kitchen, Wash-House, and two Cellars; there are 5 Rooms on the first Floor, 3 with Fire-Places; 6 Rooms on the second, 4 with Fire-Places; and the upper Story all in one with a Fire Place at each End, all compleatly finished. Also, 3 Negroes 4 white Servants, and 5 Horses with a Cart and Tackling: Likewise 362 Acres of Land, well Timber'd, lying on Little-Choptank in Dorchester County, within Two Miles of a good Landing.

There will likewise be Sold, a variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Looking-Glasses, and Kitchen Furniture. Also, a very good BILLIARD TABLE.

The Household Goods to be Sold for Currency, the other Articles for Sterling.

If any Gentleman incline to make a private Purchase of the House, the Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, who will agree for and dispose of the same.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Bond or Note, who do not discharge them by the 12th of January, may depend on being sued or warranted.

JAMES CHALMERS.

STOLEN from Piscataway Town, on the 24th of November last, a likely Bay Mare, and a Saddle; the Mare is about 13 1/2 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus R 2, has some Saddle Spots, with one white Spot on the off Thigh, and paces naturally. She is supposed to be stolen by one William Thomas, who has lately been a Soldier, he is a small Fellow, wears a white Coat and red Jacket, but may change his Dress.

Whoever brings the said Mare and Saddle to the Subscriber, living near Piscataway, shall have Two Pistoles for the Mare, and Half a Pistole for the Saddle, paid by

SAMUEL MIDDLETON MARLOW.

Bladensburg, Nov. 1761.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land adjoining, containing upwards of Twelve Hundred Acres, lying on Elk-Ridge about Eight Miles from Patapsco Landing. For Title and Terms apply to

FRANCIS HATFIELD.

Middlesex County, Urbanna, Nov. 1, 1761.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at Frederickburg, the 14th of October last, 1761, a young Negro Fellow named Abraham, about 20 Years old, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a yellowish Colour, his Father being a Mulatto. Had on a new Kersey Coat and Waistcoat, with Brass Buttons and red Mohair Button Holes, a Pair of new Buckskin Breeches, and has with him a Pair of old Russia Drill Breeches, good Shoes and Stockings, a new Bearskin Great Coat, and a Pair of Indian Boots of the same Stuff. He went off upon a genteel Grey Mare, about 14 1/2 Hands high, with a bob Tail, shod round, and branded on the near Buttock something like an Oval, with an I, part in it and part out. Whoever takes him up, with the Mare, and sends him to me, at Urbanna, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, Ten Pounds. RALPH WORMELEY.

Calest County, December 10, 1761.

DRIFTED from the Landing of the Subscriber, about two Miles below Benedict-Town, on the 4th or 5th Instant, a YAU, that rows with four Oars, about 15 Feet Keel, Ship built, painted blue, with a fresh Coat of Turpentine, an Iron Flower de Luce on her Stem, and an Iron Chain run through an Auger Hole bored in a Lock Post. Whoever takes up the said Boat, and will bring her to the Subscriber, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by L. HOLLYDAY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

THE Members of the Presbyterian Congregation in Kent County, Maryland, find themselves under the Necessity of soliciting the Favour and Assistance of the Public in this Way, in order to enable them to complete and finish their two Meeting-Houses now building, and also to purchase a Parsonage or Glebe; that they may be enabled, with Decency, to worship GOD, and in a becoming Manner to support a Gospel Minister among them, according to their own Persuasion.

They Doubt not but this their laudable Design will meet with all proper Encouragement, from all those who wish well to the common Cause of Religion, and are acquainted with their Circumstances, especially as the Scheme is well calculated for the Advantage of the Adventurer.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of \$.	Total Value.
1 of	1000 is	1000
1 of	750 is	750
2 of	500 are	1000
3 of	250 are	750
10 of	100 are	1000
20 of	40 are	800
50 of	10 are	500
1250 of	8 are	10000
First drawn Blank	1 of 50 is	50
Last drawn Blank	1 of 50 is	50
before the 1000	1 of 25 is	25
First drawn Blank	1 of 25 is	25
after the 1000	1 of 25 is	25
Last drawn Blank	1 of 25 is	25
before the 750	1 of 25 is	25
First drawn Blank	1 of 25 is	25
after the 750	1 of 25 is	25

1543 Prizes,
2057 Blanks.

4000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, are 16000

IN this Scheme there is not two Blanks to a Prize; the Number of high Prizes are as many as in Lotteries consisting of 5000 Tickets; the Deduction only 15 per Cent; so that upon the Whole, this will appear to be one of the most favourable Schemes for the Adventurer yet offered to the Public.

The Drawing will begin at George-Town as soon as the Tickets are disposed of. The Prizes will be published in the Maryland and Pennsylvania Gazettes, and the Prize Money paid as soon as the Drawing is finished. That which is not Demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given to the Use of the Scheme, and applied accordingly.

The following Persons are appointed Managers, viz. John Hopburn, Esq; Messrs. William Rufin, Dennis Dalary, James Loutin, Charles Gordon, John Maxwell, James Pearce, John Schaw, James Harrison (Saguhanna Ferry), Hugh Wallis, and John McDuff, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them.

TICKETS are now selling by the Managers, at their respective Habitations, and by Messieurs Jonas Green, and Robert Conden, at Annapolis; by Messieurs David Roff, and Thomas Campbell, in Prince-Georges County; by Mr. John Boyd, in Tappa; by Mr. Francis Key, and Captain George Catto, in Cecil County; by Messieurs Thomas Ringgold, and Thomas Smith, in Chester-Town; by Messieurs John Bracco, and Matthew Dockery, in Queen-Anne's County; by Dr. Charles Leith, at Talbot Court-House; by Mr. John Anderson, at Cambridge; and by Messieurs William M'lwaine, and Charles Pettit, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in Charles-street; where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.

TO BE SOLD,



THE new SLOOP *Elizabeth*, now lying at Mr. Robert's Ship-Yard, with all her Apparel and Furniture, being an extraordinary fast Sailer, Launched last June, will carry upwards of Two Thousand Bushels of Grain.

For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber in Annapolis. ROBERT BRYCE.

Baltimore, July 1761.

RELIGION, the crowning Excellence of intelligent Nature, claims the Approbation and close Attention of every reasonable Being, who expects future Bliss. We are bound from Principles of Gratitude and Interest to promote the Honour and Welfare of the supreme Mind, as necessary to our own Prosperity, the Good of Society, and future Happiness of Man. Animated by these interesting Motives, we, of the Presbyterian Persuasion in this Town, desire, not from Party Views, but from real Principle, to purchase a Lot of Ground to erect a decent Church for Divine Service, in which we may worship GOD according to our Consciences. Upon Enquiry we find ourselves as yet insufficient to raise such a Sum as is necessary to accomplish such an important Design, beg Leave therefore to solicit the Generosity of our Fellow-Christians to assist and encourage us in completing a small Lottery, at a Time when the Benevolence of our Countrymen is so well tried in this Way. We hope our Claim to the public Attention is equal to any that has solicited their Notice, and humbly expect that we shall meet with general Encouragement.

SCHEME of the LOTTERY.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
20 1 of	1500 is	1500
2 of	750 are	1500
3 of	500 are	1000
4 of	200 are	800
5 of	150 are	750
10 of	100 are	1000
10 of	50 are	500
10 of	40 are	400
10 of	30 are	300
10 of	20 are	200
20 of	10 are	200
30 of	8 are	240
2482 of	5 are	12410

2589 Prizes,
2411 Blanks.

5000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, are 20000

CONDITIONS.

THAT the Lottery shall be drawn in Baltimore-Town as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, and previous Notice thereof shall be given in This and the Pennsylvania Gazette.

That a Deduction of Fifteen Dollars be made from every Prize of One Hundred Dollars, and so in Proportion for any greater or lesser Prize, thereby to raise the Sum intended of Three Thousand Dollars. The Managers appointed are, Messieurs John Smith and William Buchanan, John Stevenson, Jonathan Plowman, William Lyon, and Nicholas Ruxton Gov. of Baltimore; Mr. David McCulloch, of Tappa; Mr. George Stevenson, of York; Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle; Dr. David Roff, of Bladenburg; Mr. Peter Hubbard, of Dorset; and Mr. Jonas Green, of Annapolis; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath faithfully to discharge the Trust reposed in them.

A List of the Prizes will be published in This and the Pennsylvania Gazette, after the Drawing is finished, and the Money paid after the Deduction afore-mentioned. Prize Money not demanded in Six Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generously given towards this laudable Purpose, and to be applied accordingly.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers; of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Merchant, at Nottingham; and of Mrs. Ramsay, at the Head of Severn.

N. B. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence, Pennsylvania Paper, will be taken in Payment for a Dollar, in the Purchase of Tickets, and to be paid in like Manner in Discharge of Prizes.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A GOOD PLANTATION about four Miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, adjoining to Mr. Caleb Dorsey's Dwelling Plantation, whereon is a small House for an Overseer, a Quarter, and four Tobacco Houses.

For Title and Terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge Furnace, October 10, 1761.

RAN away from the Subscriber, Two Convict Servant Men, viz.

James Hall, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, 40 Years of Age, he is narrow Faced, hollow Eyed, and is very remarkable in his Head, having lost great Part of his Hair by Sickness. Had on when he went away, his working Clothes.

Henry Jones, about 25 Years of Age, near six Feet high, wears his own Hair, he is thin fleshed, and stands pretty upright upon his Legs. He likewise had on his working Clothes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall receive if taken above Ten Miles from home, TEN POUNDS, or Five Pounds for either of them, and reasonable Charges, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

THE Managers of the Reformed CALVINIST Church LOTTERY, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, finding that they cannot dispose of the TICKETS in Time to Draw this Month, are obliged to postpone the Drawing to the First of February next.

Frederick-Town, June 1761.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

FOR raising Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, for Building a CHURCH for the Reformed CALVINISTS in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, to consist of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of Eight each, viz.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of 8.	Total Value.
1 of	500 is	500
2 of	300 are	600
3 of	150 are	450
4 of	100 are	400
10 of	50 are	500
12 of	40 are	480
20 of	30 are	600
35 of	20 are	700
200 of	8 are	1600
900 of	5 are	4500

1187 Prizes.
2813 Blanks.

4000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are 12000

BY the above Scheme there are not 2 Blanks to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not 15 per Cent on the whole.

The Managers appointed are, Messieurs Christopher Edelin, Stephen Ranburg, James Dickson, Thomas Schley, Conrad Grob, Casper Schaaff, Thomas Price, Samuel Sawearingen, Valentine Adam, and William Kimbol, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of this Trust.

A List of the Prizes will be published in this Gazette, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and paid off without any Deduction.

N. B. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence Pennsylvania Currency, will be received for each Piece of Eight in the Sale of the Tickets, and the same Currency is to pass upon the same Terms in paying off the Prizes.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for emitting and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, is near Expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all those who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and discharge the same; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

Signed per Order,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

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A late Discovery has a Property of the two following the Gentleman's tember post, can and as such a Dis of preserving the the Promulgation and it ought to be of the First begins Magazine, with of 9 over the Su to the present Par so far as relates to is as follows:

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last) of those corrections above-mentioned.

On the 22d of July, 1761, for the above-mentioned *Edelin* near *Exeter* variation of the compass before observed to be a now took the same met a pivot on a point in made the center of a great theorems, I could easily between the N. and W. f this observation was re As it was near night wh observing the variation, candles were lighted, a approached it with a car gree it stood, but before it disturbed as to shift it could not be steadily f When it was again at the same distance occ the exact variation, the point between the need of 21 degrees. I at fir needs, to an iron bolt i take off, as I had before distance from it; but th could not attract it so a terly, and was besides f eue on it, which was needed in the absence of it was disturbed by the candlestick, which is kn the magnetic needle, fo quently hung in a brais always be in one mode effectual!—On consid at a distance, and observ no better success, for t but still vibrated mostl raw candles, and held nearly equidistant from it though not quite at rest, variation wanted very lit amiles for an hour or ing whether it was the candle that thus influen experiments till next m ended at about 20 and 7 North towards the West, and held near it, which gres out of its place of it was placed near eithe down the candle by the needle, which now co stuck to it; and this I such various positions of adhesion was owing to th eade, that talloo-will at should not have known b whether it has been obse heard of any such qualif brass candlestick alone, I found was repelled by it but this I believe may perhaps, the unequal m composition of the brais, of brais rather attracted I next day acquainted who told me he had ne like it; and that at sea washed from the candle lianacle between two co be affected by it; But a

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[Numb. 871.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1762.

A late Discovery having been made, that Tallow has a Property of attracting the Magnetic Needle, the two following short Essays thereon, taken from the Gentleman's Magazine for August and September past, cannot but be acceptable to the Curious; and as such a Discovery may probably be the Means of preserving the Lives and Properties of many, the Promulgation of it may prove of vast Utility, and it ought to be universally known. The Author of the First begins his Address to the Publisher of the Magazine, with some Observations on the Transit of ϕ over the Sun's Disk; but as that Part is not to the present Purpose, we omit it, and only publish so far as relates to the Needle's Attraction; which is as follows:

PERHAPS I have already taken up too much of your room by these corrections; but having this opportunity, I beg leave to subjoin an account of an accidental discovery of a property of the magnetic needle, which might have remained unknown (to me at least) if these corrections had not been made by the method above-mentioned.

On the 22d of July, 1761, having drawn a correct meridian line (for the above-mentioned purpose) in a window at *Powderham Castle* near *Exeter*, I was desirous to know the present variation of the compass at that place, which I had 8 years before observed to be about 20 degrees: And to do this, I now took the same method I had then done, viz. by fixing a pivot on a point in the meridian line, which point was made the center of a graduated circle, and pointing the needle thereon, I could easily see that degree of the quadrant between the N. and W. side the needle would point at; but this observation was retarded by an unexpected accident.—As it was near night when I had thus fixed the needle for observing the variation, I could not see its exact position till candles were lighted, and the needle being now at rest, I approached it with a candle, to observe exactly at what degree it stood, but before I could perceive this the needle was so disturbed as to shift itself 4 or 5 degrees on each side, and could not be steadily fixed till the candle was removed: When it was again at rest, and the like attempt repeated, the same disturbance occurred, so that I could not yet know the exact variation, though I could observe that the middle point between the needle's vibrations, was not much short of 21 degrees. I at first attributed this disturbance of the needle, to an iron bolt in the fast-frame, which I could not take off, as I had before removed all other iron to a sufficient distance from it; but this bolt being directly over the needle, could not attract it so as to incline it more Easterly or Westerly, and was besides so far from it as to have little influence on it, which was confirmed by the steadiness of the needle in the absence of the candle: I then began to suspect it was disturbed by the *lapis calamitarius*, in the brass of the candlestick, which is known to have a considerable effect on the magnetic needle, for which reason it is now less frequently hung in a brass box for the use of sailors, and should always be in one made of pure copper, which has no such effect on it.—On considering this, I removed the candlestick at a distance, and observed with the candle alone, but with no better success, for the needle would not remain steady, but still vibrated mostly towards the candle: We then took two candles, and held one on each side of the needle, and nearly equidistant from it; and then it became more steady, though not quite at rest, and enabled us to discern that the variation wanted very little of 21 degrees.—Having been amused for an hour or two by these trials, and still doubting whether it was the tallow, or the flame, or heat of the candle that thus influenced the needle, I deferred all further experiments till next morning, when I found the needle still at about 20 and 7-8ths, or rather near 21 degrees from North towards the West. I then took an unlighted candle and held near it, which I found would attract it 4 or 5 degrees out of its place of rest, on either side; and the same if it was placed near either pole of the needle: I then laid down the candle by the side of, and nearly parallel to the needle, which now continued vibrating towards it till it stuck to it; and this I repeated and found to succeed in such various positions of the candle, as convinced me this vibration was owing to the attraction only.—Hence I conclude, that tallow will attract the magnetic needle, which I should not have known but from this accident, and question whether it has been observed before, as I have never read or heard of any such quality in tallow. I afterwards took the brass candlestick alone, and placed it near the needle, which I found was repelled by it as much as the tallow attracted it; but this I believe may partly depend on the quantity, (or, perhaps, the unequal mixture) of *lapis calamitarius*, in the composition of the brass, for I found that some other pieces of brass rather attracted than repelled it.

I next day acquainted a ship-captain with my experiment, who told me he had never known nor heard of any thing like it; and that at sea they have frequently much tallow washed from the candle, which is usually placed in the binnacle between two compasses, which he never observed to be affected by it: But another person of the same profession,

to whom I since mentioned this experiment informs me, he remembers an instance of his sea-compasses being so disordered, when the binnacle was very much fouled by waste tallow guttered from the candle, that the two differed from each other at least 10 degrees, or near a whole point; but on cleansing the binnacle from the waste tallow, both compasses were found to agree in the medium between the points at which the needles had before stood: So that the tallow which was between them seemed here to have attracted one of the needles about 5 degrees Easterly, and that on the other side thereof as many degrees Westerly. This, though afterwards disregarded and almost forgot by the captain till reminded thereof by my mentioning the above experiment, when compared therewith, seems a sufficient confirmation of this attractive quality of tallow, and its influence on the magnetic needle. And if this be really a new discovery (as I know not but it is) this account thereof, if inserted in your Magazine, may serve as a caution to sailors to keep their binnacles clean and free from such quantities of waste tallow as may cause their compasses to mislead them in their course, increase the errors in their reckonings, and deprive them of that certainty on which their safety most chiefly depend.

Yours, &c. WM. CHAPPLE.

S I R,
I HAVE been very much entertain'd by a new discovery made by one of your ingenious correspondents, and communicated to the public in your last Magazine; I mean the attraction between a tallow-candle, and the magnetic needle. At first, I must confess, I could hardly believe it, but on making the experiment, could no longer withhold my assent: For if a candle be placed a little beyond an uncovered magnetic needle, there is no man breathing but may observe the motion of the needle towards it. Now if tallow in larger masses, will, like the loadstone, act on the needle at greater distances, by this attraction, the irregular variations of the needle taken notice of by the curious, may easily be accounted for, as it is evident the quantity of tallow in the possession of the tallow chandler's living eastward and westward of the needle, must, with regard to its increase and decrease, be subject to greater irregularities, and must therefore attract the needle sometimes most on one side, sometimes on the other accordingly.—But I must beg leave now to offer a discovery of my own, which I believe your correspondent will think as extraordinary as that above-mentioned. I find by repeated trials, that the smoke of a candle will repel the magnetic needle, and at a very considerable distance too; as any person may be convinced of, by making the experiment, which he may easily do in the following manner: As soon as the flame is extinguished, let the candle be held in a perpendicular position between the mouth of the operator and either end of the needle; and if the smoke be gently-blown towards the needle, the needle may be observed to move regularly from the smoke. The success of this experiment will not be so apparent if the needle be in a box, and covered with glass. There are, I doubt not, many other substances that attract the magnetic needle as much as the tallow, and repel it as much as the smoke of a candle, which time, and the industry of some of your learned correspondents will bring to light.

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

By a Gentleman just return'd hither from Virginia, we are favour'd with Two GLASGOW JOURNALS, of the 5th and 12th of November past, brought in there by Capt. Robert Montgomery, in the Snow *Beverly*, for Rappahannock, who had a Passage of Seven Weeks, from Lochrain, from which we have taken the following Articles:

M A D R I D, October 2.

GREAT Preparations are making for a War throughout all this Kingdom, both by Sea and Land: Within these few Days Orders are issued for twenty Battalions to file off towards the Coast of Galicia, and the same Number for Andalusia; and Orders are likewise issued for building several new Ships of War and Frigates, with the utmost Expedition. The Occasion of these Preparations is kept a profound Secret; but it is thought that they are the Consequence of a defensive Treaty lately concluded between Spain and France.

Paris, October 23. It is said that the Marshal Duke de Richelieu is going with the Character of Ambassador to Madrid.

Verdun, Oct. 25. Measures are taking here, which we hope will prove efficacious for preserving Martinico. There are already a great Number of Regular Troops in that Island, and the Governor has arm'd and disciplin'd all the Negroes. The Court is also going to send thither 15 Men of

War, with 5 Battalions of Regular Troops, to reinforce the Garrison upon that Island.

Civita Vecchia, Oct. 10. The Malecontents of Corsica having entered the Province of Cape-Corso, have laid Siege to Maginagid, and actually taken all the Towers which defend that Port. The Genoese have blown up in the said Province, five Towers which they could not defend. They are likely to lose Ajaccio, and other Places, that are actually besieged by General Paoli. Two Vessels, having on board a great Quantity of Provisions, besides the Sum of 20,000 Livres, which the Republic had sent to Calvi and Bastia for the Payment of her Troops, are taken by the Malecontents; who, according to the Report of a Master of a Vessel just put in here, have laid Siege to Bastia.

Magdebourg, October 24. The King of Prussia continued, when we last heard from Silesia, in his Camp of Strehlen, and General Laudohn in that of Freybourg.

Prince Henry still remains in the Camp at Schletttau, and the motions of Marshal Daun, and General Lascey, have produced no Effect.

The Gros of the Russian Fleet is retired from before Colberg, but some few Vessels still block up that Place, and General Romanzow, tho' he has embarked his heavy Artillery, remains in his entrenched Camp, opposite to General Platen.

Hagut, October 30. Marshal Broglie continued still on the 26th Instant, in the same Position, encamped and cantoned between the Leine and Weser. He had a Corps upon the Fulda, and another upon the Dymel. They have demolished the Castle of Scharzfeldt; and given Orders for levelling the Walls of Duderstadt; and are now employed in collecting a great Quantity of Forage in the Ports where they are at present.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters were still at Ohr on the 26th: His Troops are in part encamped: And in part cantoned between the Emmer, the Hammel, and the Innerte, with a Detachment on the Fippe. It is probable that this latter Movement occasioned the Prince of Soubise's suspending for a little the Dislocation of his Army, which, it is still assured, is entering into Winter Quarters. Prince of Soubise is at present at Wesel, but soon expected at Dusseldorp. Several Battalions and Squadrons of his Army are ordered back to France, besides the Household Troops.

We are still without any material News from Silesia. The Prussians did not succeed in getting a large Convoy into Colberg, which had been prepared by the Prince of Bevern at Sretin, the Russians having dispersed and destroyed the greatest Part of it.

L O N D O N, October 29.

Reports are still flying about, that Mr. Pitt will certainly be reinstated in his Office before the Meeting of the Parliament.

It is now said Mr. P— will shortly come in again; and that the Duke of — will be out, and is to have a Pension of 6000l. per Annum. And it is also said, there has been but one Cabinet Council since Mr. P—'s Resignation.

It is confidently asserted, and meets with general Credit, that Tuesday next is actually fixed for reinstating Mr. Pitt in his Office of Secretary of State.

Several Resignations are talked of, but others say, that all Parties are reconciled, and every Thing will be adjusted, to the general Satisfaction of the Nation.

Lord Howe will shortly put to Sea with a considerable Squadron.

The Torrington Man of War is arrived at Plymouth from Belleisle. She brings Advice, that Commodore Barton in the Temeraire failed from thence the 16th ult. with the Troops destined for the West India Expedition.

The Spaniards have by their Agents, for a considerable Time past bought up most of our

largest Ships that have been offered to Sale; probably to be converted into Privateers.

It is said Orders have been dispatched to the several Dock-yards through England, to fit up for Sea with the greatest Expedition, all the Ships of War from 20 Guns downward.

Admiral Hawke will certainly soon put to Sea with a Squadron, to watch the Motions of the Enemy at Brest.

The Brest Fleet is to be commanded by M. de Blenac; and that of Rochfort, which is also ready to sail, by the Marquis d'Abigny.

A few Days, it is thought, will determine a very great Question, *War or not with Spain.*

It is said that the Earl of Egmont is appointed Secretary of State in the room of the Earl of Bute, and that on Wednesday he kissed his Majesty's Hand at St. James's.

There is a very great Bustle among the Heads of the Law, which occasions Reports of some great Removals.

Important News is soon expected from the West-Indies: Five to Four is laid that Martinico is in our Hands before the first of January next.

It is said that the Earl of Bristol, our Ambassador at Madrid, has Orders to make a formal Demand of Indemnification of Damages by the Detention of the Antigua Privateer and her Prize the Duke de Penhievre Indianman.

The following is said to be an exact Account of the Number of Ships of War of the Line in Spain, viz. at Ferrol 16, at Cadiz 12, at Cartagena 8, at Alicante 6, at Malaga 6; in all 48. These were built by English Builders; the rest of their Navy is said to be worm-eaten and rotten in their Docks; and of these 48, they are not now able to man completely 20.

October 24. The Siege of Colberg is raised, and the Troops who formed it are marching to join the Russian Army, which intends to take Possession of Brandenburg; and if in case they cannot hold it, they will, with their Cossacks and Calmucks, leave it not worth keeping.

Yesterday Morning an Express arrived from Prince Ferdinand's Army, with the agreeable News, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, in Conjunction with Gen. Luckner, have raised the Siege of Brunswick, drove the French under the Command of Prince Xavier of Saxony and Count Broglie, took above 500 Prisoners, and a great many Officers, and a Number of Cannon; upon which they abandoned Wolfenbuttel again, and retired with great Precipitation; and that Prince Ferdinand had crossed the river Wefer near Hoxter with the main Army, in order to stretch over to Einbeck, either to intercept them or cut them off from Geltingen and Cassel; and also that Gen. Hardenberg had obliged the Prince de Soubise to quit his Camp at Coesfeldt, and by that Step had cleared all Westphalia again. Farther Particulars are expected every Moment.

Letters from Hamburg, dated the 16th, advise, that Wolfenbuttel is quite ruined, but that the famous Library is saved.

Letters from Vienna of the 6th Instant say, that the King of Prussia having quitted his strong Camp at Pultzen, and marched towards Neisse, General Laudohn had taken that Opportunity to surprise Schweidnitz. This Event happened early in the Morning of the 1st Instant. The Austrians attacked the four Outworks at once, and so suddenly, that the Garrison had scarcely Time to discharge some few Cannon from the Ramparts upon them. In one of the Works, a Magazine of Powder took Fire, and blew up 300 of the Assaultants, and as many of the Garrison.

Having seized the Outworks, the Austrians immediately placed their scaling Ladders against the Walls of the Town, forced open the Gates, and, by Day break, were entirely Masters of the Place, after a very short Resistance, and made five Battalions, consisting of 3000 Men, Prisoners, together with the Governor Lieutenant General Zastrow, and got Possession of all the Prussian Artillery, and Magazines of Meal.

The Loss on the Part of the Austrians was about 600 Men.

A few Days before Schweidnitz was surprized, the King of Prussia drew out 4000 Men, but left in it a great deal of Baggage, which he did not chuse should be brought to his Army, lest his Troops should be incumbered with it. The Victors found some Thousand Prisoners, Austrians and Mecklenburghers.

By particular Letters from Silesia, we have an Account, that his Prussian Majesty was so much concerned at the Loss of Schweidnitz, taken by the Austrians the 1st Instant, that he had resolved to hazard a Battle with general Laudohn's Troops in

order to recover the said Place, the Prussian Army being in a proper Condition for Fighting, and in high Spirits.

At the Council Chamber Whitehall, the 17th Day of October, 1761.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to deliver the Privy Seal to William Sharpe and Jeremiah Dyson, Esqrs. whom his Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, hath constituted Commissioners for executing the Office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, they this Day took the usual Oaths, as Commissioners for the Custody of the Privy Seal.

The following Toasts were lately given in a certain Assembly, after those of the Royal Family: *The Friend of England, in or out.*

No Restitution.
Confusion to the Enemies of Britain, Foreign and Domestic.

Unanimity above.
Freedom and Independence.
A good Peace, or a new War.

Off with every Mask that hides a Traitor.
May future Ministers tread in the Path chalked out by the last.

May Trade flourish under the Auspices of a Patriot King.
May British Spirit ever oppose bad Measures, and applaud good Ones.

Rewards and Punishments where due.

October 26. The Chatterfield Man of War, now at Spithead, is ordered to take the Trade to Virginia under Convoy; and will sail in 48 Hours after the first fair Wind in the Month of November.

The French now give out, that the Armaments preparing in their Sea Ports, are destined against Scotland, in order to make Descents there by Way of Revenge, as they say, for the Devastation of the English on their Coasts. The Season, they pretend, is favourable to them, as it must drive the English off their Coasts, the Winds being about this Time of the Year generally full in their Teeth.

The Russians, who have returned, are now within three Miles of Breslau, and the King of Prussia is gone towards them, in order to oppose their Progress.

Some Russian Prisoners, who are brought to Berlin, say, that the Russian Fleet is ordered to take every Prussian Port in the Baltic before it returns home.

WESTMINSTER, November 3.

THIS Day the Parliament met: His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir SEPTIMUS ROBINSON, Knt. Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither, his Majesty signified his Pleasure to them by the Lord High Chancellor, that they should return to their House, and choose their Speaker, and present him on Friday next at One o'Clock. They returned accordingly, and unanimously chose Sir JOHN CUST, Bart.

WESTMINSTER, November 6.

HIS Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir SEPTIMUS ROBINSON, Knt. Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious SPEECH:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AT the opening of the first Parliament, summoned and elected under my Authority, I with Pleasure take Notice of an Event, which has made me completely happy, and given universal Joy to my loving Subjects. My Marriage, with a Princess, eminently distinguished by every Virtue, and amiable Endowment, whilst it affords me all possible domestic Comfort, cannot but highly contribute to the Happiness of my Kingdoms; which has been, and always shall be, my first Object in every Action of my Life.

It has been my earnest Wish, that this first Period of my Reign might be marked with another Felicity: the Restoring of the Blessings of Peace to my People, and putting an End to the Calamities of War, under which so great a Part of Europe suffers. But tho' Overtures were made to me, and my good Brother and Ally the King of Prussia, by the several Belligerent Powers, in order to a general Pacification, for which Purpose a Congress was appointed; and Propositions were made to me by France for a particular Peace with that Crown, which were followed by an actual Negotiation; yet that Congress hath not hitherto taken

place, and the Negotiation with France is entirely broken off.

The Sincerity of my Disposition to effectuate this good Work has been manifested in the Progress of it; and I have the Consolation to reflect, that the Continuance of the War, and the farther Effusion of Christian Blood, to which it was the Desire of my Heart to put a Stop, cannot with Justice be imputed to me.

Our military Operations have been in no Degree suspended or delayed; and it has pleased GOD to grant us farther important Successes, by the Conquests of the Islands of Belleisle and Dominica; and by the Reduction of Pondicherry, which hath in a Manner annihilated the French Power in the East-Indies. In other Parts, where the Enemy's Numbers were greatly superior, their principal Designs and Projects have been generally disappointed, by a Conduct which does the highest Honour to the distinguished Capacity of my General Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and by the Valour of my Troops. The Magnanimity and Ability of the King of Prussia have eminently appeared, in resisting such numerous Armies, and surmounting so great Difficulties.

In this Situation, I am glad to have an Opportunity of receiving the truest Information of the Sense of my People, by a new Choice of their Representatives. I am fully persuaded you will agree with me in Opinion, that the steady Exertion of our most vigorous Efforts, in every Part where the Enemy may still be attacked with Advantage, is the only Means that can be productive of such a Peace, as may with Reason be expected from our Successes. It is therefore my fixed Resolution, with your Concurrence and Support, to carry on the War in the most effectual Manner for the Interest and Advantage of my Kingdoms; and to maintain, to the utmost of my Power, the good Faith and Honour of my Crown, by adhering firmly to the Engagements entered into with my Allies. In this I will persevere, until my Enemies, moved by their own Losses and Distresses, and touched with the Miseries of so many Nations, shall yield to the equitable Conditions of an honourable Peace; in which Case, as well as in the Prosecution of the War, I do assure you, no Consideration whatever shall make me depart from the true Interests of these my Kingdoms, and the Honour and Dignity of my Crown.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am heartily sorry, that the Necessity of large Supplies appears so clearly from what has already been mentioned. The proper Estimates for the Services of the ensuing Year shall be laid before you; and I desire you to grant me such Supplies, as may enable me to prosecute the War with Vigour, and as your own Welfare and Security, in the present critical Conjunction, require; that we may happily put the last Hand to this great Work. Whatsoever you give, shall be duly and faithfully applied.

I dare say your affectionate Regard for me, and the Queen, makes you go before me in what I am next to mention; the making an adequate and honourable Provision for her Support in Case she should survive me. This is what not only her Royal Dignity, but her own Merit calls for; and I earnestly recommend it to your Consideration.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have such a Confidence in the Zeal and good Affections of this Parliament, that I think it quite superfluous to use any Exhortations to excite you to a right Conduct. I will only add, that there never was a Situation in which Unanimity, Firmness, and Dispatch, were more necessary for the Safety, Honour, and true Interest of Great-Britain.

ANNAPOLIS, January 14.

Yesterday arrived here from London, the Snow Maryland-Packet, Captain Alexander Ramsay, who came out with the Carolina Convoy, which left London the 2d of November, and Torkay the 24th, and parted with them about two Days Sail to the Eastward of Charles-Town. She has imported upwards of Seventy of his Majesty's Seven Year Passengers.

We are informed Three Ships for New-York, parted with the Convoy the same Time as Capt. Ramsay did.

We are told, that a Woman lately Died at Baltimore, who confes'd just before her Death, that she was the Mother of the Infant which was found murder'd in a Pond here, last February.

Our Navigation is now open, and but little Ice here to obstruct it.

CAPT. Ramsay, of the Snow Maryland-Packet, just arrived from London, and now lying here, desires all those Gentlemen for whom he has brought Goods, to send for them immediately.

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Upper-Marlbrough, January 9, 1762.

I TAKE this Method to acquaint those concern- ed, That the *Wilson* was safe arrived at London in September, and Mr. *Buchanan* was selling her Load of Tobacco. The *Wilson*, Capt. *Lee* Mas- ter, would be early in Patuxent. Mr. *Buchanan* had finished the Accounts of Sales of the *Anna Maria*, Capt. *Goodland's* Load of Tobacco, and the Sales would be sent soon. That he had In- sured the *Alexander*, Capt. *Curling*, and the *Unity*, Capt. *Robson*, their Loads of Tobacco, from Pa- taxent to London, so as to recover Six Pounds per Hoghead clear, according to my Order, and the *Adventure*, Capt. *Milburn's*, at the same Rate. The *Alexander*, Capt. *Curling*, was taken on her Passage, and carried to *Martinique*, condemned there and sold. STEPHEN WEST.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the Eighth Day of February next, at the Plantation of Joseph Smith, at Conijohala in York County, where James Crouch is Overseer,

SUNDRY Negroes, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Hor- ses, and Plantation Utensils, with a large Quantity of Tobacco and Grain. If the Day above for Sale, should prove bad, Attendance will be given on the next fair Days until all is Sold.

And, on Friday the Twelfth Day of February next, will be Sold on the Premises at Muddy-Creek, Two valuable Tracts of Land, whereon Robert Hooper, David Kirkpatrick, and John Beatty, now dwell, or occupy; the one containing Two Hun- dred and Forty Acres, and the other containing Two Hundred and Fifty Acres, well situated for building Water Works, and whereon there are considerable Improvements for Farming, and great Convenience for Meadowing. The Title is in- disputable.

And, on Monday the Fifteenth Day of February next, will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Philip Jackson, in Baltimore County, near Su- quehanna Ferry, at the Place where the Widow Robinson lately dwelt, Sundry valuable SLAVES, lately belonging to Onion's Iron-Works, amongst which are several Tradesmen, as Smiths, Forge Carpenters, and Forgemen. Also the Teams that lately belonged to the said Works.

The Whole to be Sold for Current Money, or Bills of Exchange, for the Benefit of the Estate of Joseph Smith, by JACOB GILES, WILLIAM YOUNG.

TO BE SOLD,

At the late Dwelling-House of Mr. Joseph Hill, deceased,

A LARGE Quantity of Wash'd Wool at 1/6 per Pound, and a Quantity of good Cyder at 6d. by the Cask. Apply to James Crauford at the said Plantation.

Baltimore County, January 4, 1762.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who have taken, or subscribed their Names for Lots of Ground, according to their Numbers, in a late Plan for a Town joining Patapsco River, in said County, near Baltimore-Town, Maryland, on a Point known by the Name of *Fell's-Point*, That their Leaves are now ready to be filled up, and that constant Attendance will be given, at the House of the Subscriber on said Point, till the Twentieth Day of April next, in Order to execute such Leaves, and that all Persons so subscribing their Names for Lots, and refusing or neglecting to take Leaves for them till the 21st Day of April next, their Subscription will be looked upon as void and of no effect, and the Lots so refused or neglected will be offered to others.

EDWARD FELL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, living near Upper-Marlbrough, in Prince-George's County, for good Bills of Exchange,

A CHOICE Parcel of Country-born Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, all young and healthy; among these Slaves there is a young Fellow of 20 Years of Age, an extra- ordinary Plow and Cartman, and another Fellow that perfectly understands the Management of To- bacco and a Plantation.

Time for Payment will be given without Interest till the going of the forward Ships.

WILLIAM PARKER.

COMMITTED to Prince-George's County Goal, as a Runaway, on the 26th of Decem- ber last, a Woman dressed in Man's Cloaths, she is of a middle Size, has black Hair, and black Eyes, and says her Name is *Sarah*, but will not confess to whom she belongs. Her Master may have her, by applying to Benjamin Brooke at Upper-Marlbo- rough, and paying Charges.



To be FREIGHTED,

THE new Sloop CHAR- LOTTE, which will be well fitted for the Sea. She was Built for a very fast Sailer, and will not carry so much as she might have done if Built otherwise, but will carry near 3000 Bushels of Grain. Enquire of Mr. Samuel Chew at Herring-Bay.

THERE is in the Possession of Robert King, living on Bradford's Rest, in the lower Part of Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a mid- dle-siz'd dark Bay Mare, she has no visible Brand, nor any white except some Saddle Spots; and had on a small Bell.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Sarah Sedgwick, near the Head of Severn River, in Anne- Arundel County, taken up as Strays, two Heifers, one a red Brindle with a Crop in the right Ear, and a Swallow Fork in the Left; the other a dark Red, unmark'd, has a Star in her Forehead, a white Spot on her Rump, and all her Legs are white: The mark'd Heifer about three Years old next Spring, the other four Years.

There is also at the same Plantation, Six young Hogs about nine Months old, mark'd with a Crop and two Slits in the right Ear, and a Swallow Fork and under Cut in the Left.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Jacob Hewitt, living near Delaware Bottom, in Anne- Arundel County, Three Strays, viz.

A well made Bay Gelding, near 14 Hands high, branded on each Buttock, and on one Side of his Face, thus CH, and on his near Shoulder E P.

A small Bay Gelding, near 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock CH, several white Spots on his Back, a Blaze in his Face, and a Hickory Bark twisted round his Neck.

A small Black Mare, with a Blaze in her Face, about 13 Hand high, branded on the near But- tock, and on one Side of her Face, with CH, and her hind Feet are white; she had a small Bell on, tied with a Rope, and Hickory Bark twisted round her Neck. She has also been branded blindly on the near Shoulder.

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

Annapolis, 6th January, 1762.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, That on the 25th Day of December last, in the Evening, a Robbery was committed in the House of Charles Carroll, Esq; of Annapolis, by breaking open the Chest of John Rensley, and taking thereout, Pieces of Eight and Pennsylvania Paper Money to the Value of Fifty odd Pounds Currency, by Persons unknown: His Excellency, for the better Disco- very, and bringing to Justice, the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed per Order, J. Ross, Cl. Con.

AND as a further Encouragement, the Sub- scriber doth promise TWENTY POUNDS Reward to anyone who shall make a Discovery of any Person or Persons concerned in the above mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Port-Tobacco, December 29, 1761.

AS the Subscriber is going to remove shortly to the Colony of Virginia, she hereby gives Notice to all Persons indebted to the Estate of John Kinsman, deceased, to come and settle, and pay off their Accounts immediately, otherwise they may be sure of being sued or warranted against March Court next ensuing. And,

All Persons who have any Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring their Accounts in, duly authenticated, and they shall be paid off.

THE Subscriber still keeps TAVERN, at the Sign of the Ship, in Port-Tobacco, where all Persons may depend on the best of Usage, from Their humble Servant,

JANET KINSMAN, Administratrix of John Kinsman.

SPANISH DOLLARS for LONDON BILLS of EXCHANGE. WALTER DULANY.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Eighteenth of March next, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Frederick County,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Estate of Mr. James Wardrop, deceased, all lying in Frederick County.

	Acres.
One Tract called Hazard, lying on Little Conococheague, containing	790
One Ditto called Partnership, lying on the West Side of Manockasy, below the Upper Ford,	280
Dear Bought, lying on a Draught of Anti-Eatam, near the Head of a Spring at Thomas Anderson's old Place,	500
Green Spring, lying on the East Side of a Run about 50 Perches below the Green Spring,	210
Cool Spring, lying about a Mile from John Burges's, and near the main Road that leads thro' Frederick-Town,	75 2
Nut Spring, lying about 8 Miles from Frederick-Town, on a Run call'd Mill-Creek, that runs into Kittokton Creek,	114
John's Delight, lying on a small Run called Curry's Branch, at the Foot of Shanadore Mountain, near Curry's Gap,	104
Bloombury, lying Half a Mile from John Burges's House,	104
Piney Hill, lying about 8 Miles above the Mouth of Conococheague, on the East Side of Lick Run, near Patowmack River,	86
Brentford, lying near John George Arnold's, on the West Side of the Road leading from Conococheague to Frederick-Town,	35
Oxford, lying near a Branch called John Chrystie's Spring Branch, on the North Side of the main Road leading thro' Frederick-Town, by Robert Evans's,	54
Red Oak Level, joining to a Tract of Land called Needwood, formerly laid out for Col. Thomas Cresap,	100

For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to JAMES DICK.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber's Plantation, near Blade-furg, some Time in October last, a Bright Bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, she has a Star in her Forehead, and one of her hind Legs grey almost to the Ham, tho' not very perceivable. It is not certain whether she is branded or not; if she is, it is thus, T G.

Whoever informs the Subscriber of the said Mare, so that she may be had again, shall receive a Pistole Reward.

THOMAS GANTT, the Third.

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of the Reverend Jacob Henderson, deceased, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twenty-fifth Day of February next, at his late Dwelling-House in Prince-George's County,

A CHOICE Parcel of Country-born Slaves, that are young and healthy; among which are several good Cartmen, Ploughmen, Mowers, and a Cooper and Carpenter.

Also, Hogs, Horses, Sheep, and Household Fur- niture.

The Sale to be in Sterling, and Time for Pay- ment given till the first of August next, at which Time, should Payment be made in good Bills of Exchange, no Interest will be demanded, by

ROBERT TYLER, Executor.

Bladenburg, Nov. 1761.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land adjoining, contain- ing upwards of Twelve Hundred Acres, lying on Elk-Ridge about Eight Miles from Pa- tapsco Landing. For Title and Terms apply to FRANCIS HATFIELD.

STOLEN from Piscataway Town, on the 24th of November last, a likely Bay Mare, and a Saddle; the Mare is about 13½ Hands high, brand- ed on the near Buttock thus R 2, has some Sad- dle Spots, with one white Spot on the off Thigh, and paces naturally. She is supposed to be stolen by one William Thomas, who has lately been a Soldier, he is a small Fellow, wears a white Coat and red Jacket, but may change his Dress.

Whoever brings the said Mare and Saddle to the Subscriber, living near Piscataway, shall have Two Pistoles for the Mare, and Half a Pistole for the Saddle, paid by

SAMUEL MIDDLETON MANLOW.

Calvert County, December 10, 1761.

DRIFTED from the Landing of the Subscriber, about two Miles below Benedict-Town, on the 4th or 5th Instant, a YAU that rows with four Oars, about 15 Feet Keel, Ship built, painted blue, with a fresh Coat of Turpentine, an Iron Flower de Luce on her Stem, and an Iron Chain run through an Auger Hole bored in a Locust Post. Whoever takes up the said Boat, and will bring her to the Subscriber, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by L. HOLLYDAY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

THE Members of the Presbyterian Congregation in Kent County, Maryland, find themselves under the Necessity of soliciting the Favour and Assistance of the Public in this Way, in order to enable them to complete and finish their two Meeting-Houses now building, and also to purchase a Parsonage or Glebe; that they may be enabled, with Decency, to worship GOD, and in a becoming Manner to support a Gospel Minister among them, according to their own Persuasion.

They Doubt not but this their laudable Design will meet with all proper Encouragement, from all those who wish well to the common Cause of Religion, and are acquainted with their Circumstances, especially as the Scheme is well calculated for the Advantage of the Adventurer.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of 8.	Total Value.
1 of 1000	is	1000
1 of 750	is	750
2 of 500	are	1000
3 of 250	are	750
10 of 100	are	1000
20 of 40	are	800
50 of 10	are	500
1250 of 8	are	10000
First drawn Blank	1 of 50 is	50
Last drawn Blank	1 of 50 is	50
Last drawn Blank before the 1000	1 of 25 is	25
First drawn Blank after the 1000	1 of 25 is	25
Last drawn Blank before the 750	1 of 25 is	25
First drawn Blank after the 750	1 of 25 is	25

1343 Prizes,
2657 Blanks.

4000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, are 16000

IN this Scheme there is not two Blanks to a Prize; the Number of high Prizes are as many as in Lotteries consisting of 5000 Tickets; the Deduction only 15 per Cent; so that upon the Whole, this will appear to be one of the most favourable Schemes for the Adventurer yet offered to the Public.

The Drawing will begin at George-Town as soon as the Tickets are disposed of. The Prizes will be published in the Maryland and Pennsylvania Gazettes, and the Prize Money paid as soon as the Drawing is finished. That which is not Demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given to the Use of the Scheme, and applied accordingly.

The following Persons are appointed Managers, viz. John Hepley, Esq; Messrs. William Rafin, Dennis Dulany, James Louttit, Charles Gordon, John Maxwell, James Pearce, John Schaw, James Harrison (Susquehanna Ferry), Hugh Wallis, and John McDuff, who are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them.

TICKETS are now selling by the Managers, at their respective Habitations, and by Messieurs Jonas Green, and Robert Couden, at Annapolis; by Messieurs David Ross, and Thomas Campbell, in Prince-George's County; by Mr. John Boyd, in Joppa; by Mr. Francis Key, and Captain George Catto, in Cecil County; by Messieurs Thomas Ringgold, and Thomas Smith, in Chester-Town; by Messieurs John Bracco, and Matthew Dockery, in Queen-Anne's County; by Dr. Charles Leith, at Talbot Court-House; by Mr. John Anderson, at Cambridge; and by Messieurs William M'Ilwaine, and Charles Pettit, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in Charles-street; where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.



TO BE SOLD,

THE new SLOOP *Elizabeth*, now lying at Mr. Robert's Ship-Yard, with all her Apparel and Furniture, being an extraordinary fast Sailer, Launched last June, will carry upwards of Two Thousand Bushels of Grain. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber in Annapolis. ROBERT BRYCE.

Baltimore, July 1761.

RELIGION, the crowning Excellence of intelligent Nature, claims the Approbation and close Attention of every reasonable Being, who expects future Bliss. We are bound from Principles of Gratitude and Interest to promote the Honour and Worship of the supreme Mind, as necessary to our own Prosperity, the Good of Society, and future Happiness of Man. Animated by these interesting Motives, we, of the Presbyterian Persuasion in this Town, desire, not from Party Views, but from real Principle, to purchase a Lot of Ground to erect a decent Church for Divine Service, in which we may worship GOD according to our Consciences. Upon Enquiry we find ourselves as yet insufficient to raise such a Sum as is necessary to accomplish such an important Design, beg Leave therefore to solicit the Generosity of our Fellow-Christians to assist and encourage us in completing a small Lottery, at a Time when the Benevolence of our Countrymen is so well tried in this Way. We hope our Claim to the public Attention is equal to any that has solicited their Notice, and humbly expect that we shall meet with general Encouragement.

SCHEME of the LOTTERY.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 of 1500	is	1500
2 of 750	are	1500
2 of 500	are	1000
3 of 200	are	600
4 of 150	are	600
5 of 100	are	500
10 of 50	are	500
10 of 40	are	400
10 of 30	are	300
10 of 20	are	200
20 of 10	are	200
30 of 8	are	240
2482 of 5	are	12410

2589 Prizes, 2-1. First drawn 30
2411 Blanks. Last drawn 20

5000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, are 20000

CONDITIONS.

That the Lottery shall be drawn in Baltimore-Town as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, and previous Notice thereof shall be given in this and the Pennsylvania Gazette.

That a Deduction of Fifteen Dollars be made from every Prize of One Hundred Dollars, and so in Proportion for any greater or lesser Prize, thereby to raise the Sum intended of Three Thousand Dollars. The Managers appointed are, Messieurs John Smith and William Buchanan, John Stevenson, Jonathan Ploverman, William Lyon, and Nicholas Ruxton Gay, of Baltimore; Mr. David McCulloch, of Joppa; Mr. George Stevenson, of York; Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle; Dr. David Ross, of Bladenburg; Mr. Peter Hubbert, of Dorset; and Mr. Jonas Green, of Annapolis; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath faithfully to discharge the Trust reposed in them.

A List of the Prizes will be published in this and the Pennsylvania Gazette, after the Drawing is finished, and the Money paid after the Deduction afore-mentioned. Prize Money not demanded in Six Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generously given towards this laudable Purpose, and to be applied accordingly.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers; of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Merchant, at Nottingham, and of Mrs. Ramsay, at the Head of Severn.

N. B. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence, Pennsylvania Paper, will be taken in Payment for a Dollar, in the Purchase of Tickets, and to be paid in like Manner in Discharge of Prizes.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A GOOD PLANTATION about four Miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, adjoining to Mr. Caleb Dorsey's Dwelling Plantation, whereon is a small House for an Overseer, a Quarter, and four Tobacco Houses.

For Title and Terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge Furnace, October 10, 1761.

RAN away from the Subscriber, Two Convict Servant Men, viz.

James Hall, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, 40 Years of Age, he is narrow Faced, hollow Eyed, and is very remarkable in his Head, having lost great Part of his Hair by Sickness. Had on when he went away, his working Clothes.

Henry Jones, about 25 Years of Age, near six Feet high, wears his own Hair, he is thin fleshed, and stands pretty upright upon his Legs. He likewise had on his working Clothes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall receive if taken above Ten Miles from home, TEN POUNDS, or Five Pounds for either of them, and reasonable Charges, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

THE Managers of the Reformed CALVINIST Church LOTTERY, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, finding that they cannot dispose of the TICKETS in Time to Draw this Month, are obliged to postpone the Drawing to the First of February next.

Frederick-Town, June 1761.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

FOR raising Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, for Building a CHURCH for the Reformed CALVINISTS in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, to consist of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of Eight each, viz.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of Eight.	Total Value.
1 of 500	is	500
2 of 300	are	600
3 of 150	are	450
4 of 100	are	400
10 of 50	are	500
12 of 40	are	480
20 of 30	are	600
35 of 20	are	700
200 of 8	are	1600
900 of 5	are	4500

1187 Prizes.
2813 Blanks.

First drawn Ticket 40
Last drawn Ticket 30
Sum raised 1600

4000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are 12000

BY the above Scheme there are not 2 Blanks to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not 15 per Cent on the whole.

The Managers appointed are, Messieurs Christopher Edelin, Stephen Ransburg, James Dickson, Thomas Schley, Conrad Grosh, Casper Schaaff, Thomas Price, Samuel Swearingen, Valentine Adam, and William Kimbel, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of this Trust.

A List of the Prizes will be published in this Gazette, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and paid off without any Deduction.

N. B. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence Pennsylvania Currency, will be received for each Piece of Eight in the Sale of the Tickets, and the same Currency is to pass upon the same Terms in paying off the Prizes.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for emitting and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, is near Expiring: The Commissioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all those who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and discharge the same; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

Signed per Order,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

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

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 21, 1762.

H A G U E, October 28.

By the Memorial of the Negotiations, &c. published by France, it appears, that on the 29th of July Mr. Stanley delivered to the French Ministry the *Ultimatum*, or final Proposals, of England; the Substance of which is as follows:

1. France shall cede Canada, Cape-Breton, and the Islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, with the Right of Fishing on the Coasts.
2. Whatever does not belong to Canada shall not be considered as appertaining to Louisiana.
3. Senegal and Goree shall be yielded to England.

4. Dunkirk shall be put in the Condition it ought to be in by the Treaty of Utrecht; and on this Condition, France shall be restored to the Privilege allowed her by that Treaty of fishing on Part of the Banks of Newfoundland.
5. The Neutral Islands shall be equally divided.
6. Minorca shall be restored.
7. France shall evacuate and restore all her Conquests in Germany.
8. England shall restore Belleisle and Guadaloupe.
9. Disputes in the East-Indies shall be settled by the two Companies.
10. The Captures made by England before War was declared shall not be restored.
11. France shall not retain Ostend and Nieupoort.
12. The Cession of Arms shall take place when the Preliminaries are ratified or the definitive Treaty signed.
13. Both Kings shall be at Liberty to assist their German Allies.
14. Prisoners shall be reciprocally set at Liberty.

The Substance of France's Answer, dated August 5, is this:

1. France will yield all Canada; but insists that the Roman Catholic Religion shall be tolerated there, and that her Subjects shall have Liberty to dispose of their Effects, and retire. France further insists on the Right of Fishing in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and demands some Island near it on which to dry her Fish.
2. France doth not pretend that what is not Canada is Louisiana; but demands that the intermediate Nations between Canada and Louisiana, and between Virginia and Louisiana, shall be considered as independant and a Barrier between the French and English.
3. France demands Goree. However, M. de Bussy shall talk about this Point.
4. M. de Bussy shall also talk about Dunkirk, when a Port is agreed on in the Gulph of St. Lawrence for the Protection of the French Fishery.
5. France agrees to the Partition of the Neutral Islands.
6. England may keep Belleisle, and France will keep Minorca.
7. In Consideration of the Restitution of Guadaloupe, France will evacuate her Conquests in Germany, except those made on the King of Prussia, which are held for the Empress-Queen.
8. France accepts of Guadaloupe as a Compensation for her Cessions in North-America and Africa, and the Demolition of the Works at Dunkirk.
9. France agrees that the East-India Companies shall settle their Differences.
10. France insists on the Restitution of the Captures made before the War.
11. France never intended to keep Ostend and Nieupoort.
12. The Term of ceasing Hostilities will occasion no Difference.
13. If England will withdraw her Assistance from her German Allies, France will do the same with regard to hers.
14. The Release of the Prisoners is well.

An Answer to the above *Ultimatum* was delivered on the 1st of Sept. to the following Purport:

1. England insists on the full and entire Cession of Canada and its Appertanances; the Island of Cape-Breton, and the Islands in the Gulph of St. Lawrence; Canada comprehending, agreeable to the Line of Limits drawn by M. de Vaudreuil himself, when he gave up the Province by Capitulation, on one Side the Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior; and the said Line drawn from Lake Rouge, comprehending by a winding Course the River Onabache to its Junction with the Ohio, and from thence stretching along this last River inclusively to its Confluence with Mississippi. The Roman Catholic Religion shall be tolerated in Canada: The Inhabitants may sell their Effects, provided the Purchasers be British Subjects: And shall be allowed a Year to remove elsewhere.
2. The Limits of Louisiana, delivered in a Note by M. de Bussy, cannot be allowed, because they comprehend vast Tracts of Land which Vaudreuil comprehended within Canada; and on the Side of the Carolinas they comprehend extensive Regions, and numerous Nations, under England's Protection.
3. England shall keep Senegal and Goree; but if France will suggest any reasonable Scheme for supplying herself with Negroes, it shall be considered.
4. Dunkirk shall be put in the Condition it ought to be in by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle. France shall be restored to the Privilege allowed her in the Treaty of Utrecht of fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, and drying Fish there. France, moreover, shall be allowed to catch Fish in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and the Island of St. Peter's shall be ceded to her for drying them, provided she abstain from fishing on the Coast, and erect no Fortification, or keep any military Establishment on the said Island; and provided that an English Commissary be allowed to reside on it, and English Men of War to visit it from Time to Time, to see that the above Stipulations be observed.
5. No Alternative for the Neutral (so called) Islands will be accepted: But the Partition of them will still be agreed to.
6. Belleisle, Guadaloupe, and Marigalante, shall be restored.
7. Minorca shall be restored.
8. With regard to the Evacuation of the French Conquests in Germany, England adheres to the 7th Article of her *Ultimatum*, and insists on the Restitution of Wesel, and the King of Prussia's Territories.
9. England will still support the King of Prussia with Vigour and good Faith.
10. The Restitution of the Ships taken before the War is unjust by the Law of Nations.
11. England trusts to France's Declaration relative to Ostend and Nieupoort.
- 12, 13, 14. England persists in what she said in her *Ultimatum*.

To these Articles France replied one by one.

1. France agrees to the Cession of Canada, but asks two Years or eighteen Months for the Inhabitants of Canada to sell their Effects, and remove. And desires to know what England understands by the *Appertanances* of Canada.
2. France yields up Canada with the Limits assigned it by Vaudreuil; but insists that the Indians on one Side of the Line shall be independant under the Protection of France; and those on the other Side independant under the Protection of England. The English Traders shall not cross the Line; but the Indians shall be at Liberty to trade with both Nations.
3. France will cede Senegal and Goree provided England will guaranty to France her Settlements at Anamabou and Akra.
4. For the Sake of Peace, France will demolish the new Works at Dunkirk, fill up the Basin which is capable of receiving Ships of the Line, and destroy the Ropewalks. The 13th Article of the

Treaty of Utrecht relative to the Fishery shall be confirmed. The Island of Maquelon or Michelen shall be added to St. Peter's: A Guard of fifty Men shall be kept on those Islands to support the civil Magistrate, no foreign Ships, even English, shall be allowed to touch there: But an English Commissary may reside there.

5. The Neutral Islands may be equally divided, provided St. Lucia be Part of the Share of France.
- 6, 7. France agrees to.
8. France cannot evacuate Countries belonging to the Empress-Queen.
9. This Article of assisting the German Allies requires Explanation.
10. The Demand of the Ships taken before War was declared, is so just, that France cannot depart from it.
11. When the Preliminaries are signed, the King of France will give it under his Hand, that he never intended to keep Ostend and Nieupoort.
12. The two East-India Companies shall finish their Negotiation at the same Time that the Negotiation of the two Crowns is concluded.
13. This Article can admit of no Difficulty. France having thus refused to acquiesce in the Terms offered by England, Mr. Stanley was ordered to leave Paris.

Amsterdam, Oct. 17. By Letters from Surat, of the 7th of April last, by the Way of Turkey, we are informed, that on the 15th of January last, the English gained, near Patna, in the Kingdom of Bengal, a most complete Victory over the Son of the late Great Mogul; that they afterwards defeated the Rebel Rajah; and, after making themselves Masters of the Town where he resided, put it into the Hands of the Nabob of Bengal, who as an Acknowledgment for this Cession, has engaged to pay the English East India Company the Sum of Six Millions of Rupees yearly.

L O N D O N, October 24.

BLAKISTON, MAYOR.

At a Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, on Thursday the 22d of October, 1761, and in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c.

The Representation of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. and Bart, William Beckford, Esq; and the Hon. Thomas Harley, this City's Representatives in Parliament.

WE the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, think it at this Time our Duty, as it is our natural and undoubted Right, to lay before You, this City's Representatives in the great Council of the Nation, soon to be assembled in Parliament, what we desire and expect from you, in discharge of the great Trust and Confidence we and our Fellow Servants have reposed in you.

That you take the earliest Opportunity to use your utmost Endeavours to obtain the Repeal or Amendment of the late Act, entitled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, in respect of the Inconveniencies arising from the compulsive Clause, by which a Door has been opened to the greatest Frauds and Perjuries; and, if continued, must become the Destruction of all private Credit, so essential to the Support of a Trading People.

That you concur in and promote all necessary Measures for establishing good Economy in the Distribution of the national Treasure; and for that Purpose that you endeavour to have a Committee appointed, in order to enquire into any Abuses, which may have arisen in the Application of it, and to prevent any Frauds or illicit Practices in the Management thereof.

That you entertain just Sentiments of the Importance of the Conquests made this War by the British Arms, at the Expence of so much Blood and

Treasure; and that you will, to the utmost of your Power and Abilities, oppose all Attempts for giving up such Places, as may tend to lessen our present Security, or by restoring the naval Power of France, render us subject to fresh Hostilities from that natural Enemy; particularly that the sole and exclusive Right of our Acquisitions in North-America, and the Fisheries, be preserved to us.

As the present happy Extinction of Parties, the Harmony and Unanimity of all his Majesty's Subjects, their Zeal and Affection to their native King, and the great Increase of Commerce, are most convincing Proofs to us of this Nation's Ability, still to carry on, and vigorously prosecute, the present just and necessary War—it is our Desire, that you concur in giving his Majesty such Supplies, as shall enable him to pursue all those Measures, which may promote the true Interest of his Kingdoms, and place him above the Menaces of any Power, that may pretend to give Laws, or prescribe Limits, to the Policy and Interests of this Nation. But it is apparent, that our Enemies flatter themselves with the Hopes of exhausting our Strength by the immense Expence, in which we are at present engaged—we therefore require you, in the further Prosecution of this War, to support such Measures, as may frustrate those Expectations; yet to act with the utmost Vigour, in the Reduction of their remaining Colonies, so as to obtain a safe and honourable Peace.

Copy of the THANKS to the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT from the Court of Common-Council, October 22, 1761.

RESOLVED,

"That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. William Pitt, for the many great and eminent Services rendered this Nation during the Time he so ably filled the high and important Office of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and to perpetuate their grateful Sense of his Merits, who by the Vigour of his Mind had not only roused the ancient Spirit of this Nation, from the pusillanimous State, to which it had been reduced; but, by his Integrity and Steadiness uniting us at Home, had carried its Reputation in Arms and Commerce to a Height unknown before, by our Trade accompanying our Conquests in every Quarter of the Globe.

"Therefore the City of London, ever steadfast in their Loyalty to their King, and attentive to the Honour and Prosperity of their Country, cannot but lament the national Loss of so able, so faithful, a Minister, at this critical Con-juncture."

LONDON, November 3.

The following Extract of the Historical Memorial of the Negotiation of Peace between England and France, published by Authority in Paris, however it may be relied in some foreign Countries, shews the Spirit and Dignity with which Mr. Pitt eluded the Snare laid for his Country.

M. BUI'S NOTE to Mr. PITT.

Since the Memorial of the Propositions, as France was formed, and at the Instant that the Quarter was ready to be cut for London, the King received the Consent of the Emperor Queen to a separate Peace with England, but upon two Conditions:

1. To keep Possession of the Countries belonging to the King of Prussia.

2. That it shall be stipulated, that the King of Great Britain, neither in his Capacity of King or Elector, shall afford any Succour, either in Troops, or of any Kind whatsoever, to the King of Prussia: And that his Britannic Majesty will undertake that the Hanoverian, Hessian, Brunswickian, and the other Auxiliaries in Alliance with Hanover, shall join the Forces of the King of Prussia, in like Manner as France shall engage, on her Part, not to yield Succour of any Kind to the Emperor Queen, nor her Allies.

But these Conditions appear so natural and equitable in themselves, that his Majesty could not do otherwise than acquiesce in them; and he hopes that the King of Great Britain will be ready to adopt them.

Mr. PITT's Letter, in Answer to the foregoing, 24th July 1761.

SIR,

"Having explained myself, in our Conference Yesterday, with respect to certain Engagements of France with Spain, relative to the Disputes of the latter Crown with Great Britain, of which your Court never informed us, but at the very Instant of making, as she has done, her first Propositions for the separate Peace of the two Crowns; and as you have desired, for the sake of greater Punctuality, to take a Note of what has passed between us upon so weighty a Subject, I here repeat, Sir, by his Majesty's Order, the same Declaration, Word for Word, which I made to you Yesterday, and again anticipate you, with respect to the most sincere Sentiments of Friendship and real Regard on the Part of his Majesty towards the Catholic King, in every Particular consistent with Reason and Justice. It is my Duty to declare further to you in plain Terms, in the Name of his Majesty, that he will not suffer the Disputes with Spain to be blended, in any Manner whatsoever, in the Negotiation of Peace between the two Crowns; to which I must add, that it will be considered as an Affront to his Majesty's Dignity, and as a Thing incompatible with the Sincerity of the Negotiations, to make further mention of such a Circumstance.

"It is never to be expected that France will not, at any Time, prepare a Right of intermeddling in such Disputes between Great Britain and Spain."

"These Considerations so just and indispensable, have determined his Majesty to order me to return you the Memorial which contains this, as wholly inadmissible."

"I likewise repeat to you, Sir, as totally inadmissible, the Memorial relative to the King of Prussia, as implying an Attempt upon the Honour of Great Britain, and the Fidelity with which his Majesty will always fulfil his Engagements with his Allies."

"I have the Honour to be, Sir,

(Signed)

PITT.

The Postmasters General have appointed Mr. Foxcroft, Secretary to Governor Fauquier, of Williamsburg, Joint Postmaster General of America with Benjamin Franklin, Esq; in the Room of William Hunter, Esq; deceased.

BOSTON, December 14.

Yesterday arrived here Captain Church, in 13 Days from Louibourg, and informs, that his Excellency Brigadier General Whitmore, Governor of that Place, and Colonel of the 22d Regiment of Foot, embarked on board his Vessel, in order to proceed hither, but that by contrary Winds they were obliged to put into Plymouth last Friday, when, between 11 and 12 o'Clock at Night, his Excellency occasionally going out, upon Deck he by some Accident fell overboard, and was unfortunately drowned, no Body being upon Deck, to give him any Assistance; his Body was taken up the next Morning, near the Gurnet, and is brought up by Captain Church, in order for a decent Interment: The Jury of Inquest, who sat upon his Excellency's Body Yesterday, brought in their Verdict, Accidental Death.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire, December 11.

Captain Samuel Frost arrived here last Monday in 26 Days from Martinico, in a Flag of Truce, having been there and Redeemed three Hostages, given for three several Vessels belonging to this Port, taken and ransomed.

It is very disagreeable to Captain Frost to think there should be Occasion for the following Intelligence; but at the earnest Solicitation of the Concerned, and upon his Promise to make the same public on his Arrival, as well as from a Motive that the Injured should receive some Recompense, though not adequate to their Sufferings, the following List of Hostages left by him at Martinico the 5th of November is published; the original Account is in French, signed by the Governor of Martinico.

Schooner Dispatch, of Maryland, Job Warren, Hostage, taken and ransomed for 30,000 Livres.

Snow Peggy, of Maryland, John Tardy, Mate and Hostage, ransomed for 12,000 Livres.

Sloop Fanny, of Norfolk, in Virginia, Thomas Simpson, Mate and Hostage, ransomed for 7,500 Livres.

Schooner Sally, of Virginia, John Esig, jun. Mate and Hostage, ransomed for 4,000 Livres.

Sloop Neptune, of Boston, John Taber, Captain and Hostage, dead, ransomed for 500 Dollars.

Sloop May-Flower, of Nantasket, John Jones and Daniel Hozzy, Hostages, ransomed for 2000 Dollars. Said Hozzy has been put on board an English Sloop taken after the Ransom, and since retaken; Jones is dead.

Big Ranger, of Salem, Joseph James, Hostage, ransomed for 2300 Dollars.

Big Three Friends, of North-Carolina, Peter Clear, Mate and Hostage, ransomed for 800 Dollars.

Sloop—of Plymouth, or Falmouth, Samuel Attwood, Hostage, ransomed for 30,000 Livres.

Schooner Revenge, of Marblehead, Martin Walker, Mate and Hostage, ransomed for 12,000 Livres.

Schooner Dolphin, of Providence, Gideon Whipper, Hostage, ransomed for 3000 Livres.

Snow Hopion, of Halifax, Richard Frayne, Mate and Hostage, ransomed for 20,000 Dollars.

Sloop Careful, of Boston, John Beney, Mate and Hostage, ransomed for 1200 Dollars.

Capt. Frost begs Leave, in Behalf of the Hostages, to remonstrate against the Cruelty of keeping so many innocent Men in the greatest Distress; he forbears to accuse any particular Person of Blame; but that they should be relieved, Humanity, Generosity and Gratitude, call loudly on the Owners of such Vessels as are ransomed, to spend their Fortunes, and even risk their Lives, rather than let them remain in such a Condition as may be better conceived than expressed, in the present Circumstances of Affairs in Martinico.

It would only aggravate the Distress of these Hostages, for him to particularize their Distress, but he does hereby discharge not only his Duty, but his Promise, to let it be publicly known, that those concerned may hasten to their Relief, or, in a few Months (and he believes before now with some) the Lives of these unhappy Men will be sacrificed to the insatiable Avarice and inhuman Principles of contracted Spirits.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

Extra of a Letter from Barbados, dated December 3, 1761.

"Admiral Rodney arrived here the 22d of November from England. He sailed with 4 Sail of the Line, 3 Bombs, and 3 Tenders; of which one Sail of the Line, one Bomb, and one Tender are not come in.—The Bellisle Fleet not yet arrived, but expected every Moment."

"We are daily in Expectation of the Troops from New-York, and some from England, to join them here, as this Island is to be the Rendezvous; from whence they will proceed against Martinico.—The French are well prepared at that Island; and, I think, less than 15,000 Men will not reduce it."

Another Letter, of a prior Date, mentions the Arrival of Admiral Rodney; and that 4 Line of Battle Ships, 3 Bombs, and a Number of Transports, with 4000 Men on board, were hourly looked for from Belleisle.

Other Letters from Barbados, mention Commodore Douglas's being off of Martinico, with a Number of Capital Ships; and that others, as they came in, were sent to join him.

The following is said to be a true LIST of his Majesty's Ships that were to rendezvous at Barbados, for the Attack of Martinico, viz.

Marlborough,	74	Rear Adm. Rodney; Capt. Holwell,
Dublin,	74	Commo. Douglas; Capt. Galloway,
Vanguard,	70	Captain Swanton,
Foudroyant,	84	Captain Duff,
Temeraire,	74	Captain Barton,
Belliqueux,	64	Captain Edwards,
Bienfaisant,	64	Captain Balfour,
Modeste,	64	Captain Henkerfon,
Alcide,	64	Captain Wallingham,
Intrepide,	60	Captain
Raisable,	64	Captain Shuldham,
Culloden,	74	Captain Barker,
Temple,	70	Captain O'Bryan,
Stirling Castle,	64	Captain Everitt,
Dragon,	74	Captain Harvey,
Lion,	64	Captain Lecras,
Devonshire,	66	Captain Darby,
Montague,	60	Captain Williamson,
Nottingham,	60	Captain Marshall,
Sutherland,	54	Captain Legge,
Falkland,	50	Captain Drake,
Norwich,	50	Captain M'Cleverty,
Woolwich,	50	Captain Bayne,

23 Ships of the Line. 1492 Guns.

FRIGATES.

Crescent,	36	Guns, Captain Collingwood,
Lizard,	36	Captain Baynes,
Echo,	36	Captain Brishand,
Repulse,	30	Captain Allen,
Levant,	28	Captain Laforey,
Rose,	20	Captain Nott,
Amazon,	20	Captain Keith,
Grayhound,	20	Captain Francis,

Eight Frigates. 226 Guns.

And we learn that the Number of His Majesty's Troops, destined for the Reduction of Martinico, is also as follows, viz.

From North-America,	8000	Men.
Belleisle,	4000	
Dominico,	1200	
Guadaloupe,	500	
Antigua,	300	
	14,000	
Marines,	2000	
Raised in Barbados,	500	And 600 Negroes.
	16,500	

By Captain Boone, from St. Christopher's, we have the following Extra of the Britannia Privateer, Captain M'Pheron, of this Port, dated November 20, 1761.

"Yesterday we arrived here with a Letter of Marque Sloop of six Guns, loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Cotton, from Martinico, bound to Statia: This makes the fifth Prize we have taken in these Seas, three of which are French Privateers of 20 Guns each, and the other two Letters of Marque."

And Captain Boone informs us, that he saw an Article in the Antigua Papers, by which the Assembly of that Island had voted Captain M'Pheron Fifty Guineas to buy a Sword, as a Mark of their Gratitude to him, for his Services, in taking the Enemy's Privateers.

And that he read in the St. Christophers Papers that the Troops from England, for the Siege of Martinico, were arrived at Barbados.

ANNAPOLIS, January 21.

A Gentleman living on Rappahannock in Virginia writes to his Friend here, That "two Ships are arrived there from London, after short Passages, which bring an Account that Mr. PITT had resum'd his Office, and that all Thoughts of a Spanish War were laid aside."

We should have sooner oblig'd the Gentlemen who sent the following; but it did not come to Hand till since the Printing our last Gazette.

Alexandria, December 1, 1761.

Yesterday being the Feast of St. ANDREW, was held, for the first Time, the Election of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Council of this City, when Mr. WILLIAM RAMSAY, a Gentleman of remarkable Probity and Benevolence, was unanimously voted to the Chair; an Honour doubly due him, as well for his virtuous Deserts, as for being first Projector and Founder of this promising City. The Office of Recorder was justly conferred on Mr. JAMES LAWRIE, M. D. who made a very elegant extempore Speech on the Duties of the Magistracy, administered the usual Oath with becoming Solemnity, and invested the Lord Mayor with a Gold Chain and Medal, struck on the Occasion. Upon one Side of which is represented the present infant State of Alexandria, and it's commodious Harbour, with these Words in the Legend, ALEXANDRIA, TRANSLATA, & RENATA, AUSPICE DEO, and in the Exergue, CONDITA REG. GEO. III. AN. DOM. 1749.

The Reverse has this Inscription, DIGMO. DOMNO. GULIELMO RAMSAY ROMULO ALEXANDRIE URBISQ; PATRI. CONSULI PRIMO. BENE MERENTI—AN. DOM. 1761. The Election being ended, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, preceded by the Officers of State, Sword and Mace Bearers, &c. and accompanied by many Gentlemen of the Town and

Country, made Quarters of the Band of Music pany wore Blument to the D splendid Appe lowed, many got on Tops founded from sparkled in ev Harbour displa continued firing A very elegi the Coffee-Hou men, and Com ing a Ball was which a numer dies danced. Illuminations.

Balti 7 U S By BUCHAN land-Packer and the Betty A LARGE A and Eng Sold cheap for Tobacco, m Etc. will be re They have Rum, Sugar, CHARL

At his Shop in B achmit HERBY H up in hi neis-making, Etc. having p And will per the best, neate he is a young hopes to have may depend u by

WANT A MAN Such a his Care and I couragement,

ON Tuesday in the M in the Houfe of Money, the Qu the one a green Several other as yet are not to be committe the said Pitt, on Wednesday Country nigh Mary Clew, b would take th sized, much m brown Hair, a was first purch fold to the s forged Pass, a Whoever s FIVE POUN

THE Sub a conf Youth, in an WRITING, Decimal) ME OMETRY, & bert's Store, v be kept in the Young Lac by

IF James T Place abo his Time her will apply to something wo Annapolis, he rough, from w and is suppos

Country, made a grand Procession to different Quarters of the City, with Drums, Trumpets, a Band of Music, and Colours flying. The Company wore Blue Sashes with Crosses, in Compliment to the Day, and upon the Whole made a splendid Appearance. Crouds of Spectators followed, many on Horse Back, and several were got on Tops of Houses. Loud Acclamations resounded from every Mouth, and a general Joy sparkled in every Face. The Shipping in the Harbour displayed their Flags and Streamers, and continued firing Guns the whole Afternoon.

A very elegant Entertainment was prepared at the Coffee-House, where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, dined. In the Evening a Ball was given by the Scotch Gentlemen, at which a numerous and brilliant Company of Ladies danced. The Night concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

Baltimore-Town, January 20, 1762.

JUST IMPORTED,

By BUCHANAN and HUGHES, in the Maryland-Packet, Capt. Ramsay, from LONDON, and the Betty, Capt. Andrews, from BRISTOL,

A LARGE and neat Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, which will be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit.

Tobacco, merchantable Flour, Wheat, Hemp, &c. will be received as Pay, at Market Price.

They have also to dispose of, a Quantity of Rum, Sugars, and Wines.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE, SADDLER,

At his Shop in CHURCH-STREET, over against the Blacksmith's Shop, near Mr. Gaffaway's,

HEREBY gives Notice, That he has now set up in his Business of Saddle-making, Harness-making, Posting and Repairing Carriages, &c. having proper Materials for carrying it on: And will perform any and every Part thereof, in the best, neatest, and cheapest Manner. And as he is a young Man, just setting out in Business, he hopes to have the Employ of his Friends, who may depend upon being well and faithfully served, by
Their humble Servant,
CHARLES WILSON PEALE.

Baltimore-Town, January 20, 1762.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER,

A MAN who understands Plantation Business. Such a one, who can be recommended for his Care and Industry, will meet with great Encouragement, by applying to
THOMAS JONES.

Annapolis, January 21, 1762.

ON Tuesday Night last, or on Wednesday early in the Morning, a Robbery was committed in the House of John Pitt, out of which was taken Money, the Quantity unknown, and 2 Silk Gowns, the one a green Damask, the other a blue Taffaty. Several other Things may have been taken, but as yet are not missed. The Robbery is supposed to be committed by a Convict Woman, Servant to the said Pitt, as she went away about five o'Clock on Wednesday Morning. She has been in the Country nigh a Twelvemonth. Her Name is Mary Clew, but she has been heard to say, she would take the Name of French. She is middle sized, much mark'd with the Small Pox, has dark brown Hair, and is very talkative and artful. She was first purchased by Mr. Henry Walls, and by him sold to the said Pitt. She may probably get a forged Pass, as she took her Assignment with her.

Whoever secures the said Servant, shall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward. JOHN PITT.

THE Subscriber having been employed for a considerable Time in the Educating of Youth, in and about London, intends Teaching WRITING, ARITHMETIC (both Vulgar and Decimal) MERCHANTS ACCOUNTS, GEOMETRY, &c. in a House adjoining Mr. Roberts's Store, where the Provincial Office used to be kept in the Winter Season.

Young Ladies are Taught the Italian Hand, by
Their humble Servant,
THOMAS LYTTLETON.

IF James Tipper, Butcher, who came in to this Place about 13 or 14 Years ago, and served his Time here with Daniel Wells, be Living, and will apply to the Printing-Office, he will hear of something worth enquiring about. After he left Annapolis, he lived some Time near Upper-Marlbrough, from whence he removed over to Virginia, and is suppos'd to live now not far from Alexandria.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near the Mouth of the Eastern-Branch of Patowmack, a Mulatto Man, about 28 or 29 Years of Age, nigh 6 Feet high, calls himself Billy Carroll, and is a Carpenter by Trade. He had on and took with him, a Pair of Purple Leather Breeches, a light Cloth colour'd Coat, a Check Shirt, an Oinabrigs Ditto, a Pair of black Worsted Stockings, a Pair of Yarn Ditto, a red Waistcoat, a Pair of Pumps, and a Pair of Shoes.

Whoever brings the said Fellow to the Subscriber, shall have Four Pistoles Reward, if taken out of the County, or Two Pistoles if within it, and reasonable Charges. NOTLEY YOUNG.

January 21, 1762.

ON Sunday the 10th Instant, broke away from the Ship Welcome, lying at Rock-Creek, her Long Boat; it had then it's Main-mast and Sail, also a small Creeper. At the same Time went away, a Fifteen Hoghead Flat, with an open Forecastle. Whoever takes up the said Vessels, or either of them, and acquaints the Subscriber on board the said Ship, now in the Eastern-Branch, or Mr. Daniel Stephenson, Merchant in Bladenburg, shall have for the Boat Forty Shillings, and for the Flat Twenty five Shillings. If the Boat is delivered at the Ship, Three Pounds, and the Flat, with her Anchor, at George-Town, Forty Shillings, (or without the Anchor) Thirty Shillings. In Case both, or either of the said Vessels, are so damaged by the Ice, that they cannot be delivered at the aforesaid Places, and that they are worthy of repairing, then a Pistole will only be paid for the Boat, with her Sail, and Fifteen Shillings for the Flat and Anchor. JOHN CROTHWAITE.

STRAYED or Stolen from Mr. Brice's Mill, on the North Side of Severn, in the 3d Week of August past, a Bright Bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, branded with R on the near Shoulder, about 13 Hands high, and is under 3 Years old, has a hanging Mane, and a Switch Tail.

Whoever will take her up, and bring her to John Brice, Esq; in Annapolis, or to the Subscriber at the Mill, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by 6/1 NO 259. WILLIAM JENKINS.

TAKEN up on Mr. Tilgman's Island by Im-py Dorson, a large Pine CANOE about 23 Feet long. She had in her 14 Rush Bottom Chairs, a small Black Walnut Table, and a Pair of Oyster Rakes.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. Henry Rorer, at Patowmack, taken up as Strays, two Horses, the one a Bay about 13 Hands high, no perceivable Brand; the other a dark Bay about 13 Hands, unbroke, branded on the off Shoulder with a Horse Shoe, and on the near Thigh and Shoulder, but so imperfectly that it can't be made out.

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

Upper-Marlbrough, January 9, 1762.

I TAKE this Method to acquaint those concerned, That the Wilson was safe arrived at London in September, and Mr. Buchanan was selling her Load of Tobacco. The Wilson, Capt. Lee Master, would be early in Patuxent. Mr. Buchanan had finished the Accounts of Sales of the Anna Maria, Capt. Goodland's Load of Tobacco, and the Sales would be sent soon. That he had Insured the Alexander, Capt. Curling, and the Unity, Capt. Robyn, their Loads of Tobacco, from Patowmack to London, so as to recover Six Pounds per Hoghead clear, according to my Order, and the Adventure, Capt. Millburn's, at the same Rate. The Alexander, Capt. Curling, was taken on her Passage, and carried to Martinique, condemned there and sold. 2 STEPHEN WEST.

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of the Reverend Jacob Henderson, deceased, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twenty-fifth Day of February next, at his late Dwelling-House in Prince-George's County, CHOICE Parcel of Country-born Slaves,

that are young and healthy; among which are several good Cartmen, Ploughmen, Mowers, and a Cooper and Carpenter.

Also, Hogs, Horses, Sheep, and Household Furniture.

The Sale to be in Sterling, and Time for Payment given till the first of August next, at which Time, should Payment be made in good Bills of Exchange, no Interest will be demanded, by
ROBERT TYLER, Executor.



To be FREIGHTED, THE new Sloop CHARLOTTE, which will be well fitted for the Sea. She was Built for a very fast Sailer, and will not carry so much as she might have done if Built otherwise, but will carry near 3000 Bushels of Grain. Enquire of Mr. Samuel Chew at Herring-Bay.

TO BE SOLD,

At the late Dwelling-House of Mr. Joseph Hill, deceased,

A LARGE Quantity of Wash'd Wool at 1/6 per Pound, and a Quantity of good Cyder at 6d. by the Cask. Apply to James Crauford at the said Plantation.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Eighteenth of March next, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Frederick County,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Estate of Mr. James Wardrop, deceased, all lying in Frederick County.

	Acres.
One Tract called Hazard, lying on Little Conococheague, containing	790
One Ditto called Partnership, lying on the West Side of Manockasy, below the Upper Ford,	280
Dear Boug't, lying on a Draught of Anti-Eatam, near the Head of a Spring at Thomas Anderson's old Place,	500
Green Spring, lying on the East Side of a Run about 50 Perches below the Green Spring,	210
Cool Spring, lying about a Mile from John Burgess's, and near the main Road that leads thro' Frederick-Town,	75
Nut Spring, lying about 8 Miles from Frederick-Town, on a Run call'd Mill-Creek, that runs into Kittockton Creek,	114
John's Delight, lying on a small Run called Curry's Branch, at the Foot of Shandore Mountain, near Curry's Gap,	104
Bloomsbury, lying Half a Mile from John Burgess's House,	104
Piney Hill, lying about 8 Miles above the Mouth of Conococheague, on the East Side of Lick Run, near Patowmack River,	86
Brentford, lying near John George Arnold's, on the West Side of the Road leading from Conococheague to Frederick-Town,	35
Oxford, lying near a Branch called John Chrystie's Spring Branch, on the North Side of the main Road leading thro' Frederick-Town, by Robert Evans's,	54
Red Oak Level, joining to a Tract of Land called Needwood, formerly laid out for Col. Thomas Cresap,	100
For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to JAMES DICK.	

Annapolis, 6th January, 1762.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, That on the 25th Day of December last, in the Evening, a Robbery was committed in the House of Charles Carroll, Esq; of Annapolis, by breaking open the Chest of John Renshaw, and taking thereout, Pieces of Eight and Pennsylvania Paper Money to the Value of Fifty odd Pounds Currency, by Persons unknown: His Excellency, for the better Discovery, and bringing to Justice, the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed per Order, J. ROSS, Cl. Con.

AND as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth promise TWENTY POUNDS Reward to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person or Persons concerned in the above mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Bladenburg, Nov. 1761.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Tracts of Land adjoining, containing upwards of Twelve Hundred Acres, lying on Elk-Ridge about Eight Miles from Patapsco Landing. For Title and Terms apply to FRANCIS HATFIELD.

SPANISH DOLLARS for LONDON BILLS of EXCHANGE. WALTER DULANY.

Calvert County, December 10, 1761.

DRIFTED from the Landing of the Subscriber, about two Miles below Benedict-Town, on the 14th or 15th Instant, a YAU, that rows with four Oars, about 15 Feet Keel, Ship built, painted Blue, with a Stern Coat of Turpentine, and a small Figure of a Luce on her Stern; and an Iron Chain run through an Auger Hole bored in a Lock-Pole. Whoever takes up the said Boat, and will bring her to the Subscriber, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by L. HOLLYDAY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

THE Members of the Presbyterian Congregation in Kent County, Maryland, find themselves under the Necessity of soliciting the Favour and Assistance of the Public in this Way, in order to enable them to complete and finish their two Meeting Houses new building, and also to purchase a new Church or Glebe; that they may be enabled, with Decency, to worship GOD, and in a becoming manner to support a Gospel Minister among them, according to their own Persuasion. They doubt not, but this their laudable Design will meet with all proper Encouragement, from all those who wish well to the common Cause of Religion, and are acquainted with their Circumstances, especially as the Scheme is well calculated for the Advantage of the Adventurer.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of \$.	Total Value.
1 of 1000	is	1000
1 of 750	is	750
2 of 500	are	1000
3 of 250	are	750
10 of 100	are	1000
20 of 40	are	800
50 of 10	are	500
1250 of 8	are	10000
First drawn Blank	1 of 50	is 50
Last drawn Blank	1 of 50	is 50
12 First drawn Blank before the 1000	1 of 25	is 25
12 First drawn Blank after the 1000	1 of 25	is 25
12 Last drawn Blank before the 750	1 of 25	is 25
12 First drawn Blank after the 750	1 of 25	is 25
1343 Prizes, 2057 Blanks		
4000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, are 16000		

IN this Scheme there is not two Blanks to a Prize; the Number of high Prizes are as many as in Lotteries consisting of 5000 Tickets; the Deduction only 15 per Cent; so that upon the Whole, this will appear to be one of the most favourable Schemes for the Adventurer yet offered to the Public.

The Drawing will begin at George-Town as soon as the Tickets are disposed of. The Prizes will be published in the *Maryland and Pennsylvania Gazette*, and the Prize Money paid as soon as the Drawing is finished. That which is not Demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given to the Use of the Scheme, and applied accordingly.

The following Persons are appointed Managers, viz. John Hepturn, Esq; Messrs. William Rasin, Dennis Dulany, James Louttit, Charles Gordon, John Maxwell, James Pearce, John Schwarz, James Harrison, (St. James's Ferry), Hugh Wallis, and John McDuff, who are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them.

TICKETS are now selling by the Managers, at their respective Habitations, and by Messieurs John Green, and Robert Couden, at Annapolis; by Messieurs David Roy, and Thomas Campbell, in Prince-George's County; by Mr. John Boyd, in Joppa; by Mr. Francis Key, and Captain George Carter, in Cecil County; by Messieurs Thomas Ringgold, and Thomas Smith, in Chester-Town; by Messieurs John Braces, and Matthew Dockery, in Queen-Anne's County; by Dr. Charles Leitch, at Talbot Court-House; by Mr. John Anderson, at Cambridge; and by Messieurs William M. Ilvaine, and Charles Pettit, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

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TO BE SOLD,



THE new SLOOP *Elizabeth*, now lying at Mr. Roberts's Ship-Yard, with all her Apparel and Furniture, being an extraordinary fast Sailer, Launched last June, will carry upwards of Two Thousand Bushels of Grain. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber in Annapolis. ROBERT BRYCE.

Baltimore, July 1761.

RELIGION, the crowning Excellence of intelligent Nature, claims the Approbation and close Attention of every reasonable Being, who expects future Bliss. We are bound from Principles of Gratitude and Interest to promote the Honour and Worship of the supreme Mind, as necessary to our own Prosperity, the Good of Society, and future Happiness of Man. Animated by these interesting Motives, we, of the Presbyterian Persuasion in this Town, desire, not from Party Views, but from real Principle, to purchase a Lot of Ground to erect a decent Church for Divine Service, in which we may worship GOD according to our Consciences. Upon Enquiry we find ourselves as yet insufficient to raise such a Sum as is necessary to accomplish such an important Design, beg Leave therefore to solicit the Generosity of our Fellow-Christians to assist and encourage us in completing a small Lottery, at a Time when the Benevolence of our Countrymen is so well tried in this Way. We hope our Claim to the public Attention is equal to any that has solicited their Notice, and humbly expect that we shall meet with general Encouragement.

SCHEME of the LOTTERY.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 of 1500	is	1500
2 of 750	are	1500
3 of 500	are	1000
4 of 200	are	800
5 of 150	are	750
10 of 50	are	500
10 of 40	are	400
10 of 30	are	300
20 of 20	are	400
30 of 10	are	300
2482 of 5	are	12410
2589 Prizes, 2411 Blanks.	22.	First drawn 30 Last drawn 20
5000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, are 20000		

CONDITIONS.

THAT the Lottery shall be drawn in Baltimore-Town as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, and previous Notice thereof shall be given in This and the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

That a Deduction of Fifteen Dollars be made from every Prize of One Hundred Dollars, and so in Proportion for any greater or lesser Prize, thereby to raise the Sum intended of Three Thousand Dollars. The Managers appointed are, Messieurs John Smith and William Buchanan, John Stevenson, Jonathan Ploverman, William Lyon, and Nicholas Ruxton Gay, of Baltimore; Mr. David McCulloch, of Joppa; Mr. George Stevenson, of York; Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle; Dr. David Ross, of Biadensburg; Mr. Peter Hubbard, of Dorset; and Mr. Jonas Green, of Annapolis; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath faithfully to discharge the Trust reposed in them.

A List of the Prizes will be published in This and the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, after the Drawing is finished, and the Money paid after the Deduction afore-mentioned. Prize Money not demanded in Six Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generously given towards this laudable Purpose, and to be applied accordingly.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers; of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Merchant, at Nottingham, and of Mrs. Ramsay, at the Head of Severn.

N. B. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence, *Pennsylvania Paper*, will be taken in Payment for a Dollar, in the Purchase of Tickets, and to be paid in like Manner in Discharge of Prizes.

Middlesex County, Urbana, Nov. 1, 1761.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at Frederickburg, the 14th of October last, 1761, a young Negro Fellow named Abraham, about 22 Years old, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a yellowish Colour, his Father being a Mulatto. Had on a new Kersey Coat and Waistcoat, with Brass Buttons and red Mohair Button Holes, a Pair of new Buckskin Breeches, and has with him a Pair of old Russia Drill Breeches, good Shoes and Stockings, a new Bearskin Great Coat, and a Pair of Indian Boots of the same Stuff. He went off upon a genteel Grey Mare, about 14 Hands high, with a bob Tail, shod round, and branded on the near Buttock something like an Oval, with an I, part in it and part out. Whoever takes him up, with the Mare, and sends him to me, at Urbana, shall have Five Pounds. Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, Ten Pounds. RALPH WORMELEY.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER.

A GOOD PLANTATION about four Miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, adjoining to Mr. Caleb Dorsey's Dwelling Plantation, wherein is a small House for an Overseer, a Quarter, and four Tobacco Houses.

For Title and Terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

THE Managers of the Reformed CALVINIST Church LOTTERY, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, finding that they cannot dispose of the TICKETS in Time to Draw this Month, are obliged to postpone the Drawing to the First of February next.

Frederick-Town, June 1761.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

FOR raising Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, for Building a CHURCH for the Reformed CALVINISTS in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, to consist of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of Eight each, viz.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of Eight.	Total Value.
1 of 500	is	500
2 of 300	are	600
3 of 150	are	450
4 of 100	are	400
10 of 50	are	500
12 of 40	are	480
20 of 30	are	600
35 of 20	are	700
200 of 8	are	1600
900 of 5	are	4500

1187 Prizes. First drawn Ticket 40
2813 Blanks. Last drawn Ticket 30
Sum raised 1600

4000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are 12000

BY the above Scheme there are not 2 Blanks to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not 15 per Cent on the whole.

The Managers appointed are, Messieurs Christopher Edelin, Stephen Ransburg, James Dickson, Thomas Schley, Conrad Gross, Casper Shaff, Thomas Price, Samuel Swearingen, Valentine Adam, and William Kimbol, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of this Trust.

A List of the Prizes will be published in this Gazette, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and paid off without any Deduction.

N. B. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence *Pennsylvania Currency*, will be received for each Piece of Eight in the Sale of the Tickets, and the same Currency is to pass upon the same Terms in paying off the Prizes.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for emitting and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, is near Expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all those who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and discharge the same; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

Signed per Order,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl: P. C. Office.

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 28, 1762.

LONDON, October 21.

The PUBLIC are obliged to the Writer himself for communicating to us the following LETTER to a Right Hon. Person.

DEAR SIR,

THE City of London, as long as they have any Memory, cannot forget, that you accepted the Seals when this Nation was in the most deplorable Circumstances to which any Country can be reduced: That our Armies were beaten, our Navy inactive, our Trade exposed to the Enemy, our Credit, as if we expected to become Bankrupts, sunk to the lowest Pitch; that there was nothing to be found but Despondency at Home, and Contempt Abroad. The City must also for ever remember, that when you resigned the Seals, our Armies and Navies were victorious, our Trade secure, and flourishing more than in a Peace, our public Credit restored, and People ready to lend their Money to borrow: That there was nothing but Exultation at Home, Confidence and Despair among our Enemies, Assurance and Veneration among all neutral Nations: That the French were reduced so low as to sue for a Peace, which was, from Humanity, were willing to grant; though their Haughtiness was too great, and our Successes too many, for any Terms to be agreed on. Remembering this, the City cannot but lament that you have quitted the Helm. But if Heaven have taught Feals to tell your Resignation (when you can no longer procure the same Success, being prevented from pursuing the same Measures) a Disposition of the Public, and is laid upon you, for accepting a Reward, which can scarce bear that Name, in the Light of a Pensioner; the City of London hope, they shall not be ranked by you among the one or the other. They are truly sensible, that, though you cease to guide the Helm, you have not deserted the Post; and that, Pensioner as you are, your Inclination to promote the Public Good, is still only to be equalled by your Ability: That you sincerely wish Success to the new Pilot, and will be ready, not only to warn him and the Crew of Rocks and Quickshants, but to assist in bringing the Ship through the Storm into a safe Harbour.

These, Sir, I am persuaded, are the real Sentiments of the City of London; I am sure you believe them to be such of, Dear Sir, Your's, &c.

A Letter from a Right Hon. Person to — in the City.

DEAR SIR,

FINDING in my great Surprise, that the Cause and Manner of my resigning the Seals, is grossly misrepresented in the City, as well as that the most precious and spontaneous Marks of his Majesty's Approbation of my Services, which Marks followed my Resignation, have been infamously traduced as a Bargain for my forsaking the Public, I am under a Necessity of declaring the Truth of both these Facts, in a Manner which I am sure no Gentleman will contradict; a difference of Opinion with regard to Measures to be taken against Spain, of the highest Importance to the Honour of the Crown, and to the most essential national Interests, (and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that Court may farther intend to do) was the Cause of my resigning the Seals. Lord T. — and I submitted in Writing, and signed by us, our most humble Sentiments to his Majesty, which being over-ruled by the united Opinion of all the rest of the King's Servants, I resigned the Seals on Monday the 5th of this Month, in Order not to remain responsible for Measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Most gracious public Marks of his Majesty's Approbation of my Services followed my Resignation: They are unmerited and unsolicited, and I shall ever be proud to have received them from the best of Sovereigns.

I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained these Matters only for the Honour of Truth, not in any View to court Return of Confidence from any Man, who with a Credulity, as weak as it is injurious, has thought fit hastily to withdraw his good Opinion, from one who has served his Country with Fidelity and Success; and who justly reveres the upright and candid Judgment of it; little solicitous about the Censures of the Cypriotes and the Ungenerous: Accept my sincere Acknowledgments for all your kind Friendship, and believe me ever with Truth and Esteem,

My Dear Sir,

Your faithful Friend, &c.

October 24. The Esperanza is arrived at Cadiz from the South Seas, a rich Ship, having brought two Millions and a Half of Dollars. Two more Ships are daily expected from the same Place.

We have received the following particular Account of the Loss of the Leith Packet, Pitcairn, from London, and the Betty, Cunningham, from Antigua, last from London, both laden with Merchant Goods from the Port of Leith. The Weather for several Days had been extremely hazy, so that they could make no Observation, with heavy Winds at E. and N. E. and a prodigious Sea. 'About ten o'Clock on the 16th they descried Land, and the Steeple of Dunbar, which at first was taken for the Steeple of St. Andrews; but were soon undeceived, and found themselves embayed on a Lee Shore in a very hard Gale. The Grampus Sloop, who was Convoy, with great Difficulty got clear, with the Loss of all her Rigging and Ten of her Guns, which she was obliged to throw overboard. The Edinburgh, Murray, from Jamaica, ran a very great Hazard, but likewise had the good Fortune

to Escape. The Leith Packet and Betty, unable to get clear of the Land, were drove on shore about a Mile to the Eastward of North Berwick, and went to Pieces. There were about Forty Passengers on board the Leith Packet, Five of whom perished, to wit, two Men, two Women, and a Boy; Six got ashore in the Boat; the rest, to the Number of 37, hung by the Shrouds, in Danger every Moment of being washed off by the Violence of the Waves, from One in the Afternoon till Seven at Night, when the Weather allowed them to receive Assistance from the Shore. The Betty is a perfect Wreck. She was commanded by the Mate, Mr. Steven (Mr. Cunningham having left her at London) and had on board 14 Hands and three Passengers, all of whom perished, except one.

Most Part of the Goods on board the Leith Packet, Pitcairn, has been got out, with as little Damage as could be expected in such a calamitous Situation, and great Quantities have been brought to Edinburgh; but the most shameful and scandalous Embezzlements have been committed by the Country People, who assembled in such Numbers, that they openly, in a Manner, cut open many Parcels of Goods, and carried off what they thought most valuable. Several of them have been taken, and 'tis to be hoped they will meet with due Punishment.

From on board the Betty we hear of nothing saved. October 29. At a Common Council held at Guildhall this Forenoon, the Town Clerk reported his having waited on the Right Honourable William Pitt, with their Resolution of Thanks, to which he had been pleased to return the following Answer:

"Mr. Pitt requests of Sir James Hodges, That he will be so good to represent him, in the most respectful Manner, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, and express his high Sense of the signal Honour which they have been pleased to confer on him, by their confederating and favourable Resolution of the 22d of October; an Honour which he receives with true Reverence and Gratitude, not without Confusion at his own small Deservings, while he views with Exultation the universal public Spirit dispersed through an united People; and the matchless Intrepidity of the British Sailors and Soldiers conducted by Officers justly famed through all the Quarters of the World: To this Concurrence of national Virtue, graciously protected by the Throne, all the national Prosperities (under the Favour of Heaven) has been owing; and it will ever be remembered to the Glory of the City of London, that through the whole Course of this arduous War, the great Seat of Commerce has generously set the illustrious Example of steady Zeal for the Dignity of the Crown, and of unshaken Firmness and Unity."

The Begou, of 30 Guns, is sitting put at Dunkirk, in order to carry Ammunition and Merchandise to the French Colonies. She will be commanded by M. de Mullet, formerly Captain of the Oiseau Privateer, of Bourdeaux, who was taken by the English on the 4th of September, and conducted to a Prison at Portsmouth, from whence he found Means to make his Escape.

They write from Paris, that France's Share of the Money brought Home by the Spanish Flota from Vera Cruz, amounts to Fifteen Millions of Livres.

The Del Rosario, a Spanish Ship, from the South Seas, arrived the 20th ult. at Cadiz, having 1,600,000 Pieces of Eight on board, besides other valuable Effects.

Two Waggon loads with Gold, guarded by a Party of Soldiers, arrived this Day at the Bank, on Account of the Merchants of this City.

October 26. The sudden Surrender of the Town of Wolfenbuttel, on the 10th, which the French had set Fire to in several Places, having prevented the Succour sent for the Relief of it from arriving in Time, Prince Xavier of Saxony immediately invested Brunswick, and opened Trenches before it; but he has not had the same Success there. In order to cover the Siege, he had taken Possession of Londeroff, and the important Pass of Olper, and had intrenched a Body of Troops there. General Luckner, joined to Prince Frederick of Brunswick, arrived by forced Marches in the Neighbourhood; and whilst the General marched with his Cavalry towards Peine, Prince Frederick attacked the French in their Entrenchments, and, after an obstinate Defence, forced them, with a considerable Loss on their Side, and took above 200 Prisoners, with several Officers, one Piece of Cannon, and a Major General. The young Prince proceeded, without Loss of Time, to Brunswick, where he entered the 13th in the Evening, with six Battalions, and was received with the greatest Joy by the Garrison and the Inhabitants. Their Arrival was notified to the Besiegers by a general Volley from the Ramparts, which made them abandon their Trenches with great Precipitation. They have since abandoned Wolfenbuttel, after levying exorbitant Contributions, as they have done every where, and retired to Seefen. Several Reinforcements having since marched by Hanover that Way, it is thought that Prince Xavier's Corps may have suffered in its Retreat, especially as he has a pretty large Quantity of Artillery with him.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 20. Captain Young, of his Majesty's Ship the Mars, is arrived at Plymouth with the Armarame, a French Privateer, of 18 six Pounder Guns, and 137 Men, belonging to St. Malo, which he took the 17th of last

Month. She had been out three Weeks, and had taken but one Brig from Madeira, which was ransomed, and the Ransomer on board the Privateer.

BOSTON, December 21.

Wednesday Afternoon the Corps of Major General Whitmore, was interred in the King's Chapel with all the Honours that this Town could give. The Procession went from the Town-House to the King's Chapel in the following Manner; a Party of the Troop of Horse Guards, the Company of Cadets, the Officers of the Regiments of Militia, the officiating Ministers, the Corps, the Pall supported by six Regular Officers, the chief Mourners, the Governor and Lieut. Governor, the Council, the Judges and Justices, Ministers, and principal Gentlemen of the Town, a great Number of Coaches and Chariots following. During the whole Procession Minute Guns were fired. The Corps was placed in the Middle of the King's Chapel whilst Part of the Funeral Service was performed, and was from thence carried into the Vaults below, and there interred. Whilst the last Service was performing the Cadets fired three Volleys.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

Thursday Morning last, the Ship Success, Captain Cookson, of 16 Guns, and 40 Men, and the London, Captain Watton, of 16 Guns, and 30 Men, arrived here from Barbados, in 21 Days, being sent Express for Bread and other Necessaries for the Fleet, Admiral Rodney having arrived there from England two Weeks before they sailed, with three Ships of the Line and two Fire-ships, being separated from some other Ships in a Gale of Wind, a few Days before he got in, and was soon to be followed by a Number of Troops from Belleisle, who were to be conveyed by 6 or 7 Men of War, under Command of a Commodore; that immedately on the Arrival of Admiral Rodney, he ordered all the Ships of War that were at Barbados to put to Sea, in order to block-up Martinico, where they expected the English every Day, a Lieutenant of one of our Men of War having been lately there on a Flag of Truce, was informed, by the Governor, it seems, of every Regiment and ship, that the Army and Fleet that were destined against Martinico were composed of, and their Strength, and that he only wanted a few Field Carriages ready in order to give them a Warning at their Landing, as he hourly expected 15 Sail of the Line, and a Number of Forces from Old-France.

The same Day the Brig Pompey, Captain Goodin, arrived here in 28 Days from Jamaica; by whom we have Advice of the Death of Admiral Holmes, who lately commanded all his Britannic Majesty's Ships on that Station; and that the Command of the said Squadron devolved upon Commodore Forest.

Captain Goodin informs us, that the Dutch Fleet, from Hispaniola for Coracao, who took the Captains Baifer and Little, as mentioned in this Paper of December 7, soon after fell in with his Majesty's Snow of War the Merlin of 18 Guns and 150 Men, and gave her such a Drilling, that obliged her to bear away for Jamaica, having several of her Men killed and wounded; that five Sail of the same Fleet some Days after met with the Hollar Frigate, and intended to serve her in the same Manner they did the Merlin Snow, but being soon convinced of their Mistake by the Weight of her Metal, they crowded Sail and made off, when the Hollar had the good Fortune to take two of them and carried them down to Jamaica, their Captains made their Escape in a small Dory.

That about the 19th of November, the Ship Vessel, Capt. Blair, of 16 Guns and 40 Men, belonging to Jamaica and Philadelphia, 30 Leagues to Windward of Antigua, was attacked by three French Privateers, the one of six, and the other two of ten Guns each, with whom he held an Engagement of three Quarters of an Hour, when they were obliged to flee off to sea, and in about two Hours after returned to the Attack, and boarded the Vessel with 60 Men; but that having their Grapplings cut loose, they drifted off, and left their Men on board, four of whom were killed, two wounded, and the Remainder obliged to jump overboard, who were all drowned, as the Privateers made the best of their Way off, being chased by Capt. Blair, whose Vessel was prodigiously mauled in Masts, Sails, Rigging and Hull; — and had but one Man wounded, having his Thigh broke, but none killed.

Admiral Holmes before his Death had ordered a Man of War to be fitted out for Coracao, to know the Reason of the Pyratel Proceedings of the above mentioned Fleet.

Extract of a Letter from Bermuda, dated November 30.

"I have wrote you so much, and so often, of our Negro Plot, that you will be tired of it; yet I cannot help adding, that Juan, at Prudden's, was executed last Week, and died in the most hardened Manner; telling Capt. Jennings that had he thought he would have been there then, he would have taken care to have prevented it; with much other menacing Language. Since his Death, his Son Davy, at Capt. Jennings's, has made a Confession, by which it appears great Numbers were concerned, as well Women as Men. Peter Parker, who we looked upon as one of the most orderly Fellows we had, is very deeply concerned, and one of the first Promoters; he was found guilty, with five others, last Week, but Sentence was not then passed on them. Several others are taken up, and new Discoveries continually making, so that God knows when or how it will end: And I am now of Opinion, that it was known to most of the Negroes in the Island. The People

Calver County, December 10, 1761.

DISTED from the Landing of the Subscriber, about two Miles below Benedict-Town, on the 20th of Oct. Instant, a YAU, that rows with four Oars, about 15 Feet Keel, Ship built, painted black, with a fresh Coat of Turpentine, and a new Luce on her Stern; and an Iron Cannon through an Auger Hole bored in a Lead Ball. Whoever takes up the said Boat, and will bring her to the subscriber, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by L. HOLLYDAY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

THE Members of the Presbyterian Congregation in Calver County, Maryland, find themselves under the Necessity of soliciting the Favour and Assistance of the Public in this Way, in order to enable them to complete and finish their two Meeting Houses now building, and also to purchase a new Organ or Glebe; that they may be enabled, with Decency, to worship GOD, and in a becoming Manner to support a Gospel Minister among them, according to their own Persuasion.

Their Design is not but this their laudable Design will meet with all proper Encouragement, from all those who with well to the common Cause of Religion; and are acquainted with their Circumstances, especially as the Scheme is well calculated for the Advantage of the Adventurer.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of 2.	Total Value.
1 of 1000	is	1000
1 of 750	is	750
2 of 500	are	1000
3 of 250	are	750
10 of 100	are	1000
20 of 40	are	800
50 of 10	are	500
1250 of 8	are	10000
First drawn Blank	1 of 50	is 50
Last drawn Blank	1 of 50	is 50
Last drawn Blank before the 1000	1 of 25	is 25
12 First drawn Blank after the 1000	1 of 25	is 25
Last drawn Blank before the 750	1 of 25	is 25
First drawn Blank after the 750	1 of 25	is 25
1343 Prizes,		
2657 Blanks.		
4000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each,		are 16000

IN this Scheme there is not two Blanks to a Prize; the Number of high Prizes are as many as in Lotteries consisting of 5000 Tickets; the Deduction only 15 per Cent; so that upon the Whole, this will appear to be one of the most favourable Schemes for the Adventurer yet offered to the Public.

The Drawing will begin at George-Town as soon as the Tickets are disposed of. The Prizes will be published in the Maryland and Pennsylvania Gazette, and the Prize Money paid as soon as the Drawing is finished. That which is not Demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given to the Use of the Scheme, and applied accordingly.

The following Persons are appointed Managers, viz. John Hepburn, Esq; Messrs. William Rafin, Dennis Dulany, James Louttit, Charles Gordon, John Maxwell, James Pearce, John Schaw, James Harrison (Susquehanna Ferry), Hugh Wallis, and John McDuff, who are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them.

TICKETS are now selling by the Managers, at their respective Habitations, and by Messieurs James Green, and Robert Couden, at Annapolis; by Messieurs David Roff, and Thomas Campbell, in Prince-George's County; by Mr. John Boyd, in Joppa; by Mr. Francis Key, and Captain George Catto, in Cecil County; by Messieurs Thomas Ringgold, and Thomas Smith, in Chester-Town; by Messieurs John Bracco, and Matthew Dockery, in Queen-Anne's County; by Dr. Charles Leith, at Talbot Court-House; by Mr. John Anderson, at Cambridge; and by Messieurs William M'Ilvaine, and Charles Pettit, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

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TO BE SOLD,



THE new SLOOP *Elizabeth*, now lying at Mr. Roberts's Ship-Yard, with all her Apparel and Furniture, being an extraordinary fast Sailer, Launched last June, will carry upwards of Two Thousand Bushels of Grain.

For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber in Annapolis. ROBERT BRYCE.

Baltimore, July 1761.

RELIGION, the crowning Excellence of intelligent Nature, claims the Approbation and close Attention of every reasonable Being, who expects future Bliss. We are bound from Principles of Gratitude and Interest to promote the Honour and Worship of the supreme Mind, as necessary to our own Prosperity, the Good of Society, and future Happiness of Man. Animated by these interesting Motives, we, of the Presbyterian Persuasion in this Town, desire, not from Party Views, but from real Principle, to purchase a Lot of Ground to erect a decent Church for Divine Service, in which we may worship GOD according to our Consciences. Upon Enquiry we find ourselves as yet insufficient to raise such a Sum as is necessary to accomplish such an important Design, beg Leave therefore to solicit the Generosity of our Fellow-Christians to assist and encourage us in completing a small Lottery, at a Time when the Benevolence of our Countrymen is so well tried in this Way. We hope our Claim to the public Attention is equal to any that has solicited their Notice, and humbly expect that we shall meet with general Encouragement.

SCHEME of the LOTTERY.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 of 1500	is	1500
2 of 750	are	1500
2 of 500	are	1000
3 of 200	are	600
4 of 150	are	600
5 of 100	are	500
10 of 50	are	500
10 of 40	are	400
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20 of 10	are	200
30 of 8	are	240
2482 of 5	are	12410
2589 Prizes,		
2411 Blanks.		
5000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each,		are 20000

CONDITIONS.

THAT the Lottery shall be drawn in Baltimore-Town as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, and previous Notice thereof shall be given in this and the Pennsylvania Gazette.

That a Deduction of Fifteen Dollars be made from every Prize of One Hundred Dollars, and so in Proportion for any greater or lesser Prize, thereby to raise the Sum intended of Three Thousand Dollars. The Managers appointed are, Messieurs John Smith and William Buchanan, John Stevenson, Jonathan Plowman, William Lyon, and Nicholas Ruxton Gay, of Baltimore; Mr. David McCulloch, of Joppa; Mr. George Stevenson, of York; Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle; Dr. David Roff, of Bladenburg; Mr. Peter Hubbert, of Dorset; and Mr. Jonas Green, of Annapolis; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath faithfully to discharge the Trust reposed in them.

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TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers; of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Merchant, at Nottingham, and of Mrs. Ramsay, at the Head of Severn.

N. B. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence, Pennsylvania Paper, will be taken in Payment for a Dollar, in the Purchase of Tickets, and to be paid in like Manner in Discharge of Prizes.

Middlesex County, Uxbridge, Nov. 1, 1761.
RAN away from the Subscriber, at Frederick-Town, the 14th of October last, 1761, a young Negro Fellow named *Abraham*, about 20 Years old, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a yellowish Colour, his Father being a Mulatto. Had on a new Kersey Coat and Waistcoat, with Brass Buttons and red Mohair Button Holes, a Pair of new Buckskin Breeches, and has with him a Pair of old Russia Drill Breeches, good Shoes and Stockings, a new Bearskin Great Coat, and a Pair of Indian Boots of the same Stuff. He went off upon a genteel Grey-Mare, about 14½ Hands high, with a bob Tail, shod round, and branded on the near Buttock something like an Oval, with an I, put in it and part out. Whoever takes him up, with the Mare, and sends him to me, at Uxbridge, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, Ten Pounds. RALPH WORMLEY.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER.

A GOOD PLANTATION about four Miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, adjoining to Mr. Caleb Dorsey's Dwelling Plantation, whereon is a small House for an Overseer, a Quarter, and four Tobacco Houses.

For Title and Terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

THE Managers of the Reformed CALVINIST Church LOTTERY, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, finding that they cannot dispose of the TICKETS in Time to Draw this Month, are obliged to postpone the Drawing to the First of February next.

Frederick-Town, June 1761.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

FOR raising Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, for Building a CHURCH for the Reformed CALVINISTS in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, to consist of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of Eight each, viz.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of Eight.	Total Value.
1 of 500	is	500
2 of 300	are	600
3 of 150	are	450
4 of 100	are	400
10 of 50	are	500
12 of 40	are	480
20 of 30	are	600
35 of 20	are	700
200 of 8	are	1600
900 of 5	are	4500

1187 Prizes.
2813 Blanks.

First drawn Ticket 40
Last drawn Ticket 30
Sum raised 1600

4000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are 12000

By the above Scheme there are not 2½ Blanks to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not 15 per Cent on the whole.

The Managers appointed are, Messieurs Christopher Edelin, Stephen Ranburg, James Dickson, Thomas Schley, Conrad Groff, Casper Shoeff, Thomas Price, Samuel Swearingen, Valentine Adam, and William Kimbol, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of this Trust.

A List of the Prizes will be published in this Gazette, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and paid off without any Deduction.

N. B. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence Pennsylvania Currency, will be received for each Piece of Eight in the Sale of the Tickets, and the same Currency is to pass upon the same Terms in paying off the Prizes.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office in Annapolis.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for emitting and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, is near Expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all those who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and discharge the same; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

Signed per Order,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

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THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 28, 1762.

LONDON, October 21.

The PUBLIC are obliged to the Writer himself for communicating to us the following LETTER to a Right Hon. Person.

DEAR SIR,

THE City of London, as long as they have any Memory, cannot forget, that you accepted the Seal when this Nation was in the most deplorable Circumstances to which any Country can be reduced: That our Armies were beaten, our Navy inactive, our Trade exposed to the Enemy, our Credit, as if we expected to become Bankrupts, sunk to the lowest Pitch; that there was nothing to be found but Despondency at Home, and Contempt Abroad. The City must also for ever remember, that when you resigned the Seal, our Armies and Navies were victorious, our Trade secure, and flourishing more than in a Peace, our public Credit restored, and People ready to lend their Money to borrow: That there was nothing but Exultation at Home, Confusion and Despair among our Enemies, Amusement and Veneration among all neutral Nations: That the French were reduced so low as to sue for a Peace, which we, from Humanity, were willing to grant; though their Haughtiness was too great, and our Successes too many, for any Terms to be agreed on. Remembering this, the City cannot but lament that you have quitted the Helm. But if Knaves have taught Fools to call your Resignation (when you can no longer procure the same Success, being prevented from pursuing the same Measures) a Desertion of the Publick, and to look upon you, for accepting a Reward, which can scarce bear that Name, in the Light of a Pensioner; the City of London hope, they shall not be wanted by you among the one or the other. They are truly sensible, that, though you cease to guide the Helm, you have not deserted the Post; and that, Pensioner as you are, your Inclination to promote the Publick Good, is still only to be equalled by your Ability: That you sincerely wish Success to the new Pilot, and will be ready, not only to warn him and the Crew of Rocks and Quickshants, but to assist in bringing the Ship through the Storm into a safe Harbour.

These, Sir, I am persuaded, are the real Sentiments of the City of London; I am sure you believe them to be such.

Dear Sir, Your's, &c.

A Letter from a Right Hon. Person to — in the City.

DEAR SIR,

FINDING to my great Surprise, that the Cause and Manner of my resigning the Seal, is grossly misrepresented in the City, as well as that the most gracious and spontaneous Marks of his Majesty's Approbation of my Services, which Marks followed my Resignation, have been infamously traduced as a Bargain for my forsaking the Publick, I am under a Necessity of declaring the Truth of both these Facts, in a Manner which I am sure no Gentleman will contradict; a difference of Opinion with regard to Measures to be taken against Spain, of the highest Importance to the Honour of the Crown, and to the most essential national Interests, (and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that Court may farther intend to do) was the Cause of my resigning the Seal. Lord T. — and I submitted in Writing, and signed by us, our most humble Sentiments to his Majesty, which being over-ruled by the united Opinion of all the rest of the King's Servants, I resigned the Seal on Monday the 5th of this Month, in Order not to remain responsible for Measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Most gracious public Marks of his Majesty's Approbation of my Services followed my Resignation: They are unnumbered and unfeigned, and I shall ever be proud to have received them from the best of Sovereigns.

I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained these Matters only for the Honour of Truth, not in any View to court Return of Confidence from any Man, who with a Credulity, as weak as it is injurious, has thought fit hastily to withdraw his good Opinion, from one who has served his Country with Fidelity and Success; and who justly reveres the upright and candid Judgment of it; little solicitous about the Censures of the Covetous and the Ungrateful: Accept my sincerest Acknowledgments for all your kind Friendship, and believe me ever with Truth and Esteem.

My Dear Sir,

Your faithful Friend, &c.

October 24. The Esperanza is arrived at Cadiz from the South Seas, a rich Ship, having brought two Millions and a Half of Dollars. Two more Ships are daily expected from the same Place.

We have received the following particular Account of the Loss of the Leith Packet, Pitcairn, from London, and the Betty, Cunningham, from Antigua, last from London, both laden with Merchant Goods from the Port of Leith. The Weather for several Days had been extremely hazy, so that they could make no Observation, with heavy Winds at E. and N. E. and a prodigious Sea. About ten o'Clock on the 16th they descried Land, and the Steeple of Dunbar, which at first was taken for the Steeple of St. Andrews; but were soon undeceived, and found themselves employed on a Lee Shore in a very hard Gale. The Grampus Sloop, who was Convoy, with great Difficulty got clear, with the Loss of all her Rigging and Ten of her Guns, which she was obliged to throw overboard. The Edinburgh, Murray, from Jamaica, ran a very great Hazard, but likewise had the good Fortune

to Escape. The Leith Packet and Betty, unable to get clear of the Land, were drove on shore about a Mile to the Eastward of North Berwick, and went to Pieces. There were about Forty Passengers on board the Leith Packet, Five of whom perished, to wit, two Men, two Women, and a Boy; Six got ashore in the Boat; the rest, to the Number of 37, hung by the Shrouds, in Danger every Moment of being washed off by the Violence of the Waves, from One in the Afternoon till Seven at Night, when the Weather allowed them to receive Assistance from the Shore. The Betty is a perfect Wreck. She was commanded by the Mate, Mr. Steven (Mr. Cunningham having left her at London) and had on board 14 Hands and three Passengers, all of whom perished, except one.

Most Part of the Goods on board the Leith Packet, Pitcairn, has been got out, with as little Damage as could be expected in such a calamitous Situation, and great Quantities have been brought to Edinburgh; but the most shameful and scandalous Embezzlements have been committed by the Country People, who assembled in such Numbers, that they openly, in a Manner, cut open many Parcels of Goods, and carried off what they thought most valuable. Several of them have been taken, and 'tis to be hoped they will meet with due Punishment.

From on board the Betty we hear of nothing saved.

October 29. At a Common Council held at Guildhall this Forenoon, the Town Clerk reported his having waited on the Right Honourable William Pitt, with their Resolution of Thanks, to which he had been pleased to return the following Answer:

"Mr. Pitt requests of Sir James Hodges, That he will be so good to represent him, in the most respectful Manner, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, and express his high Sense of the signal Honour which they have been pleased to confer on him, by their condescending and favourable Resolution of the 22d of October; an Honour which he receives with true Reverence and Gratitude, not without Confusion at his own small Deservings, while he views with Exultation the universal public Spirit dispersed through an united People; and the matchless Intrepidity of the British Sailors and Soldiers conducted by Officers justly famed through all the Quarters of the World: To this Concurrence of national Virtue, graciously protected by the Throne, all the national Properties (under the Favour of Heaven) has been owing; and it will ever be remembered to the Glory of the City of London, that through the whole Course of this arduous War, the great Seat of Commerce has generously set the illustrious Example of steady Zeal for the Dignity of the Crown, and of unshaken Firmness and Unanimity."

The Begou, of 30 Guns, is fitting out at Dunkirk, in order to carry Ammunition and Merchandise to the French Colonies. She will be commanded by M. de Mullet, formerly Captain of the Oiseau Privateer, of Bourdeaux, who was taken by the English on the 4th of September, and conducted to a Prison at Portsmouth, from whence he found Means to make his Escape.

They write from Paris, that France's Share of the Money brought Home by the Spanish Flota from Vera Cruz, amounts to Fourteen Millions of Livres.

The Del Rosario, a Spanish Ship, from the South Seas, arrived the 20th ult. at Cadiz, having 1,600,000 Pieces of Eight on board, besides other valuable Effects.

Two Waggon loads with Gold, guarded by a Party of Soldiers, arrived this Day at the Bank, on Account of the Merchants of this City.

October 26. The sudden Surrender of the Town of Wolfenbuttel, on the 10th, which the French had set Fire to in several Places, having prevented the Succour sent for the Relief of it from arriving in Time, Prince Xavier of Saxony immediately invested Brunswick, and opened Trenches before it; but he has not had the same Success there. In order to cover the Siege, he had taken Possession of Londeroff, and the important Pass of Olper, and had intrenched a Body of Troops there. General Luckner, joined to Prince Frederick of Brunswick, arrived by forced Marches in the Neighbourhood; and whilst the General marched with his Cavalry towards Peine, Prince Frederick attacked the French in their Entrenchments, and, after an obstinate Defence, forced them, with a considerable Loss on their Side, and took above 200 Prisoners, with several Officers, one Piece of Cannon, and a Major General. The young Prince proceeded, without Loss of Time, to Brunswick, where he entered the 13th in the Evening, with six Battalions, and was received with the greatest Joy by the Garrison and the Inhabitants. Their Arrival was notified to the Besiegers by a general Volley from the Ramparts, which made them abandon their Trenches with great Precipitation. They have since abandoned Wolfenbuttel, after levying exorbitant Contributions, as they have done every where, and retired to Scelen. Several Reinforcements having since marched by Hanover that Way, it is thought that Prince Xavier's Corps may have suffered in its Retreat, especially as he has a pretty large Quantity of Artillery with him.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 20. Captain Young, of his Majesty's Ship the Mars, arrived at Plymouth with the Amaranthe, a French Privateer, of 18 six Pounder Guns, and 137 Men, belonging to St. Maloes, which he took the 17th of last

Month. She had been out three Weeks, and had taken but one Brig from Madeira, which was ransomed, and the Ransomer on board the Privateer.

BOSTON, December 21.

Wednesday Afternoon the Corps of Major General Whitmore, was interred in the King's Chapel with all the Honours that this Town could give. The Procession went from the Town-House to the King's Chapel in the following Manner; a Party of the Troop of Horse Guards, the Company of Cadets, the Officers of the Regiments of Militia, the officiating Ministers, the Corps, the Pall supported by six Regular Officers, the chief Mourners, the Governor and Lieut. Governor, the Council, the Judges and Justices, Ministers, and principal Gentlemen of the Town, a great Number of Coaches and Chariots following. During the whole Procession Minute Guns were fired. The Corps was placed in the Middle of the King's Chapel whilst Part of the Funeral Service was performed, and was from thence carried into the Vaults below, and there interred. Whilst the last Service was performing the Cadets fired three Volleys.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

Thursday Morning last, the Ship Success, Captain Cookson, of 16 Guns, and 40 Men, and the London, Captain Watson, of 16 Guns, and 30 Men, arrived here from Barbados, in 21 Days, being sent Express for Bread and other Necessaries for the Fleet, Admiral Rodney having arrived there from England two Weeks before they sailed, with three Ships of the Line and two Frigate-ships, being separated from some other Ships in a Gale of Wind, a few Days before he got in, and was soon to be followed by a Number of Troops from Belleisle, who were to be conveyed by 6 or 7 Men of War, under Command of a Commodore; that immedately on the Arrival of Admiral Rodney, he ordered all the Ships of War that were at Barbados to put to Sea, in order to block up Martinico, where they expected the English every Day, a Lieutenant of one of our Men of War having been lately there on a Flag of Truce, was informed, by the Governor, it seems, of every Regiment and ship, that the Army and Fleet that were destined against Martinico were composed of, and their Strength, and that he only wanted a few Field Carriages ready in order to give them a Warming at their Landing, as he hourly expected 15 Sail of the Line, and a Number of Forces from Old-France.

The same Day the Brig Pompey, Captain Goodin, arrived here in 28 Days from Jamaica; by whom we have Advice of the Death of Admiral Holmes, who lately commanded all his Britannic Majesty's Ships on that Station; and that the Command of the said Squadron devolved upon Commodore Forest.

Captain Goodin informs us, that the Dutch Fleet, from Hispaniola for Coracoa, who took the Captains Basset and Little, as mentioned in this Paper of December 7, soon after fell in with his Majesty's Snow of War the Merlin of 18 Guns and 150 Men, and gave her such a Drilling, that obliged her to bear away for Jamaica, having several of her Men killed and wounded; that five Sail of the same Fleet some Days after met with the Huffer Frigate, and intended to serve her in the same Manner they did the Merlin Snow, but being soon convinced of their Mistake by the Weight of her Metal, they crowded Sail and made off, when the Huffer had the good Fortune to take two of them and carried them down to Jamaica, their Captains made their Escape in a small Dory.

That about the 19th of November, the Ship Vestal, Capt. Blair, of 16 Guns and 40 Men, belonging to Jamaica and Philadelphia, 30 Leagues to Windward of Antigua, was attacked by three French Privateers, the one of six, and the other two of ten Guns each, with whom he held an Engagement of three Quarters of an Hour, when they were obliged to sheer off to leeward, and in about two Hours after returned to the Attack, and boarded the Vestal with 60 Men; but that having their Grapplings cut loose, they drifted off, and left their Men on board, four of whom were killed, two wounded, and the Remainder obliged to jump overboard, who were all drowned, as the Privateers made the best of their Way off, being chased by Capt. Blair, whose Vestal was prodigiously mauled in Masts, Sails, Rigging and Hull; — and had but one Man wounded, having his Thigh broke, but none killed.

Admiral Holmes before his Death had ordered a Man of War to be fitted out for Coracoa, to know the Reason of the Pyratel Proceedings of the above mentioned Fleet.

Extract of a Letter from Bermuda, dated November 30.

"I have wrote you so much, and so often, of our Negro Plot, that you will be tired of it; yet I cannot help adding, that Juan, at Prudden's, was executed last Week, and died in the most hardened Manner; telling Capt. Jennings that he thought he would have been there then, he would have taken care to have prevented it; with much other menacing Language. Since his Death, his Son Davy, at Capt. Jennings's, has made a Confession, by which it appears great Numbers were concerned, as well Women as Men. Peter Parker, who we looked upon as one of the most orderly Fellows we had, is very deeply concerned, and one of the first Promoters; he was found guilty, with five others, last Week, but Sentence was not then passed on them. Several others are taken up, and new Discoveries continually making; — so that God knows when or how it will end: And I am now of Opinion, that it was known to most of the Negroes on the Island. The People

People are quite fatigued with keeping continual Guards and Watches.—Peter Parker, it seems, had fixed on my House for his Habitation, and several others had made their Choice. Judge Tucker, and myself, I am told, were the first intended to be massacred in those Parts, and our Stores broke open to procure Powder, Fire-arms, &c. but, Thanks to God, they have been timely prevented—and I think it a most providential Deliverance.

Our Harbour has been for some Time so encumbered with Ice as to give some Interruption to our Navigation; His Majesty's Ship the *Rochester*, was driven by the Ice for near two Miles, but has receiv'd little or no Damage, her Cable being fortified with Iron Chains: She will sail with the Ships under her Convoy, with the first fair Wind. The Harbour is now clear of Ice.

ANNAPOLIS, January 28.

The Ship *Eagle*, which arrived in *Annapolis* River in Virginia, in eight Weeks from *Whitewater*, fell in with the Fleet from this Province and Virginia, on the 10th of November, upwards of Half Way on their Passage to *Great Britain*, and was in Sight of them better than a Day; and they then appeared well, and in good Order.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, has advertised in the *Virginia Gazette* of the 1st of January, That his Majesty's Ship *Diana*, Capt. Adams, would soon sail for England, and take under his Convoy, all such Vessels as should be ready to take the Benefit thereof. The Time of his Sailing was not then ascertain'd.

The Honourable *Philip Craymer*, Esq; one of the Council for the Colony of Virginia, Died there the latter End of December.

To be SOLD, or LET,

A GOOD new DWELLING-HOUSE, Kitchen, and Stable, in Nottingham, with or without 220 Acres of Land, adjoining thereto. Any Person that will take the same for a Term of Years, shall have what further Improvements made, that are necessary.

To be Sold at the Subscriber's Store in Nottingham, GOOD West-India and Philadelphia RUM by the Hogshead; also, Madeira, Teneriffe, and Lisbon WINES, by the Quarter Cask. COLMORE BEANES.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the Eighth Day of February next, by Virtue of the Will of Mr. Henry Woodward, deceased,

THE yearly Ground Rent of 8 l. Sterling, and the Reversion in Fee, on a Lease for Ninety-nine Years, renewable forever, of the Warehouse and Ground thereto belonging, in Annapolis, which belonged to Mr. Woodward, and is now Leased to Mr. Robert Swan. The Sale to be on the Premises in Sterling.

MARY WOODWARD.

ON the 12th of this Instant, at Night, the Subscriber's Store at Elk Ridge, was broke open, and Goods taken thereout to the Amount of Twenty Pounds Sterling, or upwards. This Robbery is supposed to be committed by two Servants (who have since been apprehended) and two Freeman, who have absconded. Their Names are John Barker and Thomas How. The former is about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, of a thin Village, brown Hair, and dark Complexion. His Apparel uncertain. The latter is a short thick well set Fellow. They are both young Men, not above 22 or 23 Years of Age.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward will be paid for apprehending and securing the said Men, provided they are convicted of the Crime laid to their Charge. WILLIAM HALL.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Benjamin Mackall, late of Calvert County, deceased, are desired to make Payment. And those who have any Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled and paid. BENJAMIN MACKALL, Executor.

TAKEN up floating and driving in the Ice in Patuxent, near the Mouth of the River, on the 21st of January, by Sebastian Oley, near Stony-Creek in Anne-Arundel County, a Schooner, about 12 or 15 Tons Burthen, had no Anchor out, but part of a Cable, had one Anchor on her Bow, she is pretty well Rigg'd, has two Hatch Ways, and a Cabin, and a Scuttle forward; she has no Sail bent, and has some Earthen Ware in her Hold, and has two Topmasts and a small Fane on the Foretopmast Head. She is sheath'd, and is not much hurt by the Ice.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of David Browne, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse, branded on the near Shoulder G L, and on the off Buttock A R, with a Saddle Spot on the near Side.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 r 2 9 5

THERE is at the Plantation of William Thomas Benson, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Gelding, about 13½ Hands high, branded on the near Buttock N, and something else, but so imperfectly that it can't be made out.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 r 2 5 5

THERE is at the Plantation of John Hier, near Upton, on the Back of Elk Ridge, Seven Head of Cattle, Three Cows, Three Steers, and a Heifer. They are mark'd with a Crop in both Ears, and a Slit in the Right. One of the Cows has a Bell on.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of David Davis, living on Linganore in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, with a grey Star in her Forehead, a small white Spot on her near Flank, branded on the near Shoulder with something like the figure 4. She is not dock'd.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. 1 r 2 5 5

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the Eighth Day of February next, at the Plantation of Joseph Smith, at Conijohala in York County, where James Crouch is Overseer, SUNDY Negroes, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, and Plantation Utensils, with a large Quantity of Tobacco and Grain. If the Day above for Sale, should prove bad, Attendance will be given on the next fair Days until all is Sold.

And, on Friday the Twelfth Day of February next, will be Sold on the Premises at Muddy-Creek, Two valuable Tracts of Land, whereon Robert Hooper, David Kirkpatrick, and John Beatty, now dwell, or occupy; the one containing Two Hundred and Forty Acres, and the other containing Two Hundred and Fifty Acres, well situated for building Water Works, and whereon there are considerable Improvements for Farming, and great Convenience for Meadowing. The Title is indisputable.

And, on Monday the Fifteenth Day of February next, will be Sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Philip Jackson, in Baltimore County, near Suquehanna Ferry, at the Place where the Widow Robinson lately dwelt, Sundry valuable SLAVES, lately belonging to Onion's Iron-Works, amongst which are several Tradesmen, as Smiths, Forge Carpenters, and Forgemen. Also the Teams that lately belonged to the said Works.

The Whole to be Sold for Current Money, or Bills of Exchange, for the Benefit of the Estate of Joseph Smith, by JACOB GILES, 2 WILLIAM YOUNG.

THE Subscriber having been employed for a considerable Time in the Educating of Youth, in and about London, intends Teaching WRITING, ARITHMETIC (both Vulgar and Decimal) MERCHANTS ACCOUNTS, GEOMETRY, &c. in a House adjoining Mr. Robert's Store, where the Provincial Office used to be kept in the Winter Season.

Young Ladies are Taught the Italian Hand, by Their humble Servant, THOMAS LYTTLETON.

To be FREIGHTED, THE new Sloop CHARLOTTE, which will be well fitted for the Sea. She was Built for a very fast Sailer, and will not carry so much as he might have done if Built otherwise, but will carry near 3000 Bushels of Grain. Enquire of Mr. Samuel Chew at Herring-Bay.

SPANISH DOLLARS for LONDON BILLS of EXCHANGE. WALTER DULANY.

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of the Reverend Jacob Henderson, deceased, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twenty-fifth Day of February next, at his late Dwelling-House in Prince-George's County,

A CHOICE Parcel of Country-born Slaves, that are young and healthy; among which are several good Cartmen, Ploughmen, Mowers, and a Cooper and Carpenter.

Also, Hogs, Horses, Sheep, and Household Furniture.

The Sale to be in Sterling, and Time for Payment given till the first of August next, at which Time, should Payment be made in good Bills of Exchange, no Interest will be demanded, by

ROBERT TYLER, Executor.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Eighteenth of March next, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Frederick County,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Estate of Mr. James Wardrop, deceased, all lying in Frederick County.

	Acres.
One Tract called Hazard, lying on Little Conococheague, containing	790
One Ditto called Partnership, lying on the West Side of Manockashy, below the Upper Ford,	280
Dear Bought, lying on a Draught of Anti-Balam, near the Head of a Spring at Thomas Anderson's old Place,	500
Green Spring, lying on the East Side of a Run about 50 Perches below the Green Spring,	210
Cool Spring, lying about a Mile from John Burgess's, and near the main Road that leads thro' Frederick-Town,	75
Nut Spring, lying about 8 Miles from Frederick-Town, on a Run call'd Mill-Creek, that runs into Kittockton Creek,	114
John's Delight, lying on a small Run called Curry's Branch, at the Foot of Shanendore Mountain, near Curry's Gap,	104
Bloomfield, lying Half a Mile from John Burgess's House,	104
Piney Hill, lying about 8 Miles above the Mouth of Conococheague, on the East Side of Lick Run, near Patowmack River,	86
Brentford, lying near John George Arnold's, on the West Side of the Road leading from Conococheague to Frederick-Town,	35
Oxford, lying near a Branch called John Chrysler's Spring Branch, on the North Side of the main Road leading thro' Frederick-Town, by Robert Evans's,	54
Red Oak Level, joining to a Tract of Land called Needwood, formerly laid out for Col. Thomas Cresap,	100

For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to JAMES DICK.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, That on the 25th Day of December last, in the Evening, a Robbery was committed in the House of Charles Carroll, Esq; of Annapolis, by breaking open the Chest of John Renssly, and taking thereout, Pieces of Eight and Pennsylvania Paper Money to the Value of Fifty odd Pounds Currency, by Persons unknown: His Excellency, for the better Discovery, and bringing to Justice, the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed per Order, J. Ross, Cl. Con.

AND as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth promise TWENTY POUNDS Reward to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person or Persons concerned in the above mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

CHARLES CARROLL.

TO BE SOLD, THREE Tracts of Land adjoining, containing upwards of Twelve Hundred Acres, lying on Elk Ridge about Eight Miles from Patuxent Landing. For Title and Terms apply to FRANCIS HATFIELD.

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