

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 2, 1752.

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A late Act of Parliament being made, for altering the Stile, and correcting the Calendar, which relates to all the Dominions of Great-Britain, we imagine Nothing can be more proper to give to the Public at this Time.

An ACT for regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calendar now in Use.

WHEREAS the legal Supputation of the Year of our Lord in that Part of Great-Britain called England, according to which the Year beginneth on the Twenty-fifth Day of March, hath been found by Experience to be attended with divers Inconveniencies, not only as it differs from the Usage of neighbouring Nations, but also from the legal Method of Computation in that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland, and from the common Usage throughout the whole Kingdom, whereby frequent Mistakes are occasioned in the Dates of Deeds, and other Writings, and Disputes arise therefrom.

And whereas the Calendar now in Use throughout all his Majesty's British Dominions, commonly called *The Julian Calendar*, hath been discovered to be erroneous, by Means whereof the Vernal or Spring Equinox, which at the Time of the General Council of Nice, in the Year of our Lord Three hundred and twenty-five, happened on or about the Twenty-first Day of March, now happens on the ninth or tenth Day of the same Month; and the said Error is still encreasing, and if not remedied, would, in Process of Time, occasion the several Equinoxes and Solstices to fall at very different Times in the Civil Year from what they formerly did, which might tend to mislead Persons ignorant of the said Alteration.

And whereas a Method of correcting the Calendar in such Manner, as that the Equinoxes and Solstices may for the future fall nearly on the same Nominal Days, on which the same happened at the Time of the said General Council, hath been received and established, and is now generally practised by almost all other Nations of Europe.

And whereas it will be of general Convenience to Merchants, and other Persons corresponding with other Nations and Countries, and tend to prevent Mistakes and Disputes in or concerning the Dates of Letters, and Accounts, if the like Correction be received and established in his Majesty's Dominions;

May it therefore please your MAJESTY, That it may be Enacted; And be it Enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That in and throughout all his Majesty's Dominions and Countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, belonging or subject to the Crown of Great-Britain, the said Supputation, according to which the Year of our Lord beginneth on the Twenty-fifth Day of March, shall not be made use of from and after the last Day of December, 1751; and that the first Day of January, next following the said last Day of December, shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted, to be the first Day of the Year of our Lord 1752; and the first Day of January, which shall happen next after the said first Day of January, 1752, shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted, to be the first Day of the Year of our Lord, 1753; and so on from Time to Time, the first Day of January in every Year, which shall happen in Time to come, shall

be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted, to be the first Day of the Year; and that each New Year shall accordingly commence, and begin to be reckoned, from the first Day of every such Month of January next preceding the Twenty-fifth Day of March, on which such Year would, according to the present Supputation, have begun or commenced: And that from and after the said first Day of January, 1752, the several Days of each Month shall go on, and be reckoned and numbered in the same Order; and the Feast of Easter, and other Moveable Feasts thereon depending, shall be ascertained according to the same Method, as they now are, until the second Day of September, in the said Year 1752 inclusive; and that the Natural Day next immediately following the said second Day of September, shall be called, reckoned, and accounted, to be the fourteenth Day of September, omitting for that Time only the eleven intermediate Nominal Days of the common Calendar; and that the several Natural Days, which shall follow and succeed next after the said fourteenth Day of September, shall be respectively called, reckoned, and numbered forwards in Numerical Order from the said fourteenth Day of September, according to the Order and Succession of Days now used in the present Calendar; and that all Acts, Deeds, Writings, Notes, and other Instruments of what Nature or Kind soever, whether Ecclesiastical or Civil, Public or Private, which shall be made, executed, or signed, upon or after the said first Day of January, 1752, shall bear Date according to the said new Method of Supputation, and that the two fixed Terms of Saint Hilary, and Saint Michael, in that Part of Great-Britain called England, and the Courts of Great Sessions in the Counties Palatine, and in Wales, and also the Courts of General Quarter Sessions and General Sessions of the Peace, and all other Courts of what Nature or Kind soever, whether Civil, Criminal, or Ecclesiastical, and all Meetings and Assemblies of any Bodies Politic or Corporate, either for the Election of any Officers or Members thereof, or for any such Officers entering upon the Execution of their respective Offices, or for any other Purpose whatsoever, which by any Law, Statute, Charter, Custom, or Usage within this Kingdom, or within any other the Dominions or Countries subject or belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, are to be holden and kept on any fixed or certain Day of any Month, or on any Day depending upon the Beginning or any certain Day of any Month (except such Courts as are usually holden or kept with any Fairs or Markets) shall from Time to Time, from and after the said second Day of September, be holden and kept upon or according to the same respective Nominal Days and Times, whereon or according to which the same are now to be holden, but which shall be computed according to the said new Method of numbering and reckoning the Days of the Calendar as aforesaid; that is to say, eleven Days sooner than the respective Days whereon the same are now holden and kept; any Law, Statute, Charter, Custom, or Usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And, for the continuing and preserving the Calendar, or Method of Reckoning, and computing the Days of the Year in the same regular Course, as near as may be, in all Times coming; Be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth Years of our Lord, which shall happen in Time to come, except only every fourth hundredth Year of our Lord, whereof the Year of our Lord 2000 shall be the first, shall not be esteemed or taken to be Bissextile or Leap-Years, but shall be taken to be common Years, consisting of 365 Days, and no more; and that the Years of our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other fourth hundredth Year of our Lord, from the said Year of our Lord

2000 inclusive, and also all other Years of our Lord, which by the present Supputation are esteemed to be Bissextile or Leap-Years, shall for the future, and in all Times to come, be esteemed and taken to be Bissextile or Leap Years, consisting of 366 Days, in the same Sort and Manner as is now used with respect to every fourth Year of our Lord.

And whereas according to the Rule prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, Easter day is always the first Sunday after the first Full Moon which happens next after the One and twentieth Day of March, and if the Full Moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after; which Rule was made in Conformity to the Decree of the said General Council of Nice, for the Celebration of the said Feast of Easter: And whereas the Method of computing the Full Moons now used in the Church of England, and according to which the Table to find Easter for ever, prefixed to the said Book of Common Prayer, is formed, is by Process of Time become considerably erroneous: And whereas a Calendar, and also certain Tables and Rules for the fixing the true Time of the Celebration of the said Feast of Easter, and the finding the Times of the Full Moons, on which the same dependeth, so as the same shall agree as nearly as may be with the Decree of the said General Council, and also with the Practice of Foreign Countries, have been prepared; Be it therefore further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Feast of Easter, or any of the Moveable Feasts thereon depending, shall, from and after the said second Day of September, be no longer kept or observed in that Part of Great-Britain called England, or in any other the Dominions or Countries subject or belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, according to the said Method of Supputation now used, or the said Table prefixed to the said Book of Common Prayer; and that the said Table, and also the Column of Golden Numbers, as they are now prefixed to the respective Days of the Month in the said Calendar, shall be left out in all future Editions of the said Book of Common Prayer; and that the said New Calendar, Tables, and Rules, shall be prefixed to all such future Editions of the said Book, in the Room and Stead thereof; and that from and after the said second Day of September, all and every the fixed Feast-days, Holy-days, and Fast-days, which are now kept and observed by the Church of England, and also the several solemn Days of Thanksgiving, and of Fasting and Humiliation, which by Virtue of any Act of Parliament now in being, are, from Time to Time, to be kept and observed, shall be kept and observed on the respective Days marked for the Celebration of the same in the said New Calendar; that is to say, On the same respective Nominal Days on which the same are now kept and observed; but which according to the Alteration by this Act intended to be made, as aforesaid, will happen eleven Days sooner than the same now do; and that the said Feast of Easter, and all other Moveable Feasts thereon depending, shall, from Time to Time, be observed and celebrated according to the said New Calendar, Tables, and Rules, in that Part of Great-Britain called England, and in all the Dominions and Countries aforesaid, wherein the Liturgy of the Church of England now is, or hereafter shall be used; and that the two Moveable Terms of Easter and Trinity, and all Courts of what Nature or Kind soever, and all Meetings and Assemblies of any Bodies Politic or Corporate, and all Markets, Fairs, and Markets and Courts thereunto belonging, which by any Law, Statute, Charter, Custom, or Usage, are appointed, used, or accustomed to be holden and kept at any Moveable Time or Times depending upon the Time of Easter, or any other such Moveable Feast, as aforesaid, shall, from Time to Time, from and after the said second Day of September, be holden and

and kept on such Days and Times whereon the same shall respectively happen or fall, according to the happening or falling of the said Feast of Easter, or such other Moveable Feasts, as aforesaid, to be computed according to the said New Calendar, Tables, and Rules.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Meetings of the Court of Session, and Terms fixed for the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and the holding and keeping of all Markets, Fairs, and Marts, whether for the Sale of Goods or Cattle, or for the hiring of Servants, or for any other Purpose, which are either fixed to certain Nominal Days of the Month, or depending upon the Beginning or any certain Day of any Month, and all Courts incident or belonging to, or usually holden or kept with any such Fairs or Marts, fixed to such certain Times as aforesaid, shall not, from and after the said second Day of September, be continued upon, or according to the Nominal Days of the Month, or the Time of the Beginning of any Month, to be computed according to the said new Calendar; but that from and after the said second Day of September, the said Courts of Session and Exchequer, and all such Markets, Fairs, and Marts, as aforesaid, and all Courts incident or belonging thereto, shall be holden and kept upon, or according to the same Natural Days, upon or according to which the same should have been so kept or holden, in case this Act had not been made; that is to say, Eleven Days later than the same would have happened, according to the Nominal Days of the said New Supputation of Time, by which the Commencement of each Month, and the Nominal Days thereof, are anticipated or brought forward, by the Space of Eleven Days; any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas, according to divers Customs, Prescriptions, and Usages, in certain Places within this Kingdom, certain Lands and Grounds are, on particular Nominal Days and Times in the Year, to be opened for Common of Pasture, and other Purposes; and at other Times, the Owners and Occupiers of such Lands and Grounds have a Right to inclose or shut up the same, for their own private Use; and there is in many other Instances a temporary and distinct Property and Right vested in different Persons in and to many such Lands and Grounds, according to certain Nominal Days and Times in the Year: And whereas the anticipating or bringing forward the said Nominal Days and Times, by the Space of Eleven Days, according to the said new Method of Supputation, might be attended with many Inconveniences:

Be it therefore further Declared, Provided, and Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to accelerate or anticipate the Days or Times for the opening, inclosing, or shutting up any such Lands or Grounds as aforesaid, or the Days or Times on which any such temporary or distinct Property or Right in or to any such Lands or Grounds as aforesaid is to commence; but that all such Lands and Grounds as aforesaid shall, from and after the said second Day of September, be, from Time to Time respectively opened, inclosed, or shut up, and such temporary and distinct Property and Right in and to such Lands and Grounds as aforesaid, shall commence and begin upon the same Natural Days and Times on which the same should have been so respectively opened, inclosed, or shut up, or would have commenced or begun, in case this Act had not been made; that is to say, eleven Days later than the same would have happened, according to the said New Account and Supputation of Time, so to begin on the said fourteenth Day of September, as aforesaid.

Provided also, and it is hereby further Declared and Enacted, That nothing in this present Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to accelerate or anticipate the Time of Payment of any Rent or Rents, Annuity or Annuities, or Sum or Sums of Money whatsoever, which shall become payable by Virtue or in Consequence of any Custom, Usage, Lease, Deed, Writing, Bond, Note, Contract, or other Agreement whatsoever, now subsisting, or which shall be made, signed, sealed, or entered into, at any Time before the said fourteenth Day of September, or to accelerate the Payment of, or increase the Interest of any such Sum of Money which shall become payable as aforesaid; or to accelerate the Time of the Delivery of any Goods, Chattels, Wares, Merchandize, or other Things whatsoever; or the Time of the

Commencement, Expiration, or Determination of any Lease or Demise of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or of any other Contract or Agreement whatsoever; or of the accepting, surrendering, or delivering up the Possession of any such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments; or the Commencement, Expiration, or Determination of any Annuity or Rent; or of any Grant for any Term of Years, of what Nature or Kind soever, by Virtue or in Consequence of any such Deed, Writing, Contract, or Agreement; or the Time of the attaining the Age of One and twenty Years, or any other Age requisite by any Law, Custom, or Usage, Deed, Will, or Writing whatsoever, for the doing any Act, or for any other Purpose whatsoever, by any Person or Persons now born, or who shall be born before the said fourteenth Day of September, or the Time of the Expiration or Determination of any Apprenticeship, or other Service, by Virtue of any Indenture, or of any Articles under Seal, or by Reason of any simple Contract or Hiring whatsoever; but that all and every such Rent and Rents, Annuity and Annuities, Sum and Sums of Money, and the Interest thereof, shall remain and continue to be due and payable; and the Delivery of such Goods and Chattels, Wares and Merchandize, shall be made; and the said Leases and Demises of all such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, and the said Contracts and Agreements, shall be deemed to commence, expire, and determine; and the said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments shall be accepted, surrendered, and delivered up; and the said Rents, and Annuities, and Grants for any Term of Years, shall commence, cease and determine, at and upon the same respective Natural Days and Times, as the same should and ought to have been payable or made, or would have happened, in case this Act had not been made; and that no further or other Sum shall be paid or payable for the Interest of any Sum of Money whatsoever, than such Interest shall amount unto, for the true Number of Natural Days for which the Principal Sum bearing such Interest shall continue due and unpaid; and that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall be deemed or taken to have attained the said Age of One and twenty Years, or any other such Age, as aforesaid, or to have completed the Time of any such Service, as aforesaid, until the full Number of Years and Days shall be elapsed on which such Person or Persons respectively would have attained such Age, or would have completed the Time of such Service, as aforesaid, in case this Act had not been made; any Thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

H A G U E, August 31.

THE following is an Extract of a Letter from Madrid, dated August 20. "People have for a long Time past, talked as though a good Understanding between this Court and that of Great Britain would never be perfectly well established till the latter should consent to restore Gibraltar to Spain. Our Ministers have very often insinuated this to those of his Britannic Majesty, as well here as at London; but these last have always hitherto turned a deaf Ear thereto. It nevertheless now looks as though there were some Change in this Respect, and that Mr. Keene had received instructions relative thereto. It cannot be said what they precisely are, but People of the justest Way of Thinking here are generally persuaded, that, without this Restitution, the English will never obtain such a free Navigation to the West Indies as they are desirous of, notwithstanding the great Abilities of Mr. Keene, and the Pains which he takes to cause the Negotiation to succeed with which he is charged." Though 'tis much doubted here whether the Court of Great Britain will ever restore Gibraltar, yet there may, possibly, be some Foundation for the above recited Letter from Madrid, if any Dependence may be had on some received from another Place, importing, that Spain is upon the Point of entering into a strict Alliance with the Courts of Vienna and London; that those of Naples and Parma will likewise accede thereto; and that it is not doubted but the King of Sardinia will do the like. These Letters add, that France is far from being in the same Esteem and Credit at the Court of Madrid as heretofore.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, August 8.

"Besides the great Damages that were sustained at Nocera, through the Earthquake that happened on the 26th of July last, the City of Gualda, (not to mention some of the other Places near it) suffered extremely by that fatal Accident: All their

Steeple, two only excepted, were totally demolished; the Convents of St. Francis and St. Augustine were almost laid in Ruins, two Nunneries were rendered altogether unfit to be inhabited; and in short, two thirds of the whole City were absolutely destroyed. Ten Persons have been since dug out of the Rubbish, and there are several others missing. All the Inhabitants were glad to fly for Safety into the open Fields, and to make themselves what Conveniences they could, in that Extremity, for their Repose a Nights. As they were soon, however, destitute of Provisions, the City of Nocera, notwithstanding their own calamitous Condition, sent two Deputies with proper Relief for their poor disconsolate Neighbours. The Priorial Palace, the Secretary's Office, &c. all fell in directly, and their Papers were irrecoverably lost in the Rubbish. In short, there are at present but very few Houses standing in all Gualda, and those that remain seem in a very tottering Condition. Their Misfortunes are indeed already very deplorable, but their Feats are notwithstanding far from being over. The Inhabitants are still under as great a Panic as before, since their Ears are continually affected with a rumbling Noise in the adjacent Mountains; and sometimes they are terrified with Cracks, as loud as the Discharge of so many Muskets. Thanks to Providence! we have felt the Shocks of it, without any considerable Damage done in any Part of our City."

L O N D O N, August 19.

Extract of a Letter from CORNWALL, June 20. LAST Thursday, the 17th Instant, about Noon, in a violent Storm at South, a Brigantine from London for Penzance, with a valuable Cargo, was driven ashore near the Port of Loo in this County. The Men unhappily took to their Boat too soon, and perished, every Soul, in a few Minutes. The Surveyor of the Customs and assistant Officers endeavoured to secure the Cargo and Materials of the Ship for the Claimants. But the Persons (their Towns-men and Neighbours) whom they would have appointed as a Guard to keep off the Country from the Wreck, and who would have been well rewarded for their Trouble, thought it more gainful to rob for themselves than to save for the Proprietors: They entered into an iniquitous Conspiracy, and with other Villains secured a good Quantity of valuable Effects. The Shore was soon crowded with a Multitude of People from the Towns, Villages, and Parishes adjacent, and every one laid violent Hands on whatever he could meet with. The Officers dared not, without manifest Danger of their Lives, make any Opposition to these tumultuous and outrageous Proceedings; more especially, as spirituous Liquors were Part of the Cargo. It is a Pity, that the Country Gentry do not exert themselves on these Occasions. Their Presence, Reproof, and Menaces would carry some Weight.

I was a melancholy Spectator of this dismal Scene. But I held my Tongue and spake nothing. I refrained even from good Words: But it was Pain to me: My Heart was hot within me. To dissuade, would be vain; to upbraid, would provoke; to threaten, would be dangerous. I knew not which was greater, my Grief or my Indignation; Grief—to see a fine Vessel, richly freighted, dashed against the Rocks, and my Fellow Mortals plunged by the merciless Waves into sudden, untimely, and perhaps unprovided Deaths; Indignation—to behold my Fellow Christians (if they may be called Christians) express in their Countenances a ghastly Joy at this awful Calamity, and fall on the Spoil, like hungry Tygers on their Prey, with brutal Violence and insatiable Greediness. Men and Women ran eagerly to plunder, and carried off, not only on their Shoulders, but, surprising Impudence, hard'n'd Villainy! Even on Drays and Horses, the Goods and Materials, as unconcerned and bold, as if they had bought them at a Price. Even Children were proud to stagger under the Burden of a painted Board. So soon are they initiated by their wicked Parents (blessed Education!) into the Arts and Sciences of Thievery and Pillage, and their tender Minds infected with the Love of Plunder! I cannot but think, that the brutal Behaviour of the meaner Sort of our People is in a good Measure owing to the pernicious Practice of Smuggling. They are so used to Night Work, so habituated to a Disfranchise of Authority, and Contempt of the Laws, and generally more or less so insatiable with spirituous Liquors, that they are ever ready to perpetrate any Villainy, that their violent Temper or Love of Lucre shall prompt them to.

I cannot forbear mentioning one Thing I took Notice of, which gave me much Concern. Some reputable Farmers and Tradesmen, in other Respects of inoffensive Behaviour, and in so safe Circumstances as to be above the Temptation to which the poorer Sort

are exposed, were guilty of the Spoil, the Country. Such every sad Principles the Paper shall by these Men, let me their Hands on it they have done as ther, if their Barn by a Storm, or a Room on Fire, they that their Neighbour their Distress, for Corn, &c. for the not but condemn in and undisciplin in They are the Men

The amazing Hearts of some Sannitic and under the Sea in Ships, a Waters, should of to engage in such more busy on this remind them, that and righteous. A wine Judgment re

Extract of a Letter "On Friday a his Majesty's Ship, President, on a S and disobeying cced to have two and Sloop in Con Extract of a Letter

"As several acquainted with the whipt from Ship gine will not be the Person mentio

"On Monday a Signal was made Admiral Hawke's ing a blue Penn was for a Boat with a Lieutenant each, to attend u o'Clock the Pri narch, and put o Waitcoat and S Pole fixed to fo which the Mar the Sentence ex Drummer; then was read.

"When that flood ready with ten Lashes on of the Boats shot in Tow; the B Ship, the Drum Cuckolds, &c. from Ship to S was read, and Lash's, the Dr ing one Ship till came along Si call'd on Deck had suffer'd at two Hours, for he was put on Tuesday Morn Lashes, and in fore. He recei being Eleven S standing he wa winch or cry O

Extract of a Letter "The prefer indicate to us The People of know, whether between Rus judges according all agree, that one as will beo The Advices w infatuate, that, Appearance of seems to be a principal Pow these Advices shall see Extra preaching Die the Articles w cover, whethe in respect to justly founded

demolish. Anybody who was d, and in absolutely dug out others will to fly for take them. that Ex- they were the City of your Con- Relief for he Prioral fell in di- bly lost in present but and those condition. ery deplo- far from under as are con- in the ad- re terrified of so many have felt le Damage

June 20, about Noon, Brigantine able Cargo, this Coun- at 100 foun- nates. The ficers endea- of the Ship their Town- have ap- from the ll rewarded to rob for for: They and with of valuable with a Mal- es, and Pa- Hands on officers dared Liver, make outrageous Liguors ty, that the on these Oc- nances would

Final Scene. I refrain Pain to me: made, would to threaten, war greater, to see a fine the Rocks, he merciless is unprovided follow Chris- express in is awful Ca- rry Tygers on atlake Grea- to plunder, oulders, but, I Even en- vial, as un- them at a bigger under foun are they Ed Educati- chievery and ed with the sk, that the of our Peopl- ious Prodig- ous Work, I and Counte- so inflame- ever ready it ent Temper it

I took Notice me reputabl- its of insuff- fluences as in poets S-

are exposed, were as active in the Plunder, and as greedy of the Spoil, as the most voracious Rogues in the Country. Such Persons must be at the Bottom of every bad Principle, or of every little Reflection. If the Paper shall happen to fall in the Way of any of these Men, let me beg them for one Moment to lay their Hands on their Hearts, and judge, whether they have done as they would be done unto,—whether, if their Barns and Granaries were unhatch'd by a Storm, or their Dwelling Houses or Store Rooms on Fire, they would think it just and right, that their Neighbours, instead of helping them in their Distress, should carry off their Household Goods, Corn, &c. for their own Use. And, if they cannot but condemn such a Deed as detestably iniquitous and unchristian in others, let them remember, that They are the Men.

The amazing Insensibility and unsympathizing Hearts of some Sailors and Seamen must not escape unnoticed and uncondemned. They, who go down to the Sea in Ships, and occupy their Business in great Waters, should of all Men in the World be the last to engage in such inhuman Actions; tho' none were more busy on this melancholy Occasion. But let me remind them, that the Ways of Providence are just and righteous. And let them beware, lest the Divine Judgments repay their Iniquities in Kind.

A CLERGYMAN.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, August 20. "On Friday a Court Martial was held on board his Majesty's Ship the Monarch, Admiral Hawke, President, on a Sailor, for leaving a Ship's Boat, and disobeying Commands; when he was sentenced to have twenty Lashes along Side every Ship and Sloop in Commission in this Harbour."

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, August 22. "As several of your Readers may be unacquainted with the Manner of a Person's being whipt from Ship to Ship, an Account of it I imagine will not be disagreeable to them concerning the Person mentioned in my last.

"On Monday Morning at Eight o'Clock a Signal was made from on board the Monmouth, Admiral Hawke's Ship, by firing a Gun and hoisting a blue Pendant at the Mizzen Peak, which was for a Boat from every Ship in Commission, with a Lieutenant and a File of Musqueteers in each, to attend the Admiral's Orders: About Nine o'Clock the Prisoner was brought out of the Monarch, and put on board the Long Boat, his Coat, Waistcoat and Shirt taken off, then lashed up to a Pole fixed to some Cross trees in the Boat; after which the Marshal, and Officers appointed to see the Sentence executed went into their Boat with a Drummer; then the Sentence of the Court Martial was read.

"When that was over, a Boatswain's Mate, who stood ready with a Cat of Nine Tails, gave him ten Lashes on his bare Back; from thence some of the Boats shot a head, and took the Long Boat in Tow; the Boats attending round it to the next Ship, the Drum beating all the Way, Round about Cuckolds, &c. In that Manner they proceeded from Ship to Ship, along Side each his Sentence was read, and he received the same Number of Lashes, the Drum beating as before on their leaving one Ship till they came to the next; when they came along Side each Ship, all Hands in it were call'd on Deck to see the Prisoner whipt; after he had suffer'd at each Ship, which took up about two Hours, some lying very high up the Harbour, he was put on board the Monarch again; and on Tuesday Morning he received the same Number of Lashes, and in the same Manner as the Day before. He received in the whole 220 Lashes, there being Eleven Ships in the Harbour; but notwithstanding he was very severely whipt, he did not wince or cry Oh!

Extract of a Letter from Utrecht, dated August 31.

"The present Circumstances of public Affairs indicate to us an approaching War in Europe: The People of Speculation are only in Suspence to know, whether the Scene will open in the North, between Russia and Sweden, or in the Indies, between Great Britain and France. Every one judges according to the Lights he has received; but all agree, that a War will break out, and such a one as will become general, and inflame all Europe. The Advice which we have lately received, all infinite, that, though Things carry the outward Appearance of a Peace in the North, yet there seems to be a secret Animosity between the two principal Powers in that Part of the World; and these Advices at the same Time assure us, that we shall see Extraordinary Things happen at the approaching Diet of the States of Sweden, and that the Articles which will be there proposed, will discover, whether the Hopes or Fears of the Public, in respect to the Destiny of those Countries, are justly founded. This is what may be gathered

from our Intelligence; and our Letters from Holland say nothing yet that is good concerning the Situation of Affairs in that Province: Every Thing is in Confusion there, without the least Hope of Remedy. The Prince Stadtholder has according to his accustomed Goodness, labour'd, with all imaginable Vigour, to bring People to their Duty; but in vain, Things are gone too far. The best Councils of the Serene Prince are no longer regarded in the same Manner as they used to be some Time ago. The Cabal which opposes his Serene Highness, has the upper Hand, and have so thoroughly persuaded the Public that the present Regency have miscondacted Affairs, that it is apprehended that the People would willingly take the first favourable Opportunity to throw off the pretended Yoke of the House of Orange, which is now, it is said, as much disliked as at first it was carressed and beloved.

Notwithstanding the indefatigable Endeavours of Count de Wartenleben, Minister from Holland, to induce the Elector of Cologne to enter again into his former Engagements with the Maritime Powers, his Serene Electoral Highness steadily remains in his present System. It is hoped this Example will have no Influence over the Elector of Trier, nor any other Prince of the Empire, tho' some People apprehend it will."

We have the Pleasure to inform our Readers, that Mr. Keene has so far succeeded in some of his late Representations, as to obtain the sending of a Circular Order to the Governors, and Commanders of Ships, in the Spanish West Indies, the Substance of which is as follows:

"That it is the Intention and Will of his Catholic Majesty, that from henceforth the Navigation and Commerce of the English in the West Indian Seas be not molested nor interrupted, and that their Vessels be not stop'd, but only when they are found or detected in carrying on the contraband Trade prohibited by Treaties: That he forbids their being visited, detained, or molested, under illegal Pretexts: That he orders his Governors and Commanders to look well to this, and enjoins them to punish severely such Privateers or Garde de la Costas as they shall be convicted of disobeying his Order."—But there seems to be something yet-lacking Here: It is not said, that the Spaniards shall not stop, visit, nor search our Ships on the high Seas; therefore they may find several Pretexts for doing it, which in their Judgment will be very fair and legal. However, we hope that fresh Representations may produce more satisfactory Orders from the Court of Madrid to her Governors in America.

Among other fine Projects-talked of, for paving the Way to the Election of a King of the Romans, and thereby preventing an almost bankrupt Nation from engaging in new Broils, there is one who bids fair for doing the Business effectually, viz. The House of Austria is to cede to his Prussian Majesty, for six Millions of Crowns, that Part of Silesia which was left in her Hands by the Treaty of Breslau: In Consideration of which the King of Prussia is to give his Vote for the Archduke Joseph, and employ his Credit and Influence in the Empire, to accelerate that Prince's Election to the Dignity of King of the Romans.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Friday the 10th Instant, John Berry, Martha Bassett, and Mary Powell, are to be executed in Baltimore County, for the late cruel and barbarous Murder of Mrs. Clark, on the 20th of November last, as she lay in her Bed asleep. Edward Evans, who was condemn'd with them for the same Crime, has obtain'd a Pardon.

We are informed by a Vessel from Boston a few Days ago, that the Lloyd Frigate, Capt. Alleyne, who loaded with Tobacco in the River Y, is arrived in England (but we could not learn what Part) having met with some Damage on her Passage.

Yesterday came on the Election at Upper Marlborough of a Member for Prince George's County, in the Room of Col. EDWARD SPRISS, (who lately died, to the great Loss of the Province in general, and that County in particular) and upon closing the Poll, Mr. GEORGE FRASIER was declared duly elected, by a considerable Majority.

We have had, for some Days past, very cold Weather, with considerable Quantities of Snow: At present our Rivers are full of Ice, and we can have no Communication with the other Shore.

[The Printer of this Gazette, heartily wishes his Readers a happy New Year: The Size being now pretty much enlarged, he hopes his Number of good Customers will be enlarged also; for one good Turn deserves another.]

JOHN CONNER,

HAVING left off keeping Public House, hereby gives Notice, that he will either Rent or Sell his House; which stands on

A well-frequented Road,

About Seven Miles from London-Town, towards West River.

Frederick County, Virginia, August 22, 1751.

THIS is to give Notice, That there is in the Prison of Frederick County, Two Servant Men, viz. Christopher Martin, an Irishman, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a lively genteel Countenance, whose Cloathing is a blue double-breasted Coat, with white Metal Buttons, a red double-breasted Waistcoat, with Silver Twist, blue Breeches, light coloured Stockings, a brown Wig, old Shoes, and a good narrow brimm'd Hat: He says he belongs to Mr. Matthias Bordley of Cecil County, Maryland. The other named Edward Jones an Englishman, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well set; has on a lightish-brown Coat very much patched, grey Yarn Stockings, a coarse Shirt, Linnen Drawers, an old Hat, and a striped Worsted Cap; says he belongs to Capt. Nathaniel Chew, Commander of the Ship Anna, lying in Patuxent River, Maryland, and that he ran away from the said Chew about two or three Days after the Arrival of the said Ship.

Lewis Neill, S. F. C.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 5th Day of March next, at the Plantation of WILLIAM HUNT, Esq; Merchant in London, situate on the main Road, between London-Town and Queen Anne Town,

A PARCEL of choice Country born and other well seasoned

NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, about 32 in the Whole Number; most of the Workers have been brought up to Plantation Business, among whom are sundry Plowmen, a House Carpenter and Cooper; some of the Women have been brought up in the House, and understand sewing, knitting, and spinning. Also, sundry Black Cattle, among whom are two Pair of choice Oxen well broke, some Draught-Horses and Mares; several Kind of Plantation Utensils, and a Quantity of Indian Corn.

The Sale to begin at 12 of the Clock on that Day, and continue 'til the Whole be Sold, by

Vachel Denton, Attorney in Fact for Mr. Hunt.

N. B. Time will be given for Payment of the Purchase Money, upon giving Security, if required.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK for the Year of our LORD 1752, calculated according to the late Act of Parliament for altering the Stile, wherein is contained, the Motions of the Sun and Moon; the true Places and Aspects of the Planets; Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon; Lunations; Conjunctions; Eclipses; Judgment of the Weather; Rising and Setting of the Planets; Rising, Setting and Southing of the seven Stars; a Table of Interest; a Table of Expenses; Receipts, for curing a Flux, a Burn, a Pleurisy, an Ague, the Chollic, and Rheumatism or Pain in the Bones; a Description of the Roads; Courts in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD

At the PRINTING OFFICE in Annapolis the following Books,

BISHOP of Man on the Sacrament, Merchant's Magazine, Thompson's Seasons, Testaments, *Sherlock on Death*, 8vo, Ditto, 12mo, *Wright on Regeneration*, Lives of Convicts, 3 Vol. *Platters*, *Bradley's Dictionary*, 2 Vol. *Practice of Piety*, History of Theatres, Ecclesiastical Laws, 2 Vol. Manuscript Sermons, Account of *Denmark*, Fabulous Dictionary, Life of *Didymus Archer*, Present for an Apprentice, Compleat Gentleman, Compleat Housewife, *Æsop's Fables*, Christian Heroe, Religion of Nature, Whole Duty of Man, Political Essays, Art of preserving Health, *Plutus the God of Riches*, Devil turn'd Hermit, *Tennent's Epistle to Meade*, Business and Retirement, *New-York Plot*, *Pope's Essay on Man*, *Locke's Essay* abridged, *Hugo Grotius*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Anacreon*, *Virgil's Opera*, *M. Tullii Cicero's Orations*, *Ovidii Tristia*, *Æsopi Fabulae*, *Terentii Comediae*, *C. Cornelius Tacitus*, Ditto 2 Vol. *Cornelius Nepos*, Ditto, *Latini & Anglice*, *Buchanani Historia Scotiae*, *Ovidii Metamorphoseon Buchanani Poemata*, *Horatius*, &c. &c.

STOLEN or frayed away in September last, from Annapolis, a middle sized Roan Horse, with a Switch Tail, and a great many white Hairs in it, is a natural Pacer, shod before, has a Star in his Forehead, but not very distinct: He was bred by Capt. Hammond on Elk Ridge, and was supposed at first to have gone there. Whoever brings the said Horse to John Brice, Esq; at Annapolis, or to the Subscriber at Bladenburg, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

David Ross.

STOLEN or frayed from the Plantation of *Benedict Calvert*, Esq; at Mount Pleasant, a Grey Horse, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded with a W on the near Buttock, his Mane trimm'd, and his Foretop clipp'd. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the aforesaid Plantation, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

THERE is in the Custody of the Subscriber, a Negro Wench, who speaks little or no English, and is supposed to be come from some Quarter in Virginia, high up Patowmack, says her Name is Lucy, that her Master's Name is *Jemmy*, and her Overseer's Name is *Johnny*. Supposed to be run away since some Time last Summer. Whoever owns the said Negro Wench, on making his Property appear, paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and the Fees by Law established, may have her, by applying to

George Gordon, Sheriff of Frederick County.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL Tracts of Land joining together, the whole containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres, lying in Baltimore County, not above twelve or thirteen Miles from Baltimore Town; on the said Lands are two Plantations in very good Order; the Land is kind for Tobacco, or any Sort of Grain, Hemp or Flax, and very commodious for raising Stock, being well supplied with good Meadow Ground, through which run several fine Streams of Water; twelve or fifteen Acres thereof being already ditch'd, and fit for present Use. Any Person who has an Inclination to purchase the aforesaid Premises, may have a reasonable Time allow'd for the Payment of one half, paying the other ready down: As to Price and Title, Enquire of the Subscriber at his House in the aforesaid Town.

William Hammond.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Kent County, on the 11th of November last, a Pocket Book, having in it the Second and Third Bills of Exchange for 161. Sterling, drawn by *Samuel Alleyne*, on Mr. *William Anderson*, Merchant in London, payable to the Subscriber: This is therefore to caution all Persons from being imposed upon with the said Bills, for I have wrote to Mr. *Anderson* not to pay them without further Advice.

4 William Rafin.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

TRACT of Land, containing 375 Acres, adjoining to Mr. *John Stevens's* Plantation, on the North Side of *Severn River*, and about nine Miles from Annapolis. Any Person inclining to purchase, may have a reasonable Time allowed for Payment.

Also to be Sold, A likely Negro Boy, about 12 Years of Age.

4 William Reynolds

BROKE adrift from the Sloop *Rose*, belonging to Col. *Edward Lloyd*, riding at Anchor between *Poplar Island* and *Kent Point*, the Wind at South-East, a Twelve Hoghead Flat, with two Oars and a Grapnel; her Painter was a 2 and three Quarter Inch Rope, which was broke; she had a Moulding round her upper Streak, and had been painted of a whitish Colour; her Keelson was broke about the middle; she had several Slips of Lead nail'd over the Seams in her Bottom, and had but two Beams in her. Whoever will take Care of said Flat, and give Intelligence thereof to Col. *Edward Lloyd* shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

5 Thomas Ormsby.

THE Subscriber having a good Brazier, all Persons who have any thing to do in that Way of Business, may have it done at the said Subscriber's Smith's Shop in Annapolis.

5 Patrick Creagh.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his Store in London-Town,

VARIETY of European and India GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

7 Thomas Meighan.

N. B. The said *Thomas Meighan* intending to leave this Province next Spring; all Persons indebted to him, are desired speedily to make Payment: And those who have any Demands, shall be paid on bringing in their Accounts.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Clagget's Forest*, and other Lands adjoining thereto, lying near the Head of *Buys River* in Baltimore County, containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land lying in the said County, near the Branches of *Derr Creek*, called *Bond's Grassy*, containing Four Hundred Acres.

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

10 Philip Thomas.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS.

BARBADOES Rum, Muscovado Sugar, *Vidonia Wine*, *Lisbon Lemons*, *Castile Soap* in Boxes, Chocolate, *Engliffe Seal* Leather, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Anchors and Ship Chandlery, with Variety of European and India Goods, by Wholesale and Retail, for Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, at the lowest Prices.

Stephen West, junr.

BROKE loose from a Schooner at the Mouth of *South River*, A Boat about 10 Feet Keel, very narrow, deep, and strong built: She drove ashore about 2 Miles above the lower End of *Kent Island*. Whoever brings the said Boat to Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the *NANCY*, Capt. *HENDERSON*, from LONDON,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store opposite the Church, in ANNAPOLIS.

GREAT Variety of European and East-India GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

Daniel Wolfenholme.

LIKEWISE,

West-India Rum, *Arrack*, *London Porter*, *White Wine Vinegar*, *Citron Water*, *Castile Soap*, *Muscovado Sugar*, &c.

THE Subscriber intending for London early next Shipping, all Persons indebted to him are desired speedily to make Payment or settle their Accounts. Attendance will be given every Day at Mr. *Woff's* Store in Annapolis.

James Dick.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Containing 24 Pages in Folio, very necessary to be known by all Dealers in TOBACCO)

THE Act of Parliament passed the last Session at Westminster, Entituled, An Act for the more effectual securing the Duties upon TOBACCO. To be Sold by the Printer hereof, Price 2/6d.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

THE following Tracts of Land, lying in Frederick County, viz.

One Tract, called *Friendship*, containing 400 Acres.

One Tract, called *Gordon's Purchase*, containing 150 Acres.

One Tract, called *Exchange*, containing 700 Acres.

Also a Lease for three Lives of a Tract of Land, called, *Fountain Rock Marsh*, containing 500 Acres, being Part of his Lordship's Manor, lying in the said County, paying a yearly Quit Rent of Fifty Shillings Sterling.

Any Person or Persons inclining to Purchase, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber.

James Dick.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.

MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 9, 1752.

From a late Magazine.

An EPISTLE to a Friend, grown Old and Rich in Trade, which he cannot be persuaded to resign.

*He that loveth Silver, shall not be satisfied with Silver;
Nor he that loveth Abundance, with Increase.*
Eccl. v. 19.

WHY still so craving? quit the painful Strife,
More than eno' thou hast for private Life;
In vain Heav'n gives, if still thy Willes roll,
Come, let me tap this Dropsy of the Soul!
Be bountiful, revive the drooping Heart,
Redeem the Captive with the Surplus Part;
Look on thy Silver Haits, and moralize,
Transmit thy Treasure to the safer Skies;
A Drop of Comfort to the Orphan here,
Shall rise a Fountain of Refreshment there!
Quench in thy Heart those avaricious Fires,
Heat Reason's Voice, and bound thy vast Desires!
Can Gold bribe Death, renew a Lease of Years?
If so; pull on, and double all thy Cares:
But if to Respite proves for Wealth too hard,
Correct thy Thoughts, and be upon thy Guard;
Consider who must thy Possessions rule,
Say, will he be a wise Man, or a Fool?
Suppose the first, thine is an ample Store,
And if the last, too little, were it more:
Excess of Living, with a Throw or two,
Shall all thy curious long-wrought Scheme undo;
Thy Farms, and Rent-rolls to a Stranger go,
And all thy Heaps of Cash dissolve like Snow:
Thy meager Heir, when thy last Field is sold,
Perhaps will curse thy ill-persuading Gold.

Remember *Gripus*, I for thou knew'st him well,
In Tolls and Watchings, who cou'd him excel?
No Man could make a Penny further go,
No Man was dearer to the Plaints of Woe;
No Man more skill'd in Tricks of Usury,
Or would with Self-Indulgence less comply;
Many hard Winters, without Fire he pail,
Knew no Diversion, absent from his La'st;
Death seiz'd him, while the Aul was in his Hand,
And his Head scheming for a Neighbour's Land.

Two Sons he left, each had a thousand Pounds,
His Daughter half as much in hoarded Crowns.
The Sons long Penance bore, but now were free,
And spent the Hours in Mirth and Jollity;
A Tribe of Sycophants, their Liquors quaff'd,
Extoll'd their Wit, and at it's Poignance laugh'd.
Caprice the Sway of Reason had suppress'd,
Whim rose on Whim, norgave one Moments Rest
Till all was spent, and they the public Jest.

But pinch'd by Poverty, Reason reviv'd,
And they by Work, at Competence arriv'd;
Became sedate, rid of the mad'ning Ore,
And felt that Peace, they never felt before.

Far harder was th' unhappy Daughter's Lot,
She married with a Churl, a Beau, a Sot;
Who spent her Fortune, gave her many a Wonn,
And left her with five Children, on the Town.

Behold the End of *Gripus*'s Ardent Pray'r!
His Days of Drudg'ry and his Nights of Care!
Be wife, my Friend! let Wisdom's Voice prevail,
And lay to Heart the Moral of my Tale.

CRITO.

I A noted Shoemaker.

From the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1751.

The CURE of CANCERS.

From an eminent Physician at New-York.

I KNOW not, that any certain Method of Cure of genuine Cancers has hitherto been dis-

covered by Physicians, at least the general Want of Success, in the common Methods of Cure, too plainly discovers, that any certain Method is very little known. We have several Instances of Cures, by very simple and unexpected Remedies, of Distempers which had, 'til such Remedies were discovered, baffled all the Skill of the most learned and experienced Physicians. Witness the Cure of the Viper's Bite by Oil, of the Tarantula by Music, and, I may add, of the Intermittent Fevers, by the Peruvian Bark. All which, and several others, were discovered by the Experience of the Vulgar, and were kept as Secrets among them; for which Reason, when I hear of any considerable Cure performed among the common People, I endeavour to inform myself of it, and the Success which commonly attends it. And having heard, at several Times, that a Method of curing Cancers, by the Application of the Juice of the Pokeweed, or *Phytolacca*, had been discovered in *Connecticut* Colony, and had been used in several Instances with Success, I wrote to the Reverend Dr. *Johnson*, of *Stratford*, in that Colony, a Divine of the Church of England, and a Gentleman of a distinguished Character for his Probity as well as Learning, to procure me, if he could, some authentic Account of these Cures.

Dr. *Johnson*, by Letter, assures me, that I may depend on what follows to be true Representations of Fact, being taken from the Persons Mouths *Verbatim*.

The first was taken from Capt. *Isaac Dickerman* of *New Haven*, by Dr. *Hubbard*, of the same Place, the 26th of June, 1745, as follows:

"About the 50th Year of my Age, there appeared on my Face, near my Eye, a small Scab, about the Bigness of an ordinary Pin's Head, but a little different coloured from the Skin, only a little darker. It continued about six Weeks encreasing, and then came off, and the Skin appeared smooth. In three or four Days it began again, and so encreased, and came off as before, tho' something sooner; and so it continued coming on and going off for some Time, though something sooner every Time, till it would come on and go off in a Week's Time; and, as the Time of its coming on was shorter, it encreased proportionably, and would be as big when it came off in a Week, as when it was longer in growing, and not only so, but its Size encreased till it was as big as Half a Hazle Nut. It grew gradually darker. After a while it was wet under the Scab, and in three or four Years Time there was Corruption under it. It was attended generally with a Burning and some Times an Itching, as if a Fly had settled on my Face, but upon a small Brush it ceased. My Cheek was some Times attended with a smart Pain, as if a Thread was drawn through it. Blisters generally abated the Symptoms, and I felt the same Pain in the Blisters. Sundry Sorts of Means I used seemed for a while to do Good, but in the General it grew till it got to the Size before mentioned. I consulted the best Physicians and Surgeons in the Country, who all agreed it was a Cancer, but not of the worst Sort. They were of Opinion that nothing but hot or cold Iron could cure it, but it being so near my Eye the Consequence was feared, otherwise I would have submitted to the Operation. Waiting upon Providence till I was about 60 Years of Age, in the latter End of the Summer I was informed that the Pokeweed Juice would cure Cancers; upon which I tried it in the following Manner. I applied a new Plaster generally once in twelve Hours; the first Plaster fetched the Scab off without much Pain, the next began to draw, and upon every new Application the Drawing and Pain increased, I continued it three Weeks. After the Use of it for some Time, upon putting on a new Plaster the Pain was as great for a few Moments, as if hot Embers had been put on. It made three Holes about the Bigness of a Pin's Head, out of which issued Matter, like what comes out of a Boil. At three Weeks End I was discouraged with it, and left it off. Upon leaving it

off the Cancer presently grew much better, and seemed almost well. About a Month after I applied it again, and followed it five Weeks, at the End of which I seemed perfectly cured, and the Plaster would stick no longer. In about three Years it appeared again, and I used it as before, and have thought ever since I had a perfect Cure, till this Spring I now and then feel the Symptoms of it near my Nose, at some Distance from the original Scab. I am now 66. I made the Ointment in the following Manner; I took the Leaves, Stalks, and Berries, and pounded them together, squeezed out the Juice, and set it in the Sun, in a Pewter Dish, till it came to the Thickness of an Ointment. I took Care that the Juice should be about three Quarters of an Inch deep in the Plaster, for I observed, if it was shallower, it did not make so good an Ointment."

The above is exactly as the Captain related his Cure to me. He informed me, that a Daughter of *Madam Wintthrop's*, of *New-London* came to him, a Year or two ago with a Cancer. He advised her to use the Pokeweed, and has since heard that it has cured her.

The next is from *Hannah Murray* of *Stratford*, taken from her own Mouth the 12th of July, 1745, by her Brother *John Patterson*.

"About the 23d Year of my Age, there appeared on the Side of my Breast a blue Speck about the Bigness of a Corn of Gunpowder, which continued about seven Years, without any Knot, but attended once in a while with a sharp Pain, after which Term came a Knot as big as a large Pin's Head. After the Knot came, it seemed as if a String was fastened to my Breast Bone from the Speck. In a few Days the Knot grew as big as a Hazle Nut, and in a Month's Time it encreased to the Bigness of an Egg; immediately after that the blue Speck came off, and there came clear Water from under the Speck. Then taking the Advice of the most skilful Surgeons, who concluded it was a Cancer of the worst Sort, I was directed to a Gentlewoman* that had been cured of a Cancer, whose Directions I followed, and, with a Blessing on the Means, I obtained a Cure. She directed me to take the Leaves and small Branches of Pokeweed, pound them together, and squeeze out the Juice, put it into an Earthen Pot, and set it in the Sun, until it acquired the Thickness of an Ointment, then spread a Plaster on the Leaf of the Plant, no bigger than the Knot (when the Leaf was green to be used, in the Winter use black Silk) and to apply a new Plaster four or five Times in twenty-four Hours, if I could endure the Pain, which was exceeding sharp; she told me it would make it apparently worse, for it would draw it to the Outside from the Bottom, which I found to be true, for in a small Time after I used the Means, it opened five Holes in my Breast, the biggest where the Speck was, which was big enough to put in the End of my Thumb. She told me to take no Physic, nor use any strong Drink, except in Case of Faintness; which Means I used from August to March, and then it healed of a sudden, and hath been well now twelve Years."

The above Account taken from her Mouth by me JOHN PATTERSON.

Tho' the *Phytolacca* be known to almost every one in America, by the Name of Pokeweed, being a very common Plant, yet I think it proper, on this Occasion, to give a Description of it, in order to preserve the Knowledge of it: for vulgar Names are observed frequently to change, and thereby many useful Discoveries of the Ancients are lost to the Moderns. *Discofides* has omitted the Description of several Plants for this Reason, that they were commonly known; but nothing can be more disputed, than to what Plant the Name in *Discofides* properly belongs; and there is now no Method to end the Dispute by discovering the Truth.

* I have been informed, that this Woman had her Breast cut or consumed to the Bone, before she used the Pokeweed.

The Phytolacca is a Kind of domestic Plant, for though it be very commonly found in almost every Plantation in North America, from Virginia to New York, both included, and perhaps farther, and propagates itself without any Kind of Culture, yet I never observed it growing in the Woods. It is a large Plant with a strong Stem, sending forth alternately many Branches, and rises, in good Ground, to five or six Feet in Height. The Leaves are large, smooth, juicy, oval, and intire, without any Notchings or Slashings on the Edges, and placed alternately.

The Root is large likewise, and perennial, running deep into the Ground, and dividing into many Branches.

The Flowers stand in erect Spikes on Foot-stalks, arising separately on the Branches.

The distinguishing Parts of the Flower and Fruit are as follows.

The Flower cup consists of five whitish-coloured hollow oval Leaves, which continue till the Fruit falls.

It has no Flower Leaves, besides those of the Cup.

From the Bottom of the Cup arise ten Chives with roundish Heads.

The Seed Bud is a little flatter Globe, carrying ten short small Stiles, and afterwards turns to a round, flattened, red, juicy Berry, and divided into ten Cells round its Axis, each containing one Seed of the Shape of a Kidney.

The Juice of this Plant is very sharp and corrosive, and for that Reason is never used internally, but is frequently used with Success to take off the Callosity of sinuous Ulcers. The corrosive Parts are so volatile, that when it is thoroughly dried it becomes insipid and inoffensive.

The first Sprouts in the Spring, when it rises with all its Leaves close folded, like a large Asparagus, and boiled, is accounted a great Delicacy, and is frequently eat in the Spring. I have eat it, without the least Offence to my Stomach or otherwise, and think it the most agreeable to the Palate of any boiled Green I ever did eat. The ripe Berries likewise are eaten by the Birds, and it is probable therefore that they, by ripening, lose their Acrimony.

I have been told likewise, that the Roots roasted, applied as a Poultrice to obstinate Ulcers, with hard Tumours and Callosity, have dissolved them, when the common Means failed.

Now I wish I could shew, from the peculiar Nature of Cancers, and of the Phytolacca, what Reasons we have to expect a Cure of Cancers from this, more than other Medicines in Use, on such like Occasions; but I cannot tell wherein the Nature of a Cancer consists, whereby it is distinguished from all other Tumours. I may perhaps tell some outward Appearances whereby to distinguish it, but these are far from showing the essential Difference.

Neither do I know in what Manner Medicines operate on the Humours of the Body, and therefore I must leave it to others to shew a *Priori*, why one Medicine is preferable to another in the Cure of a Cancer. I have no Foundation for Reasoning, but from Observation, that this or the other Medicine or Method of Cure, has been beneficial or prejudicial in such like Cases.

However this be, we may observe, that there seems some Kind of Analogy between Cancers and the Tumours made by some Insects, laying their Eggs in Leaves, or the Bark or Fruit of Vegetables, and in the Flesh of Animals. The whole Texture and Composition of the Plant, so far as the Influence of the little Embryo extends, is altered, and the Nature of the Juice likewise. The Embryo seems like a Point, from whence some peculiar Force and Action proceed, so that, upon examining some of them, while these Tumours are tender, there seem to be numerous Tubes and Fibres all tending to or from the Embryo. The Eggs of some Insects lie several Years without any apparent Increase or Alteration, but after they have passed a certain Time, their Life or Force of Vegetation begins, and they encrease greatly in a short Time. Thus it is with the Insect called in America, the Locust, if the common Observation be true, that every fourteenth Year, such numerous Swarms are produced, as to destroy all the young Shoots in our Orchards, and in many Trees of the Wood.

These Locusts, by piercing the tender Shoots of Trees in the Summer, lay their Eggs in them, which turn to Maggots the same Summer, and before Winter creep into the Ground, and there are supposed to remain in the State of a Chrysalis fourteen Years, at the End of which Term they pierce the Earth, and come out in vast Swarms; then they turn to a Fly, bigger than the Drone

Bee. It is certain some Seeds never vegetate till after two Years, and perhaps a longer Time may be necessary to others.

Now it may be supposed, that the Cancer arises from the Egg of some Insect, or Seed of some parasitic Vegetable, which lies (as in the Woman here mentioned) several Years without Increase or Vegetation, but at the End of that Term encreases very fast, and spreads its Parts like Roots, thro' all the adjoining Parts of the Body, and thereby occasions the Obstructions and Swellings of the Vessels. That the Effluvia from this Insect or Vegetable to alter the Humours of the adjoining Parts, that they become corrosive; and if this Insect be like the Polypus, or some other Vegetable, that every Part preserves the Life and Power of Vegetation, so that if they be cut into never so many Pieces, every one of these becomes a perfect Animal or Vegetable of the same Kind, we from thence form some Notion of the Nature of a genuine Cancer, and how such a penetrating volatile Juice, as that of the Phytolacca, may perform the Cure by killing every Part of this Vegetable or Animal, in its farthest Recesses, and that without destroying the Substance or Flesh in which it is lodged. This Conjecture seems the more probable, because Cancers are commonly found in Parts of the Body most exposed to the Air, as in the Face and Womens Breasts, and this Juice is frequently used to destroy Vermin in Ulcers. But my present Purpose does not allow me to descend into Particulars, to show the Propriety of this Conjecture, and to take off some obvious Objections to it. I only take the Liberty to propose it to the Curious and Learned, for further Enquiry. *New York, Dec. 15, 1750.*

PORTSMOUTH, in the Province of New Hampshire, October 9.

His Majesty's Superior Court of Judicature for this Province was open'd, and the following Charge from the Bench was given to the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,
IT is both the Right and the Duty of this Court, as a Court of Assizes and General Goal Delivery, at the opening thereof (however it may have been sometimes omitted) to give a Charge to the Grand Jury, both to explain and remind them of their Duty.—The first Clause of your Oath is, "That you shall diligently enquire and true Presentment make of all such Matters and Things as shall be given you in Charge", which not only implies and supposes a Charge will be given you by the Court, but also that it is to be the Subject of your Enquiry; and as it is appointed by the Constitution, it is the general Practice of all the King's Courts, where a Grand Jury is obliged to attend. And if this has been neglected among us for any Time lately past, which was not always the Case, 'tis high Time to revive the Practice, and not to omit any longer, that which should by no Means be neglected at all.

Gentlemen,
You are sensible that civil Government is necessary to the very Being of Society: All Nations and Ages have erected and supported it in some Shape or other; and therefore the grand Question among Mankind has been on this Subject (not whether Government was necessary) but which was the best Form of it: And as to this, no doubt all true Englishmen, will bless themselves in an Apprehension of having the Advantage. We enjoy such a happy Constitution as is unknown to other Nations by Experience: We are not subject to arbitrary Edicts, nor in Danger by partial, despotic Decrees: The People by our Constitution have a Voice in making and executing our Laws; and 'tis pity the People did not make themselves more generally acquainted with the Nature and peculiar Advantages of that Form of Government under which they live.—It is the executive Part of the Constitution we are now concerned with; the King's Courts are the Executors of the Law: And here! see! the Privileges of the People; "Every Subject of Great Britain (as a certain Author expresses) has a fix'd fundamental Right born with him as to the Freedom of his Person, and Property of his Estate, which he can't be depriv'd of but either by his own Consent, or for some Crime for which the Law has impos'd such a Fine or Forfeiture; and no Man can be convicted or attainted of any Crime, before two Juries pass upon him of at least 24 Persons; the one to Present the Offence, the other to try the Truth of that Presentment." You see then, *Gentlemen*, what an important Trust is committed to you by the Constitution: You are

to say, who shall, or shall not, be brought to Trial for Offences committed: On you therefore the due Execution of the Laws in a great Measure depends; and this is not less necessary to the Support of Government, than Government itself to the Preservation of Society; without this, the Law is a dead Letter, and as ineffectual to all the Purposes of Law, as the Picture of Man to the Purposes of Agency: Even the making of Laws would be only a needless Charge, a Burthen on the Society without Benefit, if they are not duly executed; nor can there be a worse Spirit and Temper prevailing among a People, than an habitual Contempt of their Laws, which naturally and unavoidably arises from a Neglect of putting them into Execution: Whether we in this Province are not guilty in this Matter may be easily determined, by considering the Crimes and Vices which prevail and grow fashionable among us, such as would not have escap'd condign Punishment in the very Bud, did we all in our respective Stations strictly endeavour to act up to the Constitution. You, *Gentlemen*, are, or ought to be, summon'd from the several Towns in the Province, whereby you must be supposed to have the more Knowledge of what is done. The Grand Jury is called, The Eyes of the County for which they serve; and as we have no distinct Counties, you are design'd as Eyes for the whole Province to detect Criminal Offenders. And were the Grand Juries but duly careful to enquire and examine into such Things, it is hardly conceivable, how so many Offenders should escape Presentments. But however it has been, *Gentlemen*, it's Time we should rouse out of political Slumbers, and set about our Duty in our several Spheres with the more Diligence and Care. We have many good Laws which seem to be quite obsolete; and those too, such as respect what should always be the first Part of your Enquiries; viz. The Honour and Worship of GOD: Legislature has shown their Concern in this Matter: We ought to take Care it should not be ineffectual. There is a good Act for the better Observation of the LORDS-DAY; pray look into it in the 7th Page of the Province Law, and judge, whether that Law has not been esteemed like an old Almanack; see whether it has been and is duly observed; or have Offenders against it been brought to Trial? and consider, why they have not. There is a Paragraph of an Act against Blasphemy, Page 121. Are there no Offenders of this Kind among us? I wish there were none: I have heard, that in a Company of Revellers in their Midnight Cups the Health of Jesus Christ has been toasted, as the Phrase is: This is Shocking to the Ears of every sober Man! And I hope if this was done, we shall never hear of the like again; or if it should be, that such an Offence may not escape proper Animadversion. There is the Law against profane Curfing and Swearing: How comes it to pass, that we hear no more of Convictions upon that Law? Is it because there are no Offenders of this Kind? Whoever is conversant among the People, or frequent in the Streets, can't think that can be the Case: The Fault must lie somewhere: And pray consider, Whether it could be so common a Vice, if those intrusted with the Execution of it were not negligent: But when many of them allow themselves in the frequent Breach of the Act, it is a difficult Task to execute it with a good Grace. But, *Gentlemen*, any of these are liable to be called to Account if you please. There is the Act for suppressing Disorders in licensed Houses, Page 57. Consider, Whether you do not see frequently the Breach of that Act, which gives rise also to many other Disorders. There is an Act for preventing Gaming in Public Houses, which has not been much observ'd, see Page 162.—These Laws, if duly executed, would be much for the public Good; and 'tis strange that they have been so generally neglected. You will do well, *Gentlemen*, to begin a Reformation: You are diligently to enquire of all Felonies, Riots and Breaches of the public Peace: This you know is your Duty, and need no particular Direction nor Admonition concerning them; only in general, I would say, That as you are appointed to watch as it were against all Invasions upon the Laws and Breaches of the public Peace, you are not to expect a particular Complainant, and wait till then before you present Offences: Nay, 'Tis your Duty to be very careful of a particular Informer, whether it does not proceed from Revenge, Malice, or some sinister View: The Words in your Oath, "You shall present no Man for Envy, Malice, or Hatred," may refer to these Affections in your Informers, as well in yourselves; and therefore you should more diligently enquire here, than in Things which are of your own Knowledge. All Breaches of Penal Laws, and others that re-

late to the public Peace, your Enquiry, against the Light of your Conscience, that you would these Things than such Offences passally, *Gentlemen*, which are general Actions, and take there were no such certainly be less of Upon the whole exhort you, *Gentlemen*, your remaining aforementioned, a cur to your Mind to your Business.

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to the public Peace and Order, are the Subject of your Enquiry, as well as such Offences as are against the Light and Law of Nature: It's therefore, *Gentlemen*, recommended to you by this Court, that you would make a more strict Enquiry into these Things than has been usual; and let not any such Offences pass without Examination: Especially, *Gentlemen*, Look well into those Houses which are generally the Scenes of these wicked Actions, and take Cognizance of them; for if there were no such Abettors of Vice, there would certainly be less of it committed.

Upon the whole, In the Name of the Court, I exhort you, *Gentlemen*, to a faithful Discharge of your remaining Duty, in regard of the Things aforementioned, as well as all others that may occur to your Mind; and therefore now dismiss you to your Business.

L O N D O N, August 24.

ON Saturday last the Affizes ended at Stafford.

Mr. Taylor, a Clergyman, was tried on an Indictment for writing and publishing a scandalous Libel on the Government, which was a Letter to recommend a Person who was at the Battle of Preston Pans and Culloden, in order that such Person, on the traitorous Merits mentioned in the Letter, might ask Alms of People who were thought to be disaffected to his Majesty's Person and Government. The Trial lasted from Six o'Clock on Saturday Morning till Seven in the Evening: The Jury were out near five Hours; and then found the Defendant Guilty.

Mr. Batturst, the King's Council, moved for Judgment in a most eloquent and pathetic Speech, wherein he took Notice of a Sentence on a Clergyman, for a Libel on the Government in the Reign of James the Second, which was not only a Fine of 500 l. and a long Imprisonment, but the Defendant was whipped, and stood in the Pillory. He then said, he was far from desiring the like, that he did not mention it as a Precedent, but merely to point out the Difference of the Times: That he meant to shew Regard to the Function of the Defendant, and shew the Mildness of the present Government, which executes the Law with such Lenity, as proves it not to be for the Sake of Cruelty, but that all Punishment is for the Sake of Example: And then the Hon. Baron Clive, who was the Judge on the Bench, after representing to the Defendant in the most affecting Terms the Heinousness of the Offence, the Breach of those solemn Oaths the Defendant had taken, and the evil Tendency of such Libels, pronounced the following Sentence, That the Defendant be imprisoned two Years, pay a Fine of 300 l. and give Security for his good Behaviour for seven Years; himself in a Recognizance for 1000 l. and two Sureties in 500 l. each.

B O S T O N.

Extract of a Letter from New London, Nov. 14.

"Yesterday we had the melancholy Account of Col. Saltonstall's Brigantine being lost, and the whole Company drowned, except the Master and one more, who had leapt themselves to a Part of the Vessel, and were there preserved twenty Days; and then were taken up. Mr. Gordon Miller, Francis Smith, with two other Men, and two Negroes, were drowned. And they are afraid that Capt. Charles Short, with all his Company are lost."

N E W - Y O R K, Nov. 4.

Last Week arrived here Capt. Henry Cregier from South Carolina, who informs us, that the Indians had done a Deal of Damage in the back Parts of that Province, and that not above 20 or 30 Miles from Charles Town they had murdered a whole Family. A Party of Men went out after them, and came up with some of their own Scouts, killed two of 'em, but the rest made their Escape, and left behind them a Hatchet, a Tomahawk, and two poisoned Arrows: Several of the Country People having conceived such dreadful Apprehensions from a second Attempt of this blood-thirsty Crew, that they had quitted their Possessions, and came to Charles Town in Waggon with their Families and Goods. The above-mentioned Instruments of War Capt. Cregier brought with him here.

A N N A P O L I S.

On Sunday last died, at his House in London Town, aged near Seventy, Mr. Stephen West, the oldest Inhabitant of that Town, who has left the Character of a just and honest Man.

Last Night we had a bright Appearance of the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Twilight.

The River Severn is now so hard froze that People walk across upon it.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

THE LAWS made at the last Session of Assembly.

L O S T,

COMING from the TUESDAY CLUB, in North-East Street, on the 7th Instant, late in the Evening, a large

Silver BADGE MEDAL,

Double Gilt, fixed to a blue Ribbon about a Yard long: On one Side of the MEDAL is the figure of a Heart inclosing two Hands joined; the Inscription within the Border,

THE
TUESDAY CLUB,
IN
Annapolis, Maryland,
MAY 14, 1746;

and round it,

CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT.

On the Reverse is a Figure representing LIBERTY, in a sitting Posture, holding in her Hand a Lance, with a Cap on the Top of it: Near this Figure stands an Altar, inscribed,

LIBERTAS ET NATALIS SOLUM;

and round the Border of the said Reverse,

CAROLUS COLE, ARMIGER, PRÆSES.

Whoever has found the said MEDAL, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall have TWO GUINEAS Reward.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 25th of this Instant January,

By CHARLES PORTER,

A TRACT of Land lately belonging to Mr. Peter Porter, deceased, lying near the Chapel at the Head of Severn River, containing 196 Acres, with a Dwelling House and other Improvements thereon. The Sale to be upon the Premises, at 12 o'Clock at Noon on the said Day.

ANTHONY SMITH,

At the House lately kept by Mr. JOHN CONNER, about seven Miles from London Town, on the Road to West River, Calvert County, &c.

NOW keeps TAVERN; where Gentlemen may depend on good Entertainment, and the most civil Usage, from

their humble Servant,

Anthony Smith.

Port-Tobacco, November 30, 1751.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, about the first of this Month, a small Bay Horse, thirteen Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, a long Switch Tail, the two fore Feet white, branded on the near Buttock AL joined together) and paces fast in a Curb Bridle; he was bred somewhere near Nottingham on Patuxent. Whoever will bring the said Horse to Port Tobacco, shall have a Reward of Two Pistoles.

George Clarke,

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at Elk-Ridge, a Servant Man, named Joseph Crumwell, has a long Visage, and has many Scars on his Cheek Bone. Had on when he went away, a new white Cotton Jacket, a Pair of black Yarn Stockings, and Negro Flats.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, at Elk-Ridge, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

Jonathan Mullinux.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. Joseph Brinton, near Rock Creek in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a little Dark Bay Horse, between 12 and 13 Hands high, has a small Star in his Forehead, two or three small Saddle Spots, and branded on the off Thigh with a Sort of Diamond, with several Crosses in it.

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

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. Peter Barnes, at Elk Ridge in Anne Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Gelding, has a Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder with a Brand which seems to be a large O, and on the off Buttock F; he has not been broke.

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

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is in the Possession of Lackland Duff, in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare with wall Eyes, a short Tail, and has no Brand that can be discerned, her Hair being long.

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

Frederick County, Virginia, August 22, 1751.

THIS is to give Notice, That there is in the Prison of Frederick County, Two Servant Men, viz. Christopher Martin, an Irishman, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a lively genteel Countenance, whose Cloathing is a blue double-breasted Coat, with white Metal Buttons, a red double-breasted Waistcoat, with Silver Twist, blue Breeches, light coloured Stockings, a brown Wig, old Shoes, and a good narrow brim'd Hat: He says he belongs to Mr. Matthias Bordley of Cecil County, Maryland. The other named Edward Jones an Englishman, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well set; has on a lightish brown Coat very much patched, grey Yarn Stockings, a coarse Shirt, Linnen Drawers, an old Hat, and a striped Worsted Cap; says he belongs to Capt. Nathaniel Chew, Commander of the Ship Anna, lying in Patuxent River, Maryland, and that he ran away from the said Chew about two or three Days after the Arrival of the said Ship.

Lewis Neill, S. F. C.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK for the Year of our Lord 1752, calculated according to the late Act of Parliament for altering the Style, wherein is contained, the Motions of the Sun and Moon; the true Places and Aspects of the Planets; Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon; Lunations; Conjunctions; Eclipses; Judgment of the Weather; Rising and Setting of the Planets; Rising, Setting and Southing of the seven Stars; a Table of Interest; a Table of Expences; Receipts, for curing a Flux, a Burn, a Pleurisy, an Ague, the Cholera, and Rheumatism or Pain in the Bones; a Description of the Roads; Courts in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 31st Day of March next, at the Plantation of WILLIAM HUNT, Esq; Merchant in London, situate on the main Road, between London-Town and Queen Anne Town,

A PARCEL of choice Country born and other well seasoned

NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, about 32 in the Whole Number; most of the Workers have been brought up to Plantation Business, among whom are sundry Plowmen, a House Carpenter and Cooper; some of the Women have been brought up in the House, and understand sewing, knitting, and spinning. Also, sundry Black Cattle, among whom are two Pair of choice Oxen well broke, some Draught Horses and Mares; several Kind of Plantation Utensils, and a Quantity of Indian Corn.

The Sale to begin at 12 of the Clock on that Day, and continue 'til the Whole be Sold, by

Vachel Denton, Attorney in Fact for Mr. Hunt.

N. B. Time will be given for Payment of the Purchase Money, upon giving Security, if required.

TO BE SOLD

At the PRINTING-OFFICE in Annapolis the following Books,

BISHOP of *Man* on the Sacrament, Merchant's Magazine, *Thompson's* Seasons, Testaments, *Sherlock* on Death, &c., Ditto, 12mo, *Wright* on Regeneration, Lives of Convicts, 3 Vol. Psalters, *Bradley's* Dictionary, 2 Vol. Practice of Piety, History of Theatres, Ecclesiastical Laws, 2 Vol. Manuscript Sermons, Account of Denmark, Fabulous Dictionary, Life of *Didymus Archer*, Present for an Apprentice, Compendious Gentleman, Compleat Housewife, *Æsop's* Fables, Christian Heroes, Religion of Nature, Whole Duty of Man, Political Essays, Art of preserving Health, *Plutus* the God of Riches, Devil turn'd Hermit, *Tennent's* Epistle to *Meade*, Business and Retirement, *New-York Plot*, *Pope's* Essay on Man, *Locke's* Essay abridged, *Hugo Grotius*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Anacreon*, *Virgil's* Opera, *M. Tullii Cicero's* Orations, *Ovidii Tristia*, *Æsopi* Fables, *Terentii* Comedies, *C. Cornelius Tacitus*, Ditto 2 Vol. *Cornelius Nepos*, Ditto, *Latine & Anglice*, *Buchanani* Historia *Scotia*, *Ovidii* Metamorphoseon *Buchanani* Poemata, *Horatius*, &c., &c.

STOLEN or strayed from the

Plantation of *Benedict Calvert*, Esq; at Mount-Pleasant, a Grey Horse, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded with a W on the near Buttock, his Mane trimm'd, and his Foretop clipp'd. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the aforesaid Plantation, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber,

living in Kent County, on the 11th of November last, a Pocket Book, having in it the Second and Third Bills of Exchange for 16 l. Sterling, drawn by *Samuel Alleyne*, on Mr. *William Anderson*, Merchant in London, payable to the Subscriber. This is therefore to caution all Persons from being imposed upon with the said Bills, for I have wrote to Mr. *Anderson* not to pay them without further Advice.

William Rafin.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL Tracts of Land

joining together, the whole containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres, lying in Baltimore County; not above twelve or thirteen Miles from Baltimore Town; on the said Lands are two Plantations in very good Order; the Land is kind for Tobacco, or any Sort of Grain, Hemp or Flax, and very commodious for raising Stock, being well supplied with good Meadow Ground, through which run several fine Streams of Water; twelve or fifteen Acres thereof being already ditch'd, and fit for present Use. Any Person who has an Inclination to purchase the aforesaid Premises, may have a reasonable Time allow'd for the Payment of one half, paying the other ready down: As to Price and Title, Enquire of the Subscriber at his House in the aforesaid Town.

William Hammond.

THERE is in the Custody of

the Subscriber, a Negro Wench, who speaks little or no English, and is supposed to be come from some Quarter in Virginia, high up *Potomack*, says her Name is *Lucy*, that her Master's Name is *Jemmy*, and her Overseer's Name is *Johnny*. Supposed to be run away since some Time last Summer. Whoever owns the said Negro Wench, on making his Property appear, paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and the Fees by Law established, may have her, by applying to

George Gordon, Sheriff of Frederick County.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A TRACT of Land, contain-

375 Acres, adjoining to Mr. *John Stevens's* Plantation, on the North Side of *Savannah* River, and about nine Miles from Annapolis. Any Person inclining to purchase, may have a reasonable Time allowed for Payment.

Also to be Sold, A likely Negro Boy, about 12 Years of Age.

William Reynolds

BROKE adrift from the Sloop

Rose, belonging to Col. *Edward Lloyd*, riding at Anchor between *Poplar Island* and *Kent Point*, the Wind at South-East, a Twelve Hoghead Flat, with two Oars and a Grapnel; her Painter was a 2 and three Quarter Inch Rope, which was broke; she had a Moulding round her upper Streak, and had been painted of a whitish Colour; her Keelson was broke about the middle; she had several Slips of Lead nail'd over the Seams in her Bottom, and had but two Beams in her. Whoever will take Care of said Flat, and give Intelligence thereof to Col. *Edward Lloyd* shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

Thomas Ormsby.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his Store in London-Town,

VARIETY of European and

India GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

Thomas Meighan.

N. B. The said *Thomas Meighan* intending to leave this Province next Spring; all Persons indebted to him, are desired speedily to make Payment: And those who have any Demands, shall be paid on bringing in their Accounts.

THE Subscriber having a good

Brazier, all Persons who have any thing to do in that Way of Business, may have it done at the said Subscriber's Smith's Shop in Annapolis.

Patrick Greagh.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called

Clagget's Forest, and other Lands adjoining thereto, lying near the Head of *Rapp River* in Baltimore County, containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land lying in the said County, near the Branches of *Deer Creek*, called *Bond's Grantee*, containing Four Hundred Acres.

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

Philip Thomas.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS,

BARBADOES Rum, Mus-

covado Sugar, *Vidonia* Wine, *Lisbon* Lemons, Castile Soap in Boxes, Chocolate, English Soap, Leather, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Anchors and Ship Chandlery, with Variety of European and India Goods, by Wholesale and Retail, for Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, at the lowest Prices.

Stephen West.

BROKE loose from a Schooner

at the Mouth of *Savannah* River, A Boat about 10 Feet Keel, very narrow, deep, and strong built: She drove ashore about 2 Miles above the lower End of *Kent Island*. Whoever brings the said Boat to Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the *NANCY*, Capt. *HENDERSON*, from LONDON,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store opposite the Church, in ANNAPOLIS,

GREAT Variety of European

and East-India GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

Daniel Wolfenbolme.

LIKEWISE,

West India Rum, Arrack, London Porter, White Wine Vinegar, Citron Water, Castile Soap, Muscovado Sugar, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Containing 24 Pages in Folio, very necessary to be known by all Dealers in TOBACCO)

THE Act of Parliament passed

the last Session at Westminster, Entituled, *An Act for the more effectual securing the Duties upon TOBACCO*. To be Sold by the Printer hereof, Price 2/6d.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance. And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.

MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 16, 1752.

An ACCOUNT of the Anocando, a monstrous Species of Serpent in the East-Indies, and the Manner of it's seizing and managing it's Prey.

In a LETTER from an English Gentleman to his Friend, many Years resident there.

S I R,

I HAVE read, with great Pleasure, the Accounts you have occasionally given me of the more wonderful Sorts of Animals, and their Properties, your late Account of the River-Morse I have had the more Pleasure in, as I have seen many of the Creatures in Ceylon*, and find your Account accurate and just. Your late Relation of the Manner of the Rattle Snake's charming it's Prey, gave me no less Satisfaction. These may seem strange to those, who have seen no Part of the World but that they were born in; but to the Traveller they are in a Manner familiar. I have an Account to give you here, however, to which all that might appear most strange in your Relations will seem natural, and such a one as I know must startle even you: But be assured, Sir, I shall aggravate no Circumstance, but relate merely what myself and more than a hundred others saw, and gazed at for two whole Days together.—And to cut short my Preface, let me enter upon the Story.

Some Years since, the Commands of my Directors carrying me to Ceylon, to transact an Affair of no little Consequence, I had an Apartment prepared for me on the Skirts of the principal Town, facing the Woods; at some Distance from my Window there was a rising Ground, on which stood three or four very large Palm Trees, that afforded me every Morning as I lay in Bed a delightful Prospect. One Morning, as I was looking at these, I saw, as I thought, a large Arm of one of them in strange Commotions, bending and twisting about, tho' there was no Wind, and often striking on the Earth then raising it again, and losing it among the Leaves. I was gazing at this with great Amusement, when a Ceylonese coming in, I begged him to look and wonder with me: he look'd, Sir, and was much more amazed and terrified than I: In short a Paleness overspread his whole Face, and he seemed almost sinking to the Earth with Terror. He conjur'd me to bar up all my Doors; then told me, that what appeared an Arm of a Tree to me, was in Reality a Serpent of that monstrous Size, diverting itself there with it's various Commotions, and now and then darting down to the Earth for Prey. I soon found out the Truth of what he told me, and looking more nearly, saw it seize a small Animal before me, and take it up into the Tree. Enquiring after this Miracle, the Ceylonese told me, that the Wonder was only that the Creature was so near us, for that it was a Serpent but too well known on the Island; but that it usually kept in the inland Parts and Woods, where it often dropped down from the Covert of a large Tree, and devoured a Traveller alive. A Relation so strange as this could never have gained Credit with me, but that I plainly saw before my Eyes a Creature, from it's Size, capable of doing more than was related. The Monster, Sir, continued diverting himself, till we assembled a Body of twelve of us,

to go on Horseback well arm'd to destroy him. We rode up toward the Place in a Body; but, not to expose ourselves to unnecessary Dangers, we surrounded the Ground, and rode behind a close Thicket, from whence we might unseen level our Fire Arms at him. It was by this Time the Heat of the Day; and when we arrived there, we found him so much larger than we had conceived, that we all wished ourselves safe at home again; and it was a long Time before any Body dared fire a Gun. We had now Time to observe the Creature, and believe me, Sir, all the Descriptions of Monsters of this Kind, hitherto given, are Trifles to the Truth of what we saw in him. The Ceylonese all agreed he was much larger than any they had ever seen; and such a Mixture of Horror and of Beauty together, no Eye but that which saw it can conceive. The Creature, Sir, was more than as thick as a slender Man's Waist, yet seemed far from fat, and very long in Proportion to his Thickness; often hanging himself by the Tail from the highest Boughs of the Tree, and reaching the Ground with his Head. He was surprizingly agile and nimble, and was now diverting himself in the Heat of the Day with a thousand Gambols round the Branches of the Tree, and sometimes would come down and twist his Tail round the Bottom of the Trunk, throwing himself to his whole Length all round it. In the midst of one of these Gambols, we were surprized to see him get up in haste into the Tree; but the Cause soon appeared; a small Animal of the Fox Kind, but not like our English Foxes, coming immediately after it, the Serpent had seen him coming, and took this Way to be prepared for him. He darted down upon the unwary Creature from the Tree, and suck'd him in in a few Minutes, then lick'd his Chops with a broad double Tongue of a blackish Colour, and laid himself at his Ease at Length upon the Ground, but with his Tail still twisted round the Tree. In this Posture I had Leisure with Horror, yet with Admiration, to behold him. He was covered all over with Scales like those of a Crocodile, all ridged up in the middle; his Head was green, with a vast black Spot in the middle, and yellow Streaks round the Jaws; he had a yellow Circle like a golden Collar round his Neck, and behind that another great Spot of Black. His Sides were of a dusky Olive Colour, and his Back more beautiful than can be well imagined; there ran down the middle of it a broad Chain of Black, curled and waved at the Edges; round this there runs all the Way a narrow one of Flesh Colour, and on the Outside of that a very broad one of a bright Yellow, not strait like a Ribbon, but waved and curled in various Inflections, and spotted all over at small Distances with great round and long Blotches of a perfect Blood Colour; his Head was very flat, but extremely broad, and his Eyes monstrously large, and very bright and terrible.

These, Sir, were his Colours as he lay still, but when he moved about in the Sun he was a thousand Times more beautiful; the Colours, according to the several Shades of the Light, presenting the Eye with a vast Variety of Mixtures, and in many Places looking like our changeable Colours in Silk.

We now aimed all our Pieces at him as he lay, and fired at his Head all at the same Instant; but whether he accidentally moved just at that Time, or our Fears made us take bad Sight, or whatever else might be the Cause, we either missed him or never hurt him: in short, he took no sort of Notice of it, and after a Council of War, we all agreed to make no farther Attempt upon him at that Time, but to go home, and return with a stronger Party the next Day.

The Ceylonese seemed to know the Creature well, they call it *Anocando*, and talked of eating it's Flesh when they caught it, as they had no small Hopes of this; for they say, when one of these Creatures chooses a Tree for his Dwelling, he seldom quits it of a long Time. I obtained my Company of Ceylonese to dine with me, and the Afternoon was spent in relating the amazing Things which one or

other of the Company had seen in this Sort of Monsters: In short, they told a thousand Things that far outwent my Credulity; but I am to inform you, that what we saw the following Day as much exceeded all they had told me, as what they told seemed to exceed Truth and Probability. It seems the constant Custom of this Creature to lay wait for it's Prey, is by hiding in the Boughs of large Trees, whence it, unsuspected, drops upon the wretched Creature, which is seized before it sees it's Enemy.—But the Instance we saw of this, I must relate to you at large.

The next Morning, Sir, we assembled to the Number of more than a hundred at the old Thicket, where we had the Pleasure (if I dare call it so) to find our Enemy still at his old Post; he seemed very fierce and very hungry this Morning, and we soon saw the amazing Effects of it. There are great Plenty of Tygers, you must know, Sir, in that Country: One of these, of a monstrous Size, not lower than a common Heifer, as he went along, came at length under our Serpent's Tree; in a Moment we heard a dreadful Ruffling in the Tree, and swift as Thought, the Serpent dropp'd upon him, seizing him across the Back, a little below the Shoulders, with his horrible Mouth, and taking in a Piece of the Back bigger than a Man's Head; the Creature roared with Agony, and to our unspeakable Terror, was running with his Enemy towards us; his Course however was soon stopped, for the nimble Adversary winding his Body three or four Times round the Body of his Prey, girted him so violently that he soon fell down in Agony. The Moment the Serpent had fixed his Folds, he let go the Back of the Creature, and rising and twining round his Head, opened it's horrid Mouth to it's full Extent, and seized the whole Face of the Tyger in it, biting and grinding him in a most horrid Manner, and at once choking him and tearing him to Pieces. The Tyger rear'd up again on this, and Words are too poor to paint his seeming Agony; he wretched and tossed about, but all in vain; the Enemy wherever he went was with him, and his hollow Roaring within the Destroyer's Mouth was dreadful beyond Expression.

I was for firing on the Creature in this State, but they all declared against it; they told me they knew his Customs so well, that they were now very sure of him without any Trouble or Hazard, if they let him alone, but if they disturbed him in this Condition, he would be so outrageous that several of our Lives would assuredly pay the Forfeit. They seemed to know so well what they were about, that I readily acquiesced. Several of us spent the whole Day, Sir, in observing this strange Sight; and surely the Agonies of the Tyger were beyond all that can be conceived, and his Death more horrid than a thousand other Deaths with all their Tortures put together.

The Tyger was a very strong and fierce Creature, and too unable to hurt or get rid of it's cruel Enemy, yet gave him a World of Trouble; a hundred Times would he rear up and run a little Way, but soon fell down again, partly oppress'd by the Weight, and partly by the Folds and wreathed Twists of the Serpent round his Body; but tho' he fell, he was far from being conquered, or at all manageable. After some Hours, he seemed much spent, and lay as if dead; and the Serpent, who had many Times grieved himself violently round him, attempting to break his Bones, but in vain, now let go his Hold; and twisting his Tail only round the Tyger's Neck, who was now in no Condition either to resist or escape, he made towards the Tree, dragging with some Pains the Victim after him. Now appeared the double Use of the Tree to the Creature: Nature it seems informs this Animal, that tho' it can conquer such large Creatures as these, it can by no Means devour them as they are, since their Bodies are too thick for his Swallow, and therefore he must break their Bones, and reduce them to a soft Mass, before he can manage them. This he usually does,

* An Island of Asia, in the Indian Sea, near the Cape of Comori, on this Side the River Ganges: It is 100 Leagues long from N. to S. and 60 broad from E. to W. The maritime Parts belong to the Dutch, and the Island is situated between the 6th and 10th Degrees of North Latitude, and about 97 Degrees of Longitude East from London. The principal Town is Canica.

As we saw him attempt it on the Tyger, by girding his Body very firmly and hard round them, by this Means crushing them to Pieces; but when this Method will not take Place, he has Recourse to the Tree, as we now had Opportunity to observe.

He dragged the Tyger, Sir, by Degrees after him to the Tree, and the Creature being now almost dead, and unable to stand, he seized him lightly a second Time by the Back, and set him on his Legs against the Trunk of the Tree, then immediately winding his Body round both the Tyger and the Tree several Times, he girded both with all his Violence, 'till the Ribs and other Bones began to give Way, and by repeated Attempts of this Kind, he broke all the Ribs almost one by one, this Creature's Bones being prodigiously tough, and each giving a loud Crack when it broke: When he had managed all the Ribs thus, he next attempted the Legs, and broke them severally in the same Manner, and each in four or five different Places; this took up many Hours, and the poor Creature all this While was living, and at every loud Crack of the Bones gave a Howl, tho' not loud, yet piteous enough to pierce the cruellest Heart, and make even a Man forget his natural Hatred to it's Species, and pity it's Misery. After the Legs, the Snake attacked the Skull in the same Manner, but this proved so difficult a Task, that the Monster, tired with his Fatigue, and seeing his Prey in no Condition of escaping, left him for the Night at the Foot of the Tree, and retired into it himself to rest. This gave us Occasion of going home; and I must assure you, I could not sleep for the poor Tyger, who was naturally so strong and vigorous that we left him still alive, tho' broken and mangled in this miserable Manner.

In the Morning I returned with several others to the Thicket, but as we rode up, we saw a strange Change in the Face of Things; the Body of the Tyger, which was now no longer to be known as such, but looked like a red Lump of shapeless Matter, was dragg'd to some Distance from the Tree, and shone all over as covered with Glue or Jelly; when we arrived, we saw very plainly the Meaning of all this, the Snake was yet busy about it. He had laid it's Legs one by one close to the Body, and was now laying the Head straight before, and licking the Body (which now had no remaining Shape of one, it's Bones being all broken) and covering it with his Slaver, which was what gave it that shining Look, coating it over like a Jelly, and rendering it fit for swallowing. A great deal of Time was employed in this; but at length the Serpent having prepared it to his Mind, drew himself up before it, and seiz'd the Head, just as the Rattle Snake in your Account did the Rat, and began to suck that, and afterwards the Body, down into his Throat; this was a Work of so much Time, that I left him struggling at the Shoulders when I went home to Dinner, and by the Account of those who staid to watch him, it was Night before he got the Whole in.

The Morning following we all assembled for the last Time, and the very Women and Children followed us, assuring us, that as the Prey was gorged there was no Danger. I could by no Means conceive the Meaning of this 'till I came to the Place, but then I found it very true; the Serpent had so loaded his Belly, that he could neither fight nor run away. He attempted on our Approach, to climb the Tree, but in vain, and was soon knocked on the Head with Staves.

We measur'd him, and his Length was thirty-three Feet four Inches. He was soon cut up, and I assure you, Sir, afforded a Flesh whiter than Veal, and as they said that eat of it, finer tasted than any Flesh whatsoever.

I hope the curious Nature of this Account will plead Pardon for it's Length, and am, with great Wishes of Success to you,

Worthy S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

R. EDWIN.

L O N D O N, August 3.

Arrived at Spithead Commodore Edgcombe, in the Monmouth, in Company with the Monarch and Foudgeux, from Gibraltar, having on board Wolfe's and Skelton's Regiments of Foot; they were 22 Days in Passage, and off Lisbon met with a French Fleet of 4 large Ships of War, and 5 Frigates, commanded by an Admiral who had a white Flag at the Mizzen Topmast Head, but did not tell whether bound.—The Arrival of these Ships gave Rise to the Report that Commodore Rod ney was return'd.

August 5. The Prince of Wales, Prince Edward, and the Duke of Cumberland, went in a Barge, attended by the Earl of Albemarle, &c. with two other of the King's Barges, to Woolwich, where the Matroses were reviewed, Sir John Ligonier at their Head. They went through their Exercises with great Alacrity, and discharged their Cannon and small Arms in a regular Manner, and concluded in letting off one Piece 9 Times in a Minute: The Prince of Wales gave 100 Guineas to the Gunners, Matroses, &c.—In making Preparations for this Review, 5 Men were wounded by the bursting of a Cannon.—And a few Days before two Officers belonging to the Train, Capt. S— and Capt. W—, fought a Duel, in which both were slightly wounded.

August 12. Three Fellows, who had on the 9th ravished a Woman big with Child going in a Boat to Kingston, so that the Child was killed in her Body, and she herself died the next Day, were apprehended and committed to the Gatehouse.

A Fire broke out in a Serge Warehouse on Cotton's Wharf adjoining to the Bridge House, and consumed the Dwelling House of the Master Carpenter of London Bridge, three large Warehouses, in which above 4000 Pieces of Serges, Bays and Flannels, were burnt; the Damage computed at 40,000 l.

Robert Darby, apprehended the 8th on board a Vessel off Gravesend, on Suspicion of robbing the Western Mail on July 29, was after three Examinations (the Post Boy not positively swearing to him, but that the Robber wore a brown furout Coat, such as Darby was prov'd to borrow the Evening before) committed to Newgate. He goes very genteel, is the Son of a worthy Divine in Hampshire, has committed several Robberies, and was tried at last Winchester Assizes, but acquitted for Want of Evidence.

August 13. Mr. Blandy, an Attorney at Henley upon Thames, was poisoned by his only Daughter, who was instigated to this unnatural Action by her Father's forbidding, upon just Motives, the Addresses of a young Officer, of a noble Family in Scotland, with whom she was passionately in Love. The Poison was first given in Water gruel, which was Mr. Blandy's ordinary Breakfast, Part of which only he drank, saying to the Maid it had an odd Taste; yet the poor Maid innocently drank the rest, and has thereby brought her Life in great Danger. Mr. Blandy would in all Probability have survived this first Attempt, but his Daughter watched a second Opportunity, and effectually accomplished her Purpose. Her Lover, who had retired into the North before this fatal Catastrophe, is said to have furnished the Poison; be this as it will, the following Letter, which has been several Times in the Papers, with the Remarks that follow it, may throw some Light upon this black Affair.

The Murder of Mr. Blandy by his own Daughter, is a Circumstance so singular, and so horrible in it's Nature, that it is no wonder if the Attention of the Public is engaged upon so extraordinary an Occasion; but as in all Conspiracies of so dark a Kind as a barbarous Assassination, a great Deal is said upon mere Conjecture; so upon this melancholy Affair Allegations have been asserted with a peremptoriness, which Facts only can Challenge. The Motive which induced Miss Blandy to perpetrate so base a Parricide were certainly of an enormous Kind; but it does not from thence follow that the Object of her Passion was concerned in so execrable an Act of Cruelty. Capt. C—, Brother to Lord C—, is known to have been the Gentleman with whom this young Lady was in Love. He is now a Bachelor, and though it has been asserted that he was married, yet it is certain that the Lords of the Session in Scotland found the Pretensions of the Lady, who claimed him as her Husband, not to be valid; and that Capt. C—, was at Liberty to marry whom he pleased. He is a Gentleman of established Reputation for Bravery, Honour, and Humanity, Qualities which ill consist with the Character of an Assassin: He was in Northumberland at the Time of this melancholy Accident, and not in Scotland as has been alledged. It was to avoid being the Instrument of giving Mr. Blandy Uneasiness that made him retire to the Country, and chose rather to bear the Absence of his Mistress than the Frowns of her Father, who had an unexceptionable Right to dictate to her in the important Point of Matrimony.

Now the real Fact is this:—In the Year 1745, Capt. C— was married to Miss M—, and acknowledged her as his Wife to all his Relations: Within the Year after their Marriage she was brought to Bed, and, at Capt. C—'s particular Request, his Brother and Sister, and some other

of his Friends, were present at the childening of his Child: In the Year following Capt. C— thought fit to divorce his Wife. The Validity of the Marriage came to be tried, and the Proof turned out so strong, that she was declared his Wife both by the Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts of Scotland: A separate Maintenance was appointed her, which she now enjoys by Virtue of their Decree. The Truth of this Fact is well known, the whole Proceedings of those Courts being printed, as is the Custom in Scotland, and were at that Time in every Body's Hands. On Capt. C—'s supposed Address to Miss Blandy, these very Papers were sent Mr. Blandy, her Father, that both he and his Daughter might be satisfied that Capt. C— was really married.—Whatever therefore may be the Honour and Humanity of Capt. C—, the Writer of the above Paragraph, we are well assured, must be void of both, thus to traduce the Character of a virtuous Lady.

—After Miss Blandy had given her Father the last fatal Potion, he complain'd of his Bowels, and she advised him to take Daff's Elixir, which he had no sooner drank, than he fell from his Chair in the most violent Agonies, and remain'd so for 48 Hours, in which Time his Body swell'd to such a Degree that it burst, and he died a most shocking Spectacle.—Miss Blandy being suspected of this cruel Parricide, on searching her Apartments there was found in a small Dressing-box a Quantity of White Arsenic mixed up with a certain Composition to make it palatable; which she said was only a Powder to clean her Jewels. Being examined before a Magistrate she treated her Accusation with great Contempt; notwithstanding which it was thought necessary to commit her to the County Goal, whither she was carried in her Father's Chariot. After she had been in Prison some Time, being ask'd how she could perpetrate such a cruel Deed, she reply'd, *she did not think there was any Crime to dispatch a cross old Fellow out of the Way, who was the only Bar to her Happiness, and that she would do it, were it to be done again.*

Aug. 20. Were tried at Kingston Assizes James Welch and Thomas Jones, for the Murder of Sarah Green, on the 23d of July, 1748, for which Murder Richard Coleman was wrongfully hanged. The principal Witness against the Prisoners was James Nichol, who said, that on the 23d of July 1748, the Prisoners and himself had been drinking together from 6 in the Evening 'till 10 at Night; that coming along Kennington Lane, he being foremost overtook the Deceased, and knowing her, ask'd her to drink, to which she consented, and they went to the King's Head at Kennington, and called for a Plat of Beer; that while they were drinking it, the Prisoners came in, called for a Quartern of Gin, drank it, and went away, and he and the Deceased immediately followed; that when they came to Newington Church Walk the Prisoners forced the Deceased from him, who had hold of his Arm, saying, *you have been concern'd with her, and (with a great Oath) we will too*; he replied, *I have not, neither shall you if I can help it*; they then swore if he molested them they would stick him, and drew a Knife, upon which he went about 20 Yards from them, and saw Welch lie down to the deceased, and after him Jones lay down to her; that in the mean Time the deceased scream'd violently, using these Expressions, — *don't use me so barbarously, — stick me, — kill me*, — that after they had done with her, they came up to him, saying, now he might be concern'd with her; but they had spoilt her for him. — Being ask'd if he had heard of one Coleman being try'd and executed for that Fact, his Answer was, *be*

* In the solemn Declaration deliver'd in Writing by Richard Coleman to the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who attended him at the Place of Execution, he there takes Notice among other Things, that when he was carry'd before Sarah Green, at St. Thomas's Hospital to see if she could know him; she said to him; if you were one of them, [meaning the Russians that abused her] we walk'd a good Way, and talked of indifferent Things, and you behaved much like a Gentleman; but when I was assaulted you ran away, which was not behaving like a Man.—This confirms the Truth of Nichol's Evidence, and shows that the Impression of their Usage to her remain'd, even when her Disorder had destroy'd her Memory of the Persons,—for it now appears that Nichol was the Person she had the Knowledge of, and took for the Brewer's Clerk, and not Coleman, whom she had never seen; as is plain from her Answer: When she was ask'd what Sort of a Man he was she said, he wore his own Hair, and had a Carotey Beard; whereas Coleman had not worn his own Hair for 14 Years before.

he knew it; but then ask'd, why he Time enough to he said, the Prison and he had not d been taken up. Evidence the Prison Manner of this ho is very remarkable timate with Welc with him, and am ment arose about fully. Welch s fully, he was ju chole, and him home show'd Bu they laid the We this Bush meeting, said to him, *Fath fear I shall die.*

—Coleman was b was much surpris Particulars, and where he was info which he went found him, and trembled and saic bang'd and be W But afterwar we were concern tell that was the however furnish'd the Means of br Justice.—Coleman tail of every Circ cution in the soler wherein he clear he was charged, and shew'd the H Proceedings agai most solemnly p ner Guilty of th Green, neither nington Lane th committed on S dying Man, and Mr. Wilson tol rectly or indirec out of the Wor Damnation wo Satisfaction to c have often don never was so f Conscience in m is an inexpressit to leave this ve me Concern bu Wife and two his Concern for for the World lected the Chil formed, they p drove to Delai

Sept. 7. The Week John Ban Eq; of Hord Middlesex, wh Waters, attend Town, observi Wretches, who dreadful Dist Distance from from House to in Town, and their Relief; v distributed to tribution the the Encourage Impollor, the Day, to punish Collection nea most sensibly had sold their that would fe greatest Distan meeting with a many of them and others in a remarkably sh who applied fo per than the Swellings; an there never wa that so small a Good since th received it, ne Examination, gar, or had: An excellent C Sept. 17. Account of

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he knew it; but Coleman was innocent. He was then ask'd, why he did not make known the Truth Time enough to save an innocent Man's Life? he said, the Prisoners had been his School fellows; and he had not discover'd it now, if they had not been taken up. On this and other corroborating Evidence the Prisoners were found GUILTY. The Manner of this horrid Scene being brought to Light is very remarkable. One James Bush, being intimate with Welch, went one Sunday a walking with him, and among other Discourse, an Argument arose about People that were hanged wrongfully. Welch said, Coleman was hanged wrongfully, he was sure; for Tom Jones, Jimmy Nichols, and himself did the Fact, and in coming home shew'd Bush the two Trees between which they laid the Woman down. Some Months after this Bush meeting his Father upon London Bridge, said to him, Father, I have not been well, and I fear I shall die. I have something to disclose to you, — Coleman was hanged wrongfully. — The old Man was much surprized, and anxious to know the Particulars, and took his Son to a Public House, where he was informed of all Welch had said. On which he went immediately in search of Jones, found him, and charged him with the Fact. He trembled and said, — what signifies it; — the Man is hang'd and the Woman dead, — and Nobody can hurt us. — But afterwards recollecting himself, he added, we were concerned with a Woman, but who can tell that was the Woman Coleman died for? — This however furnish'd Grounds of Suspicion, and was the Means of bringing these unnatural Villains to Justice. — Coleman, after giving a very minute Detail of every Circumstance that attended his Prosecution in the solemn Declaration already mention'd, wherein he clears himself of the Guilt wherewith he was charged, and for which he was to suffer, and shews the Hardships he met with in the unfair Proceedings against him, concludes thus: "I do most solemnly protest, that I am not in any Manner Guilty of that most inhuman Murder of Sarah Green, neither was I at Newington, or in Kennington Lane that Night that the cruel Fact was committed on Sarah Green. This I declare as a dying Man, and I sincerely believe (as the Rev. Mr. Wilson told me several Times) if I was directly or indirectly Guilty of that Murder, and go out of the World with denying it, that eternal Damnation would be my Portion. I have the Satisfaction to declare myself to the World (as I have often done to the Rev. Mr. Wilson) that I never was so serene in Mind, or so easy in my Conscience in my Life, as I am at this Time. It is an inexpressible Pleasure to me, that I am soon to leave this very wicked World. Nothing gives me Concern but the Distress that I leave my poor Wife and two Infants in." — We are sorry to say his Concern for his Family was too justly founded; for the World believing the Father Guilty, neglected the Children; and, if we are rightly informed, they perish'd for Want. The Mother, drove to Despair, is an Object of real Charity.

Sept. 7. They write from Glastonbury, that last Week John Banks, Esq; of Dorset, G. Dorington, Esq; of Horfington, and John Fielding, Esq; of Middlesex, who were there for the Benefit of the Waters, attended with the Mayor of the said Town, observing great Numbers of very miserable Wretches, who besides their being afflicted with dreadful Distempers, were Penniless, and a great Distance from their Homes, made a Collection from House to House among all the Strangers there in Town, and rais'd the Sum of 10 l. 4 s. 6 d. for their Relief; which the said Gentlemen carefully distributed to those who wanted it: In this Distribution the greatest Care was taken to prevent the Encouragement of Beggars, Mumpers, and Impostors, the Mayor himself attending the whole Day, to punish those that were found so: By this Collection near fourscore unhappy Creatures were most sensibly relieved, great Numbers of whom had sold their Goods, Cloaths, and every Thing that would fetch a little Money to come from the greatest Distance, to Glastonbury, in Hopes of meeting with a Cure for their Disorders; in which many of them have been so happy as to succeed, and others in a fair Way of Recovery. What was remarkably shocking was, that scarce one of those who applied for this Charity, had a milder Distemper than the Byle, Leprosy, Asthma, or white Swellings; and it might with Truth be said, that there never was a more cheerful Contribution, and that so small a Sum as 10 l. never did so much real Good since the Memory of Man; for of those that received it, not one could be found, on the strictest Examination, that had either been a common Beggar, or had received Alms from their own Parish. An excellent Charity this, and well worthy imitation.

Sept. 17. The last Letters from Italy bring an Account of a ridiculous and foolish Affair, which,

notwithstanding, is like to have very serious and fatal Consequences. Some Time ago Cardinal Doria, who is the Apostolic Legate, or Lord Lieutenant at Bologna, taking Offence at some indif- creet Expressions let fall by the Chevalier Carziolari, caused him to be seized, and not long after banish'd the Territory under his Jurisdiction. A little after the Chevalier obtained a Pair of Colours in the Service of the Duke of Modena, upon which he ventured to return into the Bolognese; and the Cardinal Legate was no sooner informed of it, than he caused him to be arrested, and sent to Fort Urban, of which he gave immediate Notice to the Court of Modena; where seeming to meet with little Attention, the Cardinal, after some Weeks Imprisonment, dismissed the Chevalier, and banish'd him a second Time. A few Days after he was dismissed, the Commandant of Fort Urban had Occasion to go to Modena, but was no sooner within the City Gates, than he was seiz'd and sent to Prison; from whence, after some Confinement, he was dismissed with a gentle Intimation, that if ever he set his Feet in the Dominions of Modena again, he should be shewn the shortest Way to the Gallows. This has so incensed the People of Bologna, that about the Beginning of last Month a Body of one hundred and fifty Men made an Ir- ruption into the Villages of Campo Santo and St. Cesarin, destroyed all before them, and not sparing even the Inhabitants; of whom fourteen were killed upon the Spot, and a great many more de- perately wounded.

ANNAPOLIS.

Our Rivers have all Bridges of Ice, over which Horses and Carriages pass with Safety; and the Bay, as low down as this Place, which is about eleven Miles wide, appears to be froze quite across.

In the late very hard Weather, two Negroes near Elk Ridge, being from their Master's House in the Night, were froze to Death on their Re- turn home.

Last Week WILLIAM FITZBUGH, Esq; of Vir- ginia, was married to Mrs. ROUSEY (Widow of Mr. JOHN ROUSEY, deceased), a Gentlewoman of excellent Accomplishments, and a handsome Fortune.

We hear the Small Pox is very rife in Baltimore County, and in some Parts of this. Col. William Hammond, of Baltimore Town, and several other Persons of Note, have lately died of that Distem- per. [It has been confidently reported that the Small Pox is now in this Town, which has prevented ma- ny Persons from coming to Town, to transact Busi- ness: But we can assure the Public, that Distemper has not been for some Years, nor now is in any Fa- mily in this Town.]

Last Friday Martha Bassett and Mary Powell were hanged at Joppa, pursuant to Sentence, for the Murder of Mrs. Clarke. The Execution of John Berry, the wicked Contriver of this Scene of Villainy, was deferred 'til Yesterday, when he was to be executed near the Place where the Murder was committed, and afterwards hung in Chains.

THE Subscriber having for some

Time past declined carrying on the Black- smith's Business in the City of Annapolis, hereby gives Notice, that he now carries on the said Busi- ness as formerly, at the same Place; and makes all new Work at 10 d. per Pound, rough and un- filed: He therefore hopes for the Continuance of the Favours of his former Customers, who may re- ly on being well used, as well as all others who shall be pleased to employ him; but at the same Time desires his Customers not to be displeased, if asked for Payment after their Work is done.

He also as formerly carries on the Business of making Cordage of all Sorts and Sizes, fitting for any Vessels; where all Persons may be readily sup- plied, in as good and cheap a Manner as in Eng- land.

Thos. Williamson.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 25th of this Instant January,

By CHARLES PORTER,

A TRACT of Land lately be-

longing to Mr. Peter Porter, deceased, lying near the Chapel at the Head of Severn River, con- taining 196 Acres, with a Dwelling House and o- ther Improvements thereon. The Sale to be upon the Premises, at 12 o' Clock at Noon on the said Day.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

THE LAWS made at the last Session of Assembly.

L O S T,

COMING from the TUESDAY CLUB, in North East Street, on the 7th In- stant, late in the Evening, a large

Silver BADGE MEDAL,

Double Gilt, fixed to a blue Ribbon about a Yard long: On one Side of the Medal is the Figure of a Heart inclosing two Hands joined; the Inscrip- tion within the Border,

THE
TUESDAY CLUB,
IN

Annapolis, Maryland,

MAY 14, 1746;

and round it,

CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT.

On the Reverse is a Figure representing LIBERTY, in a sitting Posture, holding in her Hand a Lance, with a Cap on the Top of it: Near this Figure stands an Altar, inscribed,

LIBERTAS ET NATALIS SOLVM;

and round the Border of the said Reverse,

CAROLUS COLE, ARMIGER, PRÆSES.

Whoever has found the said MEDAL, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall have TWO GUINEAS Reward.

ANTHONY SMITH,

At the House lately kept by Mr. JOHN CONNER, a- bout seven Miles from London Town, on the Road to West River, Calvert County, &c.

NOW keeps TAVERN; where

Gentlemen may depend on good Entertain- ment, and the most civil Usage, from

their Lumble Servant,

Anthony Smith.

Port-Tobacco, November 30, 1751.

STRAYED away from the Sub-

scriber, about the first of this Month, a small Bay Horse, thirteen Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, a long Switch Tail, the two fore Feet white, branded on the near Buttock All (join- ed together), and paces fast in a Curb Bridle: He was bred somewhere near Nottingham on Patux- ent. Whoever will bring the said Horse to Port- Tobacco, shall have a Reward of Two Pistoles.

George Clarke.

RAN away from the Subscriber,

living at Elk Ridge, a Servant Man, named Joseph Cranwell, has a long Visage, and has ma- ny Scars on his Cheek Bone. Had on when he went away, a new white Cotton Jacket, a Pair of black Yarn Stockings, and Negro Flats.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, at Elk Ridge, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

Jonathan Mullinax.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That

there is in the Possession of Lackland Duff, in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small Grey Mare with wall Eyes, a short Tail, and has no Brand that can be discerned, her Hair be- ing long.

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

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. Joseph Benton, near Rock Creek in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a little Dark Bay Horse, between 12 and 13 Hands high, has a small Star in his Forehead, two or three small Saddle Spots, and branded on the off Thigh with a Sort of Diamond, with several Crosses in it.

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

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. Peter Barnes, at Elk Ridge in Anne Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Gelding, has a Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder with a Brand which seems to be a large O, and on the off Buttock F; he has not been broke.

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

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 5th Day of March next, at the Plantation of WILLIAM HUNT, Esq; Merchant in London, situate on the main Road, between London-Town and Queen Anne Town,

A PARCEL of choice Country born and other well seasoned

NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, about 32 in the Whole Number; most of the Workers have been brought up to Plantation Business, among whom are sundry Plowmen, a Houle Carpenter and Cooper; some of the Women have been brought up in the House, and understand sewing, knitting, and spinning. Also, sundry Black Cattle, among whom are two Pair of choice Oxen well broke, some Draught Horses and Mares; several Kind of Plantation Utensils, and a Quantity of Indian Corn.

The Sale to begin at 12 of the Clock on that Day, and continue 'til the Whole be Sold, by

Fachel Denton, Attorney in Fact for Mr. Hunt.

N. B. Time will be given for Payment of the Purchase Money, upon giving Security, if required.

TO BE SOLD

At the PRINTING-OFFICE in Annapolis the following Books,

BISHOP of Man on the Sacrament, Merchant's Magazine, Thompson's Seasons, Testaments, *Sherlock on Death*, 8vo, Ditto, 12mo, *Wright on Regeneration*, Lives of Convicts, 3 Vol. *Pfalters*, *Bradley's Dictionary*, 2 Vol. *Practice of Piety*, History of Theatres, Ecclesiastical Laws, 2 Vol. Manuscript Sermons, Account of Denmark, Fabulous Dictionary, Life of *Didymus Archer*, Present for an Apprentice, Compleat Gentleman, Compleat Housewife, *Aesop's Fables*, Christian Heroe, Religion of Nature, Whole Duty of Man, Political Essays, Art of preserving Health, *Plutus the God of Riches*, Devil turn'd Hermit, *Tennent's Epistle to Meade*, Business and Retirement, *New-York Plot*, *Pope's Essay on Man*, *Locke's Essay* abridged, *Hugo Grotius*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Anacreon*, *Virgil's Opera*, *M. Tullii Cicero's Orations*, *Ovid's Tristia*, *Aesop's Fables*, *Terentii Comedies*, *C. Cornelius Tacitus*, Ditto 2 Vol. *Cornelius Nepos*, Ditto, *Latin & English*, *Buchanan's Historia Scotiae*, *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, *Buchanan's Poemata*, *Horatius*, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this Paper; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.

STOLEN or strayed from the Plantation of *Brutell's Cove*, Esq; at Mount Pleasant, a Grey Horse, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded with a W on the near Buttock, his Mane trimm'd, and his Foretop clipp'd. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the aforesaid Plantation, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Kent County, on the 14th of November last, a Pocket Book, having in it the Second and Third Bills of Exchange for 161. Sterling, drawn by *Samuel Alleyne*, on Mr. *William Anderson*, Merchant in London, payable to the Subscriber: This is therefore to caution all Persons from being imposed upon with the said Bills, for I have wrote to Mr. *Anderson* not to pay them without further Advice.

X 6 *William Rafsn.*

THERE is in the Custody of the Subscriber, a Negro Wench, who speaks little or no English, and is supposed to be come from some Quarter in Virginia, high up *Potomack*, says her Name is *Lucy*, that her Master's Name is *Jemmy*, and her Overseer's Name is *Jehnn*. Supposed to be run away since some Time last Summer. Whoever owns the said Negro Wench, on making his Property appear, paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and the Fees by Law established, may have her, by applying to

X 6 *George Gordon, Sheriff of Frederick County.*

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A TRACT of Land, containing 375 Acres, adjoining to Mr. *John Stevens's* Plantation, on the North Side of *Savannah River*, and about nine Miles from *Annapolis*. Any Person inclining to purchase, may have a reasonable Time allowed for Payment.

Also to be Sold, A likely Negro Boy, about 12 Years of Age.

X 6 *William Reynolds*

BROKE adrift from the Sloop *Rose*, belonging to Col. *Edward Lloyd*, riding at Anchor between *Poplar Island* and *Kent Point*, the Wind at South-East, a Twelve Hoghead Flat, with two Oars and a Grapple; her Painter was a 2 and three Quarter Inch Rope, which was broke; she had a Moulding round her upper Streak, and had been painted of a whitish Colour; her Keillon was broke about the middle; she had several Slips of Lead nail'd over the Seams in her Bottom, and had but two Beams in her. Whoever will take Care of said Flat, and give Intelligence thereof to Col. *Edward Lloyd* shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

7 *Thomas Ormsby.*

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his Store in London-Town,

VARIETY of European and India GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

9 *Thomas Meighan.*

N. B. The said *Thomas Meighan* intending to leave this Province next Spring; all Persons indebted to him, are desired speedily to make Payment: And those who have any Demands, shall be paid on bringing in their Accounts.

THE Subscriber having a good Brazier, all Persons who have any thing to do in that Way of Business, may have it done at the said Subscriber's Smith's Shop in *Annapolis*.

Patrick Creagh.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Clagget's Forest*, and other Lands adjoining thereto, lying near the Head of *Bass River* in *Baltimore County*, containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land lying in the said County, near the Branches of *Deer Creek*, called *Bond's Gracuity*, containing Four Hundred Acres.

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

Philip Thomas.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS,

BARBADOES Rum, Muscovado Sugar, *Vidonia Wine*, *Lisbon Lemons*, *Cassile Soap* in Boxes, Chocolate, *English Soal* Leather, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Anchors and Ship Chandlery, with Variety of European and India Goods, by Wholesale and Retail, for Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, at the lowest Prices.

Stephen West.

BROKE loose from a Schooner at the Mouth of *South River*, A Boat about 10 Feet Keel, very narrow, deep, and strong built: She drove ashore about 2 Miles above the lower End of *Kent Island*. Whoever brings the said Boat to *Annapolis*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the *NANCY*, Capt. *HENDERSON*, from LONDON,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store opposite the Church, in ANNAPOLIS,

GREAT Variety of European and East-India GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

Daniel Wolfenbolme.

LIKEWISE,

West-India Rum, Arrack, *London Porter*, White Wine Vinegar, Citron Water, *Cassile Soap*, *Muscovado Sugar*, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Containing 24 Pages in Folio, very necessary to be known by all Dealers in TOBACCO)

THE Act of Parliament passed the last Session at *Westminster*, Entituled, An Act for the more effectual securing the Duties upon Tobacco. To be Sold by the Printer hereof, Price 2/6d.

MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 23, 1752.

T U R I N, August 21.

AL the Differences which remained to be regulated between this Court and that of Vienna, in respect to the Milanese, and to the respective Pretensions which continued undetermined since the late War, have just been adjusted by Means of a Convention agreed upon between the Commissioners of the two Courts.

Amsterdam, August 31. The extraordinary Assembly of the States of Holland has such a Number of Affairs to regulate, as makes it believ'd that it will continue sitting a long Time, perhaps, till the Meeting of the ordinary Assembly in September. The Affair of the Wine Merchants becomes every Day more embarrassing than other; not one of those who entered into a Confederacy at Rotterdam, has violated it, excepting that one who had his House and Vaults plunder'd, and the latter almost demolished, by the Populace, before the Burghers could, or would, come to his Assistance, which intimidates the others. At this City the most eminent Merchants in that Way persist obstinately in refusing to swear, but many of the second Class go privately to the Burgomasters Houses, and take the Oath. A false Point of Honour prevents the Government of the Republic from confessing, as it did in 1666, to have taken a wrong Step; the Consequences therefore of an unreasonable Steadiness, which many disapprove, is greatly apprehended, seeing it possibly may draw the Republic into a Misunderstanding with France, and the States of the Rhine.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4. The Admiralty has receiv'd Orders to equip with Diligence two Men of War; one of fifty, the other of forty Guns; which, it is believ'd, are design'd to go to the Coast of Tranquebar, in the East-Indies, in order to protect our Colonies from being disturb'd by the Troubles which prevail upon the Coast of Comandul.

Dresden, Sept. 5. The Difference between the Magistracy of Dantzick and the Burghers not being yet determin'd, the King proposes to send thither, in October next, the Grand Chancellor and Vice Chancellor of the Crown, with necessary Powers to examine Things to the Bottom, to punish those who have disobey'd his Orders, and to cause the Ordinance which he issued concerning this Matter at Warsaw, in the Month of July last, to be put in Execution.

L O N D O N.

October 3. The Lloyd Frigate, Alleyne, from Maryland, is arrived at Torbay, having lost her Mast.

October 4. Last Wednesday Evening, about Six o'Clock, died Admiral Matthews.

October 14. There is lately arrived in Town from the East Indies, but last from Lisbon, a Man of the most surprising unaccountable Genius, that has appeared in the World for these many Ages past: He says he is an Italian, and a Native of Civita Vecchia, named Signior Andero Grimalde Volante, aged about Fifty, of a middle Stature, in Holy Orders of the College of Jesus, and went abroad twenty Years since, to travel in the Eastern Nations, by Order of the Father Provincial of the *Preparanda* side. This wonderful Man, after fourteen Years great Labour and Expence, has completed one of the most astonishing and completest Pieces of Mechanism, the World ever yet beheld. It is a Case of a most curious Texture and Workmanship, which, by the Help of Clockwork, is made to mount in the Air, and to proceed with that Rapidity of Force and Swiftness, as to be able to travel at the Rate of seven Leagues an Hour. It is in Shape of a great Bird, the Extent of whose Wings, from Tip to Tip, is twenty two Feet; the Body is compos'd of Pieces of Cork, curiously held together by Joints of Wire, covered with Vellum and Feathers; the Wings of Catgut and Whalebone Springs, and covered with the same, and fold up in three Joints each. In the Body of the Machine are contained thirty Wheels of peculiar

Make, with two Rollers, or Barrels of Brass, and small Chains, which alternately wind off from each other a counterpoize Weight, and by the Help of six Brass Tubes, that slide in Grooves, with Partitions in them, and loaded with a certain Quantity of Quicksilver, the Machine is by Help of the Artill, kept in due Equilibrium and Ballance; and by the Friction of a Steel Wheel, properly tempered, and a large surprizing Magnet, the whole is kept in regular progressive Motion, unless the Temperature of Winds and Weather prevents, for he can no more fly in a Calm than he can in a Storm. This wonderful Machine is guided and directed by a Tail seven Feet long, which is fastened by Leather Straps to his Knees and Anles; and by the expanding his Legs, either to the Right or Left, he moves the Whole which Way he chooses: The Head is also beautifully formed, and represents that of an Eagle's. The upper and lower Bill is made of a curious Arabian Goat's Horn, transparent, and the Eyes of Glass, as natural as the Life, and turns upon an Axis inward, by the Help of two Wires fastened to the lower Beak, which keeps all three in perpetual Motion, as long as the Machine flies, (which is but three Hours), and then the Wings gradually close, and he of Course lights gently on his Feet, when he winds up the Clockwork, and sets himself again on the Wing. But should any of his Springs or Wheels give Way he must inevitably fall to the Earth, like a Mill stone out of the Clouds, for which Reason he never soars above the Height of a common Tree; nor has but once adventured to cross the Sea, which was from Calais to Dover, and the same Morning arrived in London, to which Metropolis he was out of Curiosity drawn, by the Fame of some of our learned and curious Workmen in Mechanics, who at this Day seem to vie, and even to out-do, any of the known World, for Invention, Beauty, and Elegance; and he has already made his Application to two of the most Eminent in that Science, (who have seen him perform) and have promised to accomplish him by Christmas an entire new Set of Wheels, finished in a more accurate Manner, and not so liable to Accidents, and to be contained in half the Space; with this additional Difference, that it shall move much swifter and continue for the Space of six Hours, at the Rate of thirty Miles per Hour, without winding up. The delightful Choice of Feathers that adorn this Bird, as I may call it, surpasses Belief or Imagination, and much more the Skill of the most eminent Painter to imitate the beautiful Diversity of Colours and Shades there represented in the most lively Manner; and the Colour consists of Azure, Gold, Scarlets, Greens, Browns, Blue, and White, ranged in such beautiful Form and Order, that the like was never seen. He has made one Tour from Hyde-Park to Windsor-Lodge, and back again, in less than two Hours, and proposes on his Majesty's Birth Day, to set off from the Top of the Monument, at Nine o'Clock, if the Winds and Weather permit, and to make a Tour of the whole City and Suburbs, and settle in Hyde-Park, about Eleven. He at present is lodged privately at the House of an eminent Jew in Duke's Place. When his Machine is newly completed, he proposes to teach any Gentleman the Art and Use of it in a Month's Time, for Fifty Guineas, provided they do not live above the Distance of a Hundred and Fifty Miles from London. *This (if true) would be a fine Instrument for the Post Offices and News Mongers, provided Nobody else was allowed the Use of it.*

Copenhagen, Sept. 18. A Swede is arrived here, who pretends to have discovered the Secret of walking upon the Water, which it is said, he is to make an Essay of before the King. *Here's one Article of the Invention of walking on the Water, and another of flying in the Air, What Heights shall we arrive to soon!*

CHARLES-TOWN, in South Carolina, October 12. The Robert and Mary, Thomas Tucker Master, of and for this Port, from Philadelphia, sail'd from

thence the 16th ult. and was drove ashore and beat to Pieces on the 17th, on the Coast of North Carolina, 40 Miles to the Southward of Virginia; the Vessel and Cargo entirely lost; but the Captain and Crew happily saved themselves in their Boat, and arrived here on Wednesday.

Jamaica, Long Island, December 20, 1751.

On Monday last a Cow was killed in this Place, out of which were taken four Calves, one Male and three Females, of equal Bigness, all properly included in one common Covering, each being as large as single Calves generally are two Months before Parturition; and would probably have added four to the Number of the Owner's Live-Stock, had he not unfortunately pitched on their Dam for his Winter's Beef.

New York, Dec. 23. We hear that the above four Calves were immediately purchased at forty Shillings Price, and brought to this City by one — Luke, a Welchman, for the Inspection of the Curious. And if any Gentlemen or Ladies do not imagine the Sight of the Calves sufficient for the Sum paid by each Spectator, Mr. Luke may serve to make up the Deficiency, who is allowed, by all competent Judges to be a great Curiosity himself.

B O S T O N, December 2.

Yesterday Morning, a Fire broke out in a Carver's Shop on Colonel Wendell's Wharf; but being seasonably discovered, was extinguished without doing any considerable Damage.

Also this Morning, a Fire broke out on board a Ship at the North End, which received pretty much Damage thereby, before it was put out.

December 16. By a Letter from Bristol, dated the 17th of October last, we have the melancholy News of the Death of his Highness the Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of Holland, &c. and Son in Law to his present Majesty King GEORGE.

N E W - Y O R K, December 16.

By two different Vessels arrived here lately from Europe, we have Advice of the Death of the Prince of Orange, some Time in October last; but as they have brought no public Prints, or other particular Account of it, we cannot affirm it; but believe it to be too true.

By Vessels from the Bay of Honduras, we have repeated Accounts of a great Sickness and Mortality among the People there; which has left some Vessels without Hands enough to bring them off. And in particular, it has been so great among the Women on Shore, that 'tis said there are but two left in all the Bay.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

December 10. Thursday last the notorious John Webster (who was formerly under Sentence of Death at Newcastle, and has been since tried here for robbing the Store of Messieurs Smith and James) was taken up, and sent to the Goal of this City, on Suspicion of having committed several Robberies in this and the neighbouring Provinces, and particularly for robbing the Stores of Messieurs John Read and George Adams, lately, at Christine-Bridge. Susanna M'Connell was also committed at the same Time to the Workhouse, being found in Company with Webster, and thought to be one of his Accomplices.

December 17. Wednesday last died, greatly regretted, Mr. David Martin, Rector of the Academy in this City.

A N N A P O L I S.

On the 15th Instant, John Berry, was executed at *Soldier's Delight*, in Baltimore County, and afterwards hung in Chains, near the Place where he contriv'd the horrid Murder of Mrs. Clark.

Monday last a Gentleman going over *Sewer* River on the Ice, fell in, and it was with the greatest Risk and Difficulty that he was saved from drowning.

The same Day a Negro Wench was found dead about seven Miles from Town, having been made so drunk at a neighbouring Plantation, that she perish'd on her Way home.

We hear from *Kent County*, by a Person who came

came over at the Head of the Bay (for there is yet no passing it hereabouts) that Mr. William Rafin, and Mr. Richard Gresham, were chosen there, the Beginning of this Month, Representatives for that County, in the Room of Mr. Rafin and Mr. Falconer, who were before Return'd, but discharg'd the House, on Account that they were then disqualified by Law to serve; Mr. Rafin having been an Inspector within two Years of the General Election, and Mr. Falconer being an Ordinary-keeper at the Time.

We also hear, that Mr. John Gresham, a Member for that County, lately died there.

On Friday Night last, the Furnace for making Iron, belonging to Mr. Lawson, and Others, in Baltimore County, took Fire, and burnt to the Ground: It is said 1000 l. Sterling will not repair the Damage. This Accident was occasioned by keeping too large a Fire near the Wheel, to prevent the Ice from clogging it up.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, lodging at Mr. John Inch's, Silversmith, in Annapolis,

GOOD Barbadoes RUM, at Five Shillings, for each single Gallon; if six Gallons or upwards to one Person at the same Time, Four Shillings and eight Pence per Gallon; if by the Hoghead, at a very reasonable Rate.
Andrew Henderson.

TAKEN up in the Bay, near the Mouth of Magaby River, on the 26th of December, a small Flat, with a Ring-bolt, Fore and Aft, has a Rollock Hole cut in the Stern, will carry about three Hogheads of Tobacco, and is almost new. The Owner may know where to find the said Flat, on applying to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Thomas Brothers, in Baltimore County, taken up as Strays,

A small Black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, and has some Saddle Spots, branded on the off Shoulder I M, and on the off Buttock with S M, standing a little crooked. And,

A Bay Mare, with a Sprig Tail, some Saddle Spots, the near Ear split, and the under Part cut off, had a Bell on mark'd G M H, and a round Buckle to the Bell Collar: She had with her a well grown grey Horse Colt, about two Years old, branded on the near Buttock T.

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

THE Subscriber having for some Time past declined carrying on the Blacksmith's Business in the City of Annapolis, hereby gives Notice, that he now carries on the said Business as formerly, at the same Place; and makes all new Work at 10 d. per Pound, rough and unfired: He therefore hopes for the Continuance of the Favours of his former Customers, who may rely on being well used, as well as all others who shall be pleased to employ him; but at the same Time desires his Customers not to be displeased, if asked for Payment after their Work is done.

He also as formerly carries on the Business of making Cordage of all Sorts and Sizes, fitting for any Vessels; where all Persons may be readily supplied, in as good and cheap a Manner as in England.

Thomas Williamson.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

THE LAWS made at the last Session of Assembly.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 25th of this Instant January, By CHARLES PORTER,

A TRACT of Land lately belonging to Mr. Peter Porter, deceased, lying near the Chapel at the Head of Severn River, containing 196 Acres, with a Dwelling-House and other Improvements thereon. The Sale to be upon the Premises, at 12 o' Clock at Noon on the said Day.

Port-Tobacco, November 30, 1751.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, about the first of this Month, a small Bay Horse, thirteen Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, a long Switch Tail, the two fore Feet white, branded on the near Buttock AL joined together) and paces fast in a Curb Bridle; he was bred somewhere near Nottingham on Patuxent. Whoever will bring the said Horse to Port-Tobacco, shall have a Reward of Two Pistoles.

3

George Clarke.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 5th Day of March next, at the Plantation of WILLIAM HUNT, Esq; Merchant in London, situate on the main Road, between London-Town and Queen Anne Town,

A PARCEL of choice Country born and other well seasoned

NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, about 32 in the Whole Number; most of the Workers have been brought up to Plantation Business, among whom are sundry Plowmen, a House Carpenter and Cooper; some of the Women have been brought up in the House, and understand sewing, knitting, and spinning. Also, sundry Black Cattle, among whom are two Pair of choice Oxen well broke, some Draught Horses and Mares; several Kind of Plantation Utensils, and a Quantity of Indian Corn.

The Sale to begin at 12 of the Clock on that Day, and continue 'til the Whole be Sold, by

X5

Fachel Denton, Attorney in Fact for Mr. Hunt.

N. B. Time will be given for Payment of the Purchase Money, upon giving Security, if required.

STOLEN or strayed from the Plantation of Benedict Calvert, Esq; at Mount-Pleasant, a Grey Horse, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded with a W on the near Buttock, his Mane trimm'd, and his Foretop clipp'd. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the aforesaid Plantation, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

7

BROKE adrift from the Sloop *Rose*, belonging to Col. Edward Lloyd, riding at Anchor between Poplar Island and Kent Point, the Wind at South-East, a Twelve Hoghead Flat, with two Oars and a Grapple; her Palm ter was a 2 and three Quarter Inch Rope, which was broke; she had a Moulding round her upper Streak, and had been painted of a whitish Colour; her Keelson was broke about the middle; she had several Slips of Lead nail'd over the Seams in her Bottom, and had but two Beams in her. Whoever will take Care of said Flat, and give Intelligence thereof to Col. Edward Lloyd shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

8

Thomas Ormsby.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his Store in London-Town,

VARIETY of European and India GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

Thomas Meighan.

N. B. The said Thomas Meighan intending to leave this Province next Spring; all Persons indebted to him, are desired speedily to make Payment; And those who have any Demands, shall be paid on bringing in their Accounts.

THE Subscriber having a good Brazier, all Persons who have any thing to do in that Way of Business, may have it done at the said Subscriber's Smith's Shop in Annapolis.

Patrick Creagh.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called Clagget's Forest, and other Lands adjoining thereto, lying near the Head of Bush River in Baltimore County, containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land lying in the said County, near the Branches of Deer Creek, called Bond's Grants, containing Four Hundred Acres.

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

Philip Thomas.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS,

BARBADOES RUM, Muscovado Sugar, Vidonia Wine, Lisbon Lemons, Castile Soap in Boxes, Chocolate, English Seal Leather, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Anchors and Ship Chandlery, with Variety of European and India Goods, by Wholesale and Retail, for Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, at the lowest Prices.

Stephen West.

BROKE loose from a Schooner at the Mouth of South River, A Boat about 10 Feet Keel, very narrow, deep, and strong built: She drove ashore about 2 Miles above the lower End of Kent-Island. Whoever brings the said Boat to Annapolis, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the NANCY, Capt. HENDERSON, from LONDON,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store opposite the Church, in ANNAPOLIS,

GREAT Variety of European and East-India GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

Daniel Wolfenbolme.

LIKEWISE,

West India Rum, Arrack, London Porter, White Wine Vinegar, Citron Water, Castile Soap, Muscovado Sugar, &c.

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THE MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

Numb. 353.

THURSDAY, January 30, 1752.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for August, 1751.

MR. URBAN,
NOW send you, according to your Desire, a further Account of *Jedediah Buxton*, whom I found to be a very illiterate Man. I examined him with Regard to his Manner of Life, and I was told he laboured hard for his Livelihood, having a Wife and Daughter at *Elmton*, six Miles East of *Chesterfield* in *Derbyshire*. I perceive he has a good Notion of the Square, Oblong, Triangle, and Circle. The first Question I proposed was as follows: Admit a Field 423 Yards long and 383 wide, What was the area? After I had read the Figures to him distinctly, he gave me the true Product, viz. 162009 Yards, in two Minutes, for I observed by my Watch how long every Operation took him. I then asked him how many Acres the aforesaid Field measured? In 11 Minutes he told me 33 Acres, 1 Rood, 35 Perches, 20 Yards, and a Quarter just. I then proposed to him, how many Barley Corns would reach 8 Miles? In a Minute and half he answered 1520640 Barley Corns. He is the slowest in finding the area of a Circle, but yet he finds it very near the Truth, though he don't use the Mathematical Rules. Allowing the Distance between *Tork* and *London* to be 204 Miles, I asked him how many Times a Coach-wheel turned round in that Distance, allowing the Wheel's Circumference to be six Yards? In 13 Minutes he answered 59840 Times. The next Proposition was, a Tub or Bin 346 Inches long, 256 Inches wide, 94 Inches deep, how many Gallons Liquid Measure and what Corn will it hold? Answer, 3,454,464 solid Inches, or, 1,768,685,568 Half Quarters of solid Inches, making 12,249,872 Gallons Liquid Measure, or 12249 Gallons, 3 Quarts, 34 Inches and a half; or it will hold 191 Quarters, 3 Bushels, 3 Quarters, a half Quarter, 34 Inches and a half remainder.

Again, suppose a Canal was to be dug 426 Feet long, 263 wide, and 2 Feet and a half deep, how many Cubical Yards of Earth to be removed? After pausing a Quarter of an Hour he answered, 10373 Yards 24 Feet. He will talk with you freely whilst he is doing his Questions, it being no Molestation or Hindrance to him, but enough to confound a Penman. His Memory is so great, that he can leave off and reassume the Operation again, at a Week, Month, or at several Months End; he calls his Figures all by their proper Names, and is very ready at naming them either backwards or forwards. From May 17, 10 H. A. M. 1725, he told me he was drunk (to make use of his Expression) with reckoning by his Memory till June 16 following, and then slept soundly seven Hours, but will never attempt so much reckoning again, for fear of falling into the same Dilemma. I suppose what he means by his being drunk, was his being so much stupified with Thought, as rendered him incapable of Business; when it may well be said, *Neque per, neque mens satis suum officium facit.*

But, to proceed further with this uncommon Man, I was led by Curiosity to know what Question it was that caused his Drunkenness; to which he replied, in answering the following Question. In 202,680,000,360 Miles, and each Mile reckoned to be Cubical, how many Barley Corns, Vetches, Peas, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Beans, Lin-tels, and how many Hairs, each an Inch long, would fill that Space, reckoning 48 Hairs in breadth to an Inch on the flat, as he found them to be so. I shall here subjoin his Table of Measures, which he founded on Experiment.

200 Barley Corns
300 Wheat Corns
512 Rye Corns
180 Oats
40 Peas
25 Beans
80 Vetches
100 Lin-tels
2504 Hairs 1 Inch long

From which he calculated the following Result:

14 Thousand, 93 Millions, 420 Thousand, 936 Quarters, 1 Bushel, 1 Peck, 1 Quarter, 3 Pints, and 5 and a Quarter solid Inches of one Sort of Grain, are contain'd in one solid Mile; or 5 Thousand, 451 Millions, 776 Thousand Yards in a Cubical Mile, being 254 Millions of Millions, 358 Thousand, 61 Millions, and 56 Thousand Inches in a Cubical Mile; and if every Hair be an Inch long, and 2304 Hairs a Cubical Inch, then 586 Thousand, 40 Millions of Millions, 972 Thousand, 673 Millions, and 24 Thousand, will fill the Space of a Cubical Mile: But if a Hair be no longer than it is broad, he then found that there would be 28 Tribes, 129 Thousand, 966 Millions of Millions, 688 Thousand, 305 Millions, and 152 Thousand Hairs, to fill the Space of a Cubical Mile.

As we are come to that Notation where he introduces the Word Tribe, it will be proper to set down that Prolix Number, arising from 140 Nails doubled at a Farthing a Nail, which he reads thus:

725 Tribes of Tribes,
958 Thous. of Mill. of Mill. of Tribes,
238 Millions of Millions of Tribes,
096 Thousand Millions of Tribes,
074 Millions of Tribes,
907 Thousand Tribes,
868 Tribes,
531 Thousand Millions of Millions,
656 Millions of Millions,
993 Thousand Millions,
638 Millions,
851 Thousands,
106 Pounds, 2 Shillings, and 8 Pence.

For the Truth of which I leave those Gentlemen that have Leisure and Curiosity to try it.

I shall only mention one Thing more with Regard to this Man's Memory, and it shall be in squaring the above Number. Now you see he is to multiply 39 Figures by 39 Figures, and all by the Strength of his Memory, without having Recourse to human Assistance, or Pen, Ink, and Paper. What a prodigious Task must this be to be operated by the Head only, which he certainly performed, and after two Months and a half, he brings the following Answer, omitting the odd 24, 8d. which he reads thus:

527 Tribes of Tribes of Cramps
915 Thous. Mill. of Mill. Trib. of Cramps
363 Millions of Millions Tribes of Cramps
459 Thousand Millions Tribes of Cramps
557 Millions of Tribes of Cramps
385 Thousand Tribes of Cramps
673 Tribes of Cramps
733 Thousand Millions of Millions of Cramps
542 Millions of Millions of Cramps
638 Thousand Millions of Cramps
591 Millions of Cramps
721 Thousand Cramps
213 Cramps
298 Tribes of Tribes
966 Thousand Million of Millions of Tribes
079 Millions of Millions of Tribes
207 Thousand Millions of Tribes
524 Millions of Tribes
904 Thousand Tribes
381 Tribes
389 Thousand Millions of Millions.
492 Millions of Millions.
251 Thousand of Millions
637 Millions
423 Thousand
240 Pounds.

I was vastly surprized at the Quickness as well as the Extensiveness of this poor Man's Memory, and I do assure you, Sir, that he does all that I have above recited by the Head without Pen, Ink, or Paper; for I am now thoroughly convinced that he is no Impostor, or makes use of any Arts or Insinuations to deceive, as I first imagined when I heard of him: Oh the Depth of human Penetration!

I don't find, in History, any Man's Memory to be compared with this *Jedediah Buxton's*. *Seneca*, indeed, gives us an Account of his own Memory, as a Miracle in those Times, which I chuse to send you in his own Words: *Hanc [memoriam] aliquando in me floruisse, ut non tantum ad usum sufficeret, sed in miraculum usque procederet, non nego. Nam et 2000 nominum recitata, quo ordine erant dicta, reddebam: Et ab his qui ad audiendum preceptorum nostrum conveniunt, singulos versus a singulis datos, cum plures quam 200 efficerentur, ab ultimo incipiens usque ad primum recitabam.* This is the only Instance I can find as a Competitor to this our Author. I appeal to any Person however well conversant in Figures, whether to multiply by 20 or 30 Figures by the Head, or divide by the same, which is equal to him, be not an arduous Task, and whether this poor Man be not

Rara avis in terris, nigroque similima cygno.
Yours, &c.
T. HOLLIDAY.

N A P L E S, September 7.

THE Algerine Corsairs having lately appeared again in great Numbers upon the Coast of this Kingdom, and taken one of our Merchantmen and a Genoese Pink. Orders are given for all the armed Vessels in this Port to put to Sea immediately on a Cruise against them.

Rome, Sept. 7. The Pope has been in a very bad State of Health these several Days past, and now his Legs are swelled to such a Degree, that he is forced to keep his Bed. We are much alarmed at it, for such is our Affection for this Pontiff, that we dare say every Body prays for his Recovery, except a few who may be ambitious to succeed him.

Madrid, Sept. 7. The Court has Advice, by Express, that a Barbary Galliot was taken the 17th of last Month off *Ikza* by a Xebec belonging to that Port, after a very obstinate Engagement, in which several Moors were kill'd, and the rest made Slaves.

Hamburg, Sept. 18. The last Letters from Stockholm advise, that M. Wickman, who was brought over from Finland some Months ago, and committed to Prison for holding treasonable Correspondences, was publicly beheaded the 11th Instant; and the Day before his Execution six Persons convicted of designing to set Fire to the City of Stockholm, were sent to the Gallies at *Marstrand*.

Copenhagen, Sept. 25. We have received the bad News of the Damage which the late Tempests have occasioned on the Coasts of the Duchy of Holstein and the County of Delmenhorst. The Dykes have been broken in several Places, the whole Country was overflowed, and many People perished, together with a great Number of Cattle. We also hear that several Ships were wreck'd on the Coast.

Paris, Sept. 24. His Majesty, as a Mark of his Complacency in the Joy which his People have expressed at the late happy Event, has remitted four Millions upon the Land Tax.

Pursuant to the King's gracious Intentions signified to all the Corporations of the Kingdom, for a more beneficial Expenditure of the Money design'd for Rejoicings on the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy, the Magistracy of Paris have resolved to portion 600 Girls with 600 Livres each, with a Wedding Suit to the Bridegroom, and the necessary Charges of the Marriage defray'd. The Girls intitled to this Privilege are to be the Daughters of poor

poor Labourers, Artificers or Manufacturers; accordingly last Sunday public Notice was given in all the Parish Churches of this City, that such Maidens who were inclined to marry, should within three Weeks give in their Names to the Priest of their Parish; afterwards Lists are to be made out; and Sums lodged in the Hands of each Priest according to the Number of Candidates in his Parish. The Marriages of each Parish are, as far as possible, to be solemnized on the same Day, before the Provost of the Merchants and Sheriffs, or their Representatives.

Silver Medals also are preparing with the King's Bust on one Side, and on the other a Representation of the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy; which are to be given to these Pairs as Espousal Pieces.

The Life Guards, in the Flush of their Joy, asked and obtained his Majesty's Leave to give a Ball in their Guard Chamber in Versailles; it was honour'd with the Presence of the Royal Family, and conducted with great Politeness.

This Royal Birth filled the Town of Versailles with a Kind of Enthusiasm; for a whole Week nothing was to be heard thereabouts but Drums, Trumpets, Violins, and Hautboys, mixed with the Shouts of the several trading and working Companies, incessantly paying their Compliments to the King and the Royal Family.

Paris, Oct. 8. During the few Days the King was at Crecy, from whence he returns this Day to Versailles, there were seventeen Girls married, to whom the Marchioness de Pompadour gave Portions.

And we are credibly informed, our General Farmers are to sing a Te Deum, and to advance a considerable Sum of Money towards the Portion of several young Maidens upon their Day of Marriage on Account of the happy Birth of the Duke of Burgundy.

It is computed, that above 20,000 poor Maidens will get Husbands by these generous Donations.

Hanover, Sept. 25. Great Damage has been done in several Places of this Electorate, by the overflowing of the Weser and the Elbe. The Waters of this last River particularly, have done considerable Damage to the Fortifications of Staden, and to divers Magazines there, where the greatest Part of the Ammunition and Provisions have been entirely spoiled.

Amsterdam, Sept. 28. Many are the Conjectures about the precipitate Departure of the Ambassador from France for Paris. Some say, that the Cause of it was the Resolution which the States of Holland have at length taken to accede to the Treaty of Alliance between the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg, and London, and that he has been sent for to know how, and by what Canal, that Affair, which the French Ministry believe would never pass, has succeeded, so much to the Good Liking of the Court of Great Britain, in order to give fresh Instructions upon this Subject, and this seems to be the most probable Conjecture. This Resolution has been carried to the Generality, where the other Provinces have already shewn their Approbation of it, by giving their affirmative Voice for it, wherefore that Affair is looked upon as concluded; which cannot give Pleasure either to France, Prussia, the Elector of Cologne, or to those Princes of the Empire which are entered, as this last, into the late Views of the King of Prussia.

Hague, Sept. 20. The Party who oppose the present Government, are caballing and using every Artifice to render unsuccessful every Proposition made on the Part of the Prince Stadtholder, and to pull that for the Reduction of the Troops of the Province of Holland, out of every Company of which they would have eight Men broke. If this Project takes Effect, the States of the other Provinces will undoubtedly expect to be eased in the same Manner; and in such Case the Troops of the Republic will, indeed, be reduced, and consequently, the Authority of the Stadtholder diminished: For if the Republic should be obliged, by the Measures it shall take with the Court of Vienna, to have in the Barrier Towns the Number of Troops stipulated by Treaty, together with the necessary Garrisons in the Frontier Places, especially those on the Side of the Dominions of the King of Prussia, who is not looked upon as our best Friend, it would leave but very few remaining in the Country, particularly this Province, where the People of certain Cities are kept in Awe and Obedience, by nothing so much as the Fear of receiving Garrisons into some, and augmenting them in others. In this Manner the Party of the Oligarchy attains gradually to its End of bringing to nothing the Authority of the Stadtholder, and lessening as much as possible, the Credit of the State, which would not have held under King William III. the distinguish'd Rank it did, had it not been for its Forces by Land and Sea. As to the latter, there

is no Occasion to take Pains to reduce them, seeing they scarcely subsist at all. It would really almost cost the Republic as much to obtain a Resolution of building 25 Men of War, as the Construction of them itself. It is now more than 3 Years that the Deputies of the Admiralty have met upon this Occasion, without having yet resolved upon any Thing, the contrary Party always overturning Tomorrow, what is concluded on this Day; and these Assemblies cost the State considerable Sums.

A Letter from the Hague, October 3.

Deputies from all the Admiralty Colleges in this Province are expected here, in order to confer with the States General about the Reduction of Duties on Imports and Exports, proposed in the Plan, presented by the Stadtholder for reviving the Commerce of this Republic. As soon as his Serene Highness returns to this Place, they will likewise consult about the Execution of such Measures as may answer this End, and labour therein with all the Zeal and Ardour requisite, without suffering themselves to be diverted therefrom by trifling Considerations, arising from Prejudices, Fondness for old Customs, or imaginary Fears of our Neighbours taking Umbrage at our Proceedings. Such Nations as have got Part of the Republic's Commerce from her, thought themselves warranted by the Law of Nature to improve the Opportunities that offered for so doing: And the same Law now authorizes the Republic to strive to bring back this Trade into its old Channels, by using all the Means consistent with Treaties and Friendship with other Powers. This the Plan in Question takes Notice of, insisting at the same Time on a Reduction of Duties on Exports and Imports, as the best Means to restore such Branches of Trade as are declining, or have been turned into other Channels. A Comparison between the last and present Century makes this very obvious, if we consider on what Footing the Republic's Trade was formerly with Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France, who received through the Hands of the Dutch, the Products and Manufactures of the North and Baltic; whereas those Nations now go to fetch them with their own Vessels, or have them brought to them by the Hanse Towns. As to the properest Methods to be put in Practice, relative to these Considerations, it appears that the establishing of a Free Port is judged the most practicable Expedient; that is to say, a limited Free Port, which excludes only prohibited Goods, and such Commodities whose Exportation might be prejudicial to the State. The Plan in Question points out the different Kinds whose Importation is prohibited, as also the Nature and Qualities of them that are not allowed to be exported; the Prohibition of the former being grounded on their interfering with the Manufactures of the Country, and the Interdiction of the latter being regulated and proportioned according to the Demand there is for them at Home, &c.

Paris, Sept. 20. As to the Conferences held here, for settling the Limits in America, between this Nation and England, no great Progress seems to have been made in the Affair: Mr. Mildmay, one of the British Commissioners is lately gone over to London, to attend his own private Affairs for some Time, as some say; however it be, 'tis expected he will return with new Instructions, the old ones not being found sufficient to answer all the Objections and Cavils of our Statesmen. And what Instructions will, except be carried over a Blank Sheet of Paper, for their Statesmen to set down their own Terms?

Cadix, August 30. The Merchants of this City complain very much of the Decay of their Commerce to the West-Indies, which they say, arises from most of the Register Ships which are sent into that Part of the World, being freighted by some of the most considerable French Merchants, who are very rich, and in a Condition of running all Risques, and who only employ Commissioners of their own Nation, and, perhaps, some few others, on whom they may safely depend. They further allege, that as the greatest Part of the Merchandize which are put on board these Ships, only pass through their Hands, the other Commissioners have almost nothing to do: These last are therefore very desirous that the Court would again begin to send, as in Times past, the Galleons, and the Flotilla into these Countries. Every Body, and particularly the Spaniards themselves, they say, would then have a Share in the Profits of this Trade; and the Monopoly which is at present carried on, would cease. Strong Representations have been made upon this Subject to the Court of Madrid, but no Answer has yet been made to them; and there is but little Likelihood that any Alterations will soon be made in this Respect, because it is evident, that the Court finds its Account better, by sending from Time to Time Register Ships, which return sooner,

and consequently ease Morey to come more frequently into the Coasts of the King, than by the Galleons and Flotilla. One may easily judge of the great Advantages which the French draw from this Trade, and the Quantity of Silver which it causes to go into that Kingdom, since it is ascertained, that this Nation is more than Half interested therein.

Marseilles, Sept. 16. By a Ship lately arrived here from Saffia, we have Advice, that as soon as the foreign Merchants establish'd there were informed of the Cession which was made of that Place to the King of Denmark, they presented a Memorial to the Emperor of Morocco, requesting that Prince to oblige the Danes to take off all the Goods that lay upon their Hands (but nothing of this being mentioned in the Act of Cession, it cannot well be expected that the Subjects of his Danish Majesty should encumber themselves with Goods which do not suit their Convenience, and may possibly be inconsistent with the Trade which is intended to be established there) that this Difficulty, joined to the Inconvenience of removing their Effects, which cannot be done without great Loss, had engaged most of those foreign Merchants to endeavour to get themselves naturaliz'd as Danes, in order to partake of the Advantages of the Cession; and that the rest of them propose to establish themselves at Sallee.

Hague, Sept. 29. The Prince Stadtholder, before he set out for Aix la Chapelle, delivered to the States General, and the States of Holland and West Friesland, some Proposals for improving the Trade of the United Provinces, in the Preamble of which, among other Things, it is said,

"That his Serene Highness, ever since his Advancement to the Stadtholdership, having had nothing more at Heart than to restore the Republic to the flourishing Situation it was formerly in, thought nothing could contribute so much towards it as the Improvement of Trade, as being one of the fundamental Supports of the State; and that, in Conformity thereto, he had spared no Pains to inform himself, from the most experienced Merchants and Traders, of the present Situation of our Trade, and of the most suitable Methods to restore it."

"That his Serene Highness had the Satisfaction to lay before their High Mightinesses a Plan which was delivered to him, relating to the Trade of those Provinces, containing Reflections equally well adapted to the present State of Trade, and to the Means of retrieving it: That, among other Things, he finds in this Plan a Proposal for establishing a Free Port, and considerably lessening all Duties, which he looks upon as the only Means to make Trade revive, and enable the Merchants to draw it more and more into this Country."

"That his Serene Highness having found this Plan so advantageous to the Trade of the Republic, so necessary for the Support of the State, and so well calculated for the present Situation of Affairs, could not avoid recommending it to their High Mightinesses, begging them to consider of it as soon as possible, and wish all the Attention due to a Matter of such Importance, and to the Necessity of preventing a farther Decay of Trade, &c."

The States, General after deliberating upon these Proposals, resolved to return Thanks to the Prince Stadtholder for his Attention to the Good of the State, and of the trading Subjects of these Provinces, as well as for his indefatigable Zeal and Application in searching out the Causes of the Decay of Trade, and the Means of restoring it to a flourishing Situation. Their High Mightinesses have also thought proper to send Copies of the said Proposals, with the Plan annexed, to the respective Colleges of the Admiralty for them to consider of, and draw up such Articles as they shall think conducive to the Amendment of Trade, in order hereafter to take such Measures as may answer the salutary Views of his Serene Highness. The States of Holland and West Friesland, have also come to the same Resolution.

The Plan above-mentioned, after representing the present Situation of Trade, and the Reason of its Decay, proposes, as the Means of restoring it, to have all Sorts of Goods exempted from paying Toll throughout the Territories of the Republic, to establish a general or limited free Port, and to distinguish, by a general Tariff, the several Commodities which shall be liable to pay Duty, those which shall be exempted from it, and those which shall be prohibited.

L O N D O N.

August 24. Thomas Colley, for the Murder of Ruth Osborne (the supposed Witch at Tring in Hertfordshire), was executed at Gobblet Croft, and afterwards hang'd in Chains on the same Gallows, near 30 Miles from the Place of his Confinement; the People about Marston Moor having petitioned against hanging him near their House. The Day before his Execution he received the Sacrament, and signed a solemn Declaration of his Faith relating

ring to Witchcraft. by the Minister of before he was turn'd Hertford Goal by the a Guard of 108 Men belonging to the R. Procession was slow, Night he was lodg'd in the next Morning Chaise with the Place of Execution of the greatest Part great, that they w'd Death (perhaps it been present at many Thousands to grumbling and mutiny to hang a Man for man, who had do Witchcraft. As he the Prisoner's Wife to speak to him, a nest of one of the Corps in some Coal be fired from a Wis happened. He beh

The DECLARATION of a Good People!

I beseech you all Men's Suffering absurd and wicked are any such Beings

It was that foolish ten'd and inflamed by prompted me to be in brain'd as myself) in der of Ruth Osborne, I am now so deserv

I am fully convinc'd with the Sincerity of do not believe there Witch; and pray Ge every Perfection, m that you have a Ri much less endanger t

I beg of you all to to wash clean my pol Christ, my Saviour. So exhorteth

Sept. 18. The S. ley, when the fol Sentence of Death;

John Jebb, Corner, for stealing a Robert Steel, for Anne Berry, for William Newmar, for James Daniel, for a Pair of Shoes, an David Brown, for in Houndditch; Edward Bland, for a Guinea, near A Samuel Eager, James Holt, an ou John Carboid, n gling;

Benjamin Smith, John Ireland, for ling Common, of a Bridget Shepher in a Dwelling Hou John Robertso,

It is remarkable, was condemned for bery, was brought sty's Pardon, in o Years, he would n Majesty's Clemency it, saying he had r thank his Friends, his Sentence change only be a Burthen Court, tho' he beh have had him to but on his still resu Newgate 'til the ne going out of Court, same Mind if brou

Sept. 20. We the Evangelic Body to the Emperor, co of the Roman Cat beseeching his Im Authority in such pits no Hopes of -voured any more

ring to Witchcraft, which was read at his Request by the Minister of Tring who attended him, just before he was turn'd off. He was escorted from Hertford Goal by the Sheriff and his Officers, and a Guard of 108 Men, 7 Officers, and 2 Trumpets belonging to the Regiment of Horse Blue. The Procession was slow, solemn, and moving. Friday Night he was lodged at St. Alban's Goal, and at 5 the next Morning was put into a one Horse Chaise with the Executioner, and came to the Place of Execution about eleven. The Infatuation of the greatest Part of the Country People was so great, that they would not be Spectators of his Death (perhaps from a Consciousness of having been present at the Murder as well as he); yet many Thousands stood at a Distance to see him go, grumbling and muttering that it was a hard Case to hang a Man for destroying an old wicked Woman, who had done so much Mischief by her Witchcraft. As he passed through Tring, just as the Prisoner's Wife and Daughter were permitted to speak to him, a Pistol went off by the Carelessness of one of the Troopers, which put the whole Corps in some Consternation, taking it at first to be fired from a Window: but no other Accident happened. He behaved very penitently.

The Declaration of Thomas Colley. Good People!

I beseech you all to take Warning by an unhappy Man's Suffering; that you be not deluded into so absurd and wicked a Conceit, as to believe that there are any such Beings upon Earth as Witches.

It was that foolish and vain Imagination, heightened and inflamed by the Strength of Liquor, which prompted me to be instrumental (with others as mad-brained as myself) in the horrid and barbarous Murder of Ruth Osburn, the supposed Witch, for which I am now so deservedly to suffer Death.

I am fully convinced of my former Error, and with the Sincerity of a dying Man declare, that I do not believe there is such a Thing in Being as a Witch; and pray God that none of you, thro' a contrary Persuasion, may hereafter be induced to think, that you have a Right in any Shape to persecute, much less endanger the Life of a Fellow Creature.

I beg of you all to pray to God to forgive me, and to wash clean my polluted Soul in the Blood of Jesus Christ, my Saviour and Redeemer.

So exhorteth you all, the dying

THOMAS COLLEY.

Sept. 18. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following 17 Criminals received Sentence of Death; viz.

John Jebb, Cornelius Newhouse, and John Hunter, for stealing a Sheep;

Robert Steel, for the Murder of his Wife;

Anne Berry, for robbing Martha Elgar of 12 s.

William Newman, and John March, for robbing James Daniel of a Hat, a Silk Handkerchief,

a Pair of Shoes, and 1 s. 6 d. in Money;

David Brown, for robbing Daniel Bright of 3 s. in Houndditch;

Edward Bland, for robbing John Lane, Esq; of a Guinea, near Aldon;

Samuel Eager, and John Jermy, for rescuing James Holt, an outlawed Smuggler;

John Carbold, and Edward Brooks, for Smuggling;

Benjamin Smith, for stealing two Lambs;

John Ireland, for robbing Edward Bice on Ealing Common, of a Silver Watch;

Bridget Shepherd, for stealing upwards of 40 s. in a Dwelling House; and

John Robertson, for a Burglary.

It is remarkable, that when Philip Gibson, who was condemned some Time ago for a Street Robbery, was brought to the Bar to plead his Majesty's Pardon, in order to be transported for 14 Years, he would not plead to it; and when his Majesty's Clemency was read to him, he refused it, saying he had rather die than live, and did not thank his Friends, who had made Interest to have his Sentence changed, for that if he lived he would only be a Burthen to himself and them. The Court, tho' he behaved in such a manner, would have had him to accept of the royal Clemency; but on his still refusing, he was ordered back to Newgate till the next Sessions; and when he was going out of Court, he said he should be of the same Mind if brought there again.

Sept. 20. We have Advice from Ratisbon, that the Evangelic Body hath wrote a very long Letter to the Emperor, complaining of the Incroachments of the Roman Catholics at Ottingen, and earnestly beseeching his Imperial Majesty to interpose his Authority in such a manner, as may leave the Papists no Hopes of seeing their unjust Proceedings pursued any more at Vienna.

Sept. 21. Yesterday the Transports from the New Goal, Southwards, were shipped at Blackwall for America; and the Beginning of next Week, those from Newgate will be put into a close Lighter at Black Fryars, to be also shipped for America. [All for the better Peopling his Majesty's Colonies.]

Sept. 21. They write from Blinjeur of the 14th Instant, that a large Ship took Fire on the Easterly Part of Norway: She fired several Guns of Distress, and a great many Ships bore down towards her, but before they could give her any Assistance, she blew up, and the Crew perish'd. They could not learn what Nation she belong'd to.

Sept. 30. A Battalion of Col. Lee's Regiment, now on Duty in Dublin, will shortly embark for Nova Scotia.

Sept. 26. When the Lords of the Admiralty dismissed the Complainants of the Fortune Sloop of War, against some of the Officers, a noble Lord of that Board made use of the following Words: My Lady, go about your Business; and while I have the Honour to reside at this Board, you, and all other British Seamen, may depend on my Protection. At the same Time a Court Martial was ordered to be held on board the Monarque Man of War, Admiral Hawke President, to enquire into the Cause of the Complaint.

A few Days ago was launched at Brest the Bizarre, a Man of War of 74 Guns; in the building of which, a great Number of English Carpenters were employed.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 30.

"The Parliament seems desirous to act as it did before the Reign of Lewis XIII, not having yet determined to register, purely and simply, the Declaration of the King concerning the Government of the General Hospital, &c. They nevertheless perceive that it must be done, the Orders of the King being too positive to be disobeyed; but they are willing to save Appearances, and to obey his Majesty in such a Manner, as that the Authority of this august Assembly may not seem to be abridged: They therefore appointed Commissioners to deliberate upon the most proper Means to effect this. In order thereto, it was thought expedient to remonstrate a third Time, and to do it in Concert with the Ministers, who counselled his Majesty to hearken to his Parliament: They went to Versailles with it, where they were better received than they expected, the King giving Ear to them, and telling them, that he would deliberate upon their Remonstrance in his Council; the Result of which was, to qualify in some Degree the Edict which had caused all the Dispute, whereof the Archbishop of Paris was the Cause, and he may rest assured that Thémis will one Day make him perceive that she is not insensible of the Injuries that have been done to her Rights.

The Affair of the Clergy appears to be fresh suspended, it is not at all talked of; every Body is nevertheless desirous of seeing whether the Court will be as resolute in regard to them, as it has been in respect to the Parliament: It is questioned whether it will or no. This Body is too powerful; it has too great an Influence over the Minds and Consciences of People. This is well known, and therefore no Dispatch is made in determining the Dispute: But it is believed, that the Court will not be easily prevailed upon to comply. In the mean Time it draws nothing from the Clergy; one may however suppose, that it will, in the End, find Means of getting an Equivalent to its Demands."

October 2. We learn from Holland, that the East India Ships, which sail'd lately from the Texel, carry the Company's Orders, with the Approbation of his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, and the States General, in reference to the new Regency established at Batavia. The Governor lately returned from Surinam has given so clear and full a Justification of his Conduct, that he is set entirely right in the Opinion of the Public; and it is thought his Sentiment will be follow'd in the Measures taken for securing the future Tranquillity of that important Settlement. His Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder is returned from Aix-la-Chapelle in perfect Health.

BOSTON, November 25.

We have Advice from Halifax, that a Brigantine from Ireland, bound to that Port with Provisions, was lately cast away about 9 Leagues from that Harbour, but the Men were saved; and that a Schooner belonging to Marblehead, going to their Assistance, was cast ashore, and all the Men, being 7 in Number, were drowned.

Extract of a Letter from Paramaribo, in Surinam, dated October 3, 1751.

"I cannot, per this Opportunity, omit letting you know of the Misfortune of our worthy Friend Mr. Wolf, who has within two Weeks past, had his Plantation almost totally demolished by the

wild Negroes, who have burnt all his Copper, the Mills, the Dwelling-Houses, 20 Hogheads of Sugar, all the Melasses.—In short, they have left but about 75 Negroes, Children included, out of near a Hundred."

Mr. GREEN,

AS Mr. A. B. by your Gazette, Number 344, asserts, that the Papists have craftily attached to their Interest some Gentlemen, who were Dissenters from the Church of England, under the Notion of their being subject to the Penalties of several Acts of Parliament in Force, within this Province, and assures them, that the Suggestion is false; and that it must proceed from Inadvertency or want of Attention, that any of his Majesty's Subjects within this Province, dissenting from the Church of England, should give Ear or Credit to such Allegations; and is so good as to rectify their supposed Error, by directing them to the Page, in the Body of Laws of this Province, where, by the Toleration Act, they, as Protestant Dissenters, will find themselves secured against the Penal Statutes, wherewith their artful Adversaries would endeavour to fright them: It is desired you'll give this a Place in your next Gazette.

To Mr. A. B.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I am in Charity, bound to believe, that you are no Enemy to the Protestant Dissenters, both from your stiling them Loyal Subjects, and yourself their Well-Wisher, and from your Paternal Care of them, in guarding them against any Imposition, and directing them to the Basis of their Religious Liberty, in order to prevent their being terrified by the Groundless Insinuations of any crafty and artful Adversaries: Yet I must own myself at a Loss, how to reconcile your various Intimations of Friendship or Goodwill towards them, with your representing them from the Press, as if they were as the major Part, so inadvertent and inattentive, as to be utter Strangers to the Security they have by the Act of Toleration, &c. from the Effects of any Penal Laws, that may be in Force in this Province; and so weak and timorous, as to be apt to be frightened with Groundless Insinuations, when Craft, Art, and close Application of Mind to their Interest, is ascribed to their supposed Adversaries.

I should not think it strange to hear, that a few illiterate Persons, or new Settlers in the Province, might be imposed on, by the Insinuations you mention; but that Gentlemen Dissenters, and several of them should be attached to the Ramish Interest, by the forementioned Insinuations, is to me Matter of Surprise: We think we can best assign the Grounds and Reasons of our Conduct; and therefore, I take the present Opportunity to signify to you, that I am a Dissenter from the Church of England, and far from being attached to the Ramish Religion; but that I am so far attached to their Interest, as to be an Enemy to the Execution of the Penal Laws against them, or any other Denomination of Christians, purely on the Account of their Religious Sentiments; and I have Authority to add, that several of my Acquaintance, who fall under the same Denomination with myself, have the same Sentiments, not from any Craft or Art the Papists have used with them, but from Principles of Benevolence and Humanity, and the high Estimation they have for that Golden Rule of our SAVIOUR'S, which it is hoped is universally known to (however little practised among) Christians; and because we are of Opinion, that such Methods are far from serving the Interest of Religion wheresoever, or by whomsoever practised.

I am Yours, &c. P. C.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, lodging at

Mr. John Inch's, Silversmith, in Annapolis.

GOOD Barbadoes RUM, at

Five Shillings, for each single Gallon; or six Gallons or upwards to one Person at the same Time, Four Shillings and eight Pence per Gallon; if by the Hoghead, at a very reasonable Rate.

Andrew Henderson.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Thomas Brothers*, in *Baltimore County*, taken up as Strays,

A small Black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, and has some Saddle Spots, branded on the off Shoulder I M, and on the off Buttock with S M, standing a little crooked. And,

A Bay Mare, with a Sprig Tail, some Saddle Spots, the near Ear split, and the under Part cut off, had a Bell on mark'd G M H, and a round Buckle to the Bell Collar: She had with her a well grown grey Horse Colt, about two Years old, branded on the near Buttock T.

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

ANTHONY SMITH,

At t^e House lately kept by Mr. JOHN CONNER; a bout seven Miles from London-Town, on the Road to West River, Calvert County, &c.

NOW keeps TAVERN; where Gentlemen may depend on good Entertainment, and the most civil Usage, from

their humble Servant,

Anthony Smith.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *Elk Ridge*, a Servant Man, named *Joseph Cranwell*, has a long Visage, and has many Scars on his Cheek Bone. Had on when he went away, a new white Cotton Jacket, a Pair of black Yarn Stockings, and Negro Flats.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, at *Elk Ridge*, shall have **THREE POUNDS** Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

Jonathan Mullinax.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

THE LAWS made at the last Session of Assembly.

TO BE SOLD

At the PRINTING OFFICE in Annapolis the following Books,

BISHOP of *Man* on the Sacrament, Merchant's Magazine, *Thompson's* Seasons, Testaments, *Sherlock* on Death, 8vo, Ditto, 12mo, *Wright* on Regeneration, Lives of Convicts, 3 Vol. Plasters, *Bradley's* Dictionary, 2 Vol. Practice of Piety, History of Theatres, Ecclesiastical Laws, 2 Vol. Manuscript Sermons, Account of *Denmark*, Fabulous Dictionary, Life of *Didymus Archer*, Present for an Apprentice, Complaint Gentleman, Complaint Housewife, *Aesop's* Fables, Christian Heroes, Religion of Nature Whole Duty of Man, Political Essays, Art of preserving Health, *Plutus* the God of Riches, Devil turn'd Hermit, *Tennent's* Epistle to Meade, Business and Retirement, *New-York Plot*, *Pope's* Essay on Man, *Locke's* Essay abridged, *Hugo Grotius*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Anacreon*, *Virgilii* Opera, *M. Tullii Ciceronis* Orationes, *Ovidii* Tristia, *Aesop's* Fabulae, *Terentii* Comediae, *C. Cornelius Tacitus*, Ditto 2 Vol. *Cornelius Nepos*, Ditto, *Latini & Anglice*, *Buchanan's* Historia Scotiae, *Ovidii* Metamorphoseon *Buchanan's* Poemata, *Horatius*, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by **JONAS GREEN**, Post-MASTER, at his Office in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling per Week after for Continuance; And Book-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.

TAKEN up in the Bay, near the Mouth of *Magalloway* River, on the 26th of December, a small Flat, with a Ring-bolt, Fore and Aft, has a Rollock Hole cut in the Stern, will carry about three Hogheads of Tobacco, and is almost new. The Owner may know where to find the said Flat, on applying to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

THE Subscriber having for some Time past declined carrying on the Blacksmith's Business in the City of *Annapolis*, hereby gives Notice, that he now carries on the said Business as formerly, at the same Place; and makes all new Work at 10d. per Pound, rough and unfinished: He therefore hopes for the Continuance of the Favours of his former Customers, who may rely on being well used, as well as all others who shall be pleased to employ him; but at the same Time desires his Customers not to be displeased, if asked for Payment after their Work is done.

He also as formerly carries on the Business of making Cordage of all Sorts and Sizes, fitting for any Vessels; where all Persons may be readily supplied, in as good and cheap a Manner as in England.

3 *Thomas Williamson.*

Port-Tobacco, November 30, 1751.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, about the first of this Month, a small Bay Horse, thirteen Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, a long Switch Tail, the two fore Feet white, branded on the near Buttock AL (joined together) and paces fast in a Curb Bridle; he was bred somewhere near *Nottingham* on *Patuxent*. Whoever will bring the said Horse to *Port-Tobacco*, shall have a Reward of Two Pistoles.

4 *George Clarke.*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 5th Day of March next, at the Plantation of *WILLIAM HUNT, Esq;* Merchant in London, situate on the main Road, between London-Town and Queen Anne Town,

A PARCEL of choice Country-born and other well seasoned

NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, about 32 in the Whole Number; most of the Workers have been brought up to Plantation Business, among whom are sundry Plowmen, a House Carpenter and Cooper; some of the Women have been brought up in the House, and understand sewing, knitting, and spinning. Also, sundry Black Cattle, among whom are two Pair of choice Oxen well broke, some Draught Horses and Mares; several Kind of Plantation Utensils, and a Quantity of Indian Corn.

The Sale to begin at 12 of the Clock on that Day, and continue 'til the Whole be Sold, by

6 *Yachel Denton, Attorney* in Fact for Mr. Hunt.

N. B. Time will be given for Payment of the Purchase Money, upon giving Security, if required.

STOLEN or strayed from the Plantation of *Benedict Calvert, Esq;* at Mount-Plantan, a Grey Horse, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded with a W on the near Buttock, his Mane trimm'd, and his Foretop clipp'd. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the aforesaid Plantation, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

BROKE adrift from the Sloop *Rose*, belonging to Col. *Edward Lloyd*, riding at Anchor between *Poplar Island* and *Kent Point*, the Wind at South East, a Twelve Hoghead Flat, with two Oars and a Grapple; her Painter was a 2 and three Quarter Inch Rope, which was broke; she had a Moulding round her upper Sireak, and had been painted of a whitish Colour; her Keelson was broke about the middle; she had several Slips of Lead nail'd over the Seams in her Bottom, and had but two Beams in her. Whoever will take Care of said Flat, and give Intelligence thereof to Col. *Edward Lloyd* shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

Thomas Ormsby.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his Store in London-Town,

VARIETY of European and India GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

Thomas Meighan.

N. B. The said *Thomas Meighan* intending to leave this Province next Spring; all Persons indebted to him, are desired speedily to make Payment: And those who have any Demands, shall be paid on bringing in their Accounts.

THE Subscriber having a good Brazier, all Persons who have any thing to do in that Way of Business, may have it done at the said Subscriber's Smith's Shop in *Annapolis*.

Patrick Creagh.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Clagget's Forest*, and other Lands adjoining thereto, lying near the Head of *Buff River* in *Baltimore County*, containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land lying in the said County, near the Branches of *Deer Creek*, called *Bend's Grant*, containing Four Hundred Acres.

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

Philip Thomas.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS,

BARBADOES Rum, Mascovado Sugar, *Vidonia* Wine, *Lisbon* Lemons, Castile Soap in Boxes, Chocolate, *English* Seal Leather, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Anchors and Ship Chandlery, with Variety of European and India Goods, by Wholesale and Retail, for Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, at the lowest Prices.

Stephen West.

BROKE loose from a Schooner at the Mouth of *South River*, A Boat about 10 Feet Keel, very narrow, deep, and strong built: She drove ashore about 2 Miles above the lower End of *Kent Island*. Whoever brings the said Boat to *Annapolis*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

M A

P A R M

T HE Inf upon several Quantities at a

lished an Ordinance king above a certain. Commissioners appoint Pain of having their a considerable Fine for Milan, Sept. 3. 2 and of that of Man take all Persons the Sexes, out of the Prison and send them to House employ'd in the service going to be established.

Amsterdam, Sept. 3. issued by the Magistrate Reward of 3000 Florin, Printer, and Published here, entitled for the Use of all Fortunes by the true which is calculated, to sow Discord between People, and without Christian can read it sparing Religion as a ment.

Paris, Sept. 10. has been pleased to crown now Ambassador from Britain, a Duke of to appoint M. de S. to the States General foreign Affairs, in Paylix, who has State of Health.

Madrid, Sept. 13. Envoy Extraordinary arrived at Court, he with the Ministry, up ly uniting the two of their respective ever arise between the Point in View spee to that Country poses, for the Basis the Peace of Italy, disturb it, and has relating thereto:

"That in order removing all Occas and to preserve the of ancient Treaties, take Part, either dire in Italy, in case, co a Thing should hap wherein the Interest should not be concern in order to co-oper ranty in the most which are in the Poss Sicilies, and those w fant Don Philip by That the same Gu by the Emperor as C that, in Consequen procal Pretensions sh or if any remain'd, Courts should not Endeavours should most amicable Mann These Proposals Views of both Cou declared to the Cou would acquiesce in conclude a Conven Ambassador has late enna, to acquaint the agreeable News.