

AMOS FOGG,

removed to the noted RED HOUSE on
Road between Baltimore-Town and Joppa,
HAVING supplied himself with all Sorts
of good Liquors, and every other Necessary,
TAVERN; and all Gentlemen Travel-
may there depend on good Usage and En-
ment, for themselves, and Horses,
From their humble Servant,
Amos Fogg.

THE

[Numb. 565.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1756.

Annapolis, January 10, 1756.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.
AN away from the Subscribers, last Night,
the following Servants, viz.

Robert Pearce, a Convict, belonging to *Patrick*
Creagh, a Ship-Carpenter by Trade, aged about
years, a tall thin Man, with a large Scar down
left Leg, and a Scar in his Face. He had on
he went away, a brown Wig, a Country
Waistcoat, Cotton Breeches, Country Stock-
and Shoes, and an Osnabrigs Shirt.

Henry Dallamore, an Indented Servant, belong-
to the said *Creagh*, a Caulker by Trade, a
well-made Man, of a fresh Complexion and
Beard. He had on and with him, a brown
a grey Coat with white Metal Buttons,
Waistcoat and Breeches, a black Watch-
an Osnabrigs and a white Shirt, and Ofa-
Trowfers.

William Allen, a Convict, belonging to *Gama-
liel Butler*, a Joyner by Trade, about 5 Feet 3
ches high, well made, about 28 Years of
has a Scar in one of his Lips, has lost some
fore Teeth, and was born in England. He
on when he went away, a green Waistcoat
out Sleeves, a dark colour'd Frock, Country
s and Stockings, a Pair of Leather Breeches,
t Hat, and short brown Hair.

They have with them several other Cloaths,
a Chest of Carpenter's and Caulker's Tools,
went away in a Yawl, belonging to the said
Creagh, with a white Bottom, her upper Work
ed red, two Sprit Sails, a Rudder and Tiller,
two Pair of Oars.

Whoever takes up the said Servants and Yawl,
ny of them, and secures them so that their
ers may have them again, shall have Five
nds Current Money for each of the Servants,
Three Pounds like Money for the Yawl, and
nable Charges allowed them if brought home.

PATRICK CREAUGH,
GAMALIEL BUTLER.

B. There are two Servants who are sud-
dly to have gone with them, viz. *Thomas*
Creagh, belonging to *Stephen Bordley*, Esq; a Brick-
by Trade, a young thin Man; and the
Solomon Tapling, belonging to *George Stewart*,
a tall thin Fellow who calls himself a Vint-
and Cook, he is a good Scholar, and may
a Pafs for himself and the others.
they may change their Names and separate.

COMMITTED to the Sheriff of Anne-
Arundel County, on Suspicion of being a
away, one *James Rowell*, who says he belongs
to *Joseph Harrison*, of Nanjemoy; he is about
et high.

His Master may have him again, on proving
property, paying the Fees, and the Charge of
Advertisement.
JOHN RAITT.

SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling
Money,

TRACT of Land containing 100 Acres,
lying on the South Side of *Magby River*,
ed very pleasant and convenient for Fishing
Fowling, and within 5 Miles of *Annapolis*,
son is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen,
House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses,
arden, well-paled in; and two Orchards.
fo a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl,
a Negro Boy.

Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

WANTS a Place, either in a School or in
a Gentleman's Family, a young Man well
ed for teaching Grammar and Arithmetic
a one may be heard of by enquiring of the
er of this Paper.

his OFFICE in Charles-street;
s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISE-
the first Week, and One Shilling

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.
To the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MOR-
RIS, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province
of Pennsylvania, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Representatives
of the Freemen of the said Province, in Gen-
eral Assembly met.

May it please the Governor,

THE House being informed by Peti-
tion from the Masters, that a great
Number of bought Servants are lately
enlisted by the Recruiting Officers
now in this Province, and clandestinely
or by open Force conveyed away, to the
very great Oppression of the said Masters, and In-
jury to the Province; we beg Leave to lay this
Grievance before the Governor.

We presume that no one Colony on the Conti-
nent has afforded more free Recruits to the King's
Forces than Pennsylvania; Men have been raised
here in great Numbers for *Shirley's* and *Pepperrell's*
Regiments, for *Halket's* and *Dunbar's*, for the
New-York and *Carolina* Independent Companies, for
Nova-Scotia, and even for the *West-India* Islands.
By this, and the Necessity we are under of keep-
ing up a large Body of Men to defend our own ex-
tensive Frontiers, we are drained of our hired La-
bourers; and as this Province has but few Slaves,
we are now obliged to depend principally upon
our Servants to assist us in tilling our Lands; if
these are taken from us, we are at a Loss to con-
ceive how the Provisions that may be expected out
of this Province another Year, for the Support of
the King's Armies, are to be raised.

We conceive that this Province could not possi-
bly have furnished the great Number of Men,
and Quantity of Provisions it has done for the
King's Service, had it not been for our constant
Practice of importing and purchasing Servants to
assist us in our Labour. Many of these, when
they become Free, settle among us, raise Families,
add to the Number of our People, and cultivate
more Land; and many others who do not so set-
tle, are ready and fit to take Arms, when the
Crown calls for Soldiers. But if the Possession
of a bought Servant, after Purchase made, is thus
render'd precarious, and he may at any Time be
taken away from his Master at the Pleasure of a
Recruiting Officer, perhaps when most wanted, in
the midst of Harvest or of Seed-time, or in any
other Hurry of Business, when another cannot be
provided to supply his Place, the Purchase, and of
course the Importation of Servants will be dis-
couraged, and the People driven to the Necessity
of providing themselves with Negro Slaves, as the
Property in them and their Service seems at present
more secure. Thus the Growth of the Country
by Increase of white Inhabitants will be prevented,
the Province weakened rather than strengthened
(as every Slave may be reckoned a domestic En-
emy) one great and constant Source of Recruits be-
ing in a great Measure cut off, and Pennsylvania soon
be unable to afford more Men for the King's Ser-
vice, than the Slave Colonies now do.

The Injury complained of extends, not only
to those whose Servants are actually enlisted, but
even to those whose Servants are not enlisted;
since they must humour them in every Thing, lest
they should be provoked to enlist, which they
daily threaten in case they are disobliged; and
grow idle, neglectful, insolent and mutinous, and
occasion many Disorders in the Families they be-
long to. Besides, while this Practice continues,
many leave their Masters on Pretence of going
to enlist, and not being pursued, as their Masters
are discouraged by the Difficulty of recovering
them, they often go quite off without enlisting,
so that the Master is injured, and no Service arises
to the King.

That Burthens may be cheerfully borne by the
Subject for the Honour of the Prince or the Public
Welfare, we apprehend they ought to be equitably
laid. But this enlisting of Servants is a most fev-
ere, unequal and oppressive Tax on Particulars,
often falling on People in low Circumstances, who
have been put to great Difficulties in raising Mo-
ney to buy a Servant or two to assist in working
their Plantations; and losing those Servants they
are unable to buy others: Or, if they have
bought them on Credit, are unable to pay, sued
for the Money, and ruined.

We beg Leave farther to add, that we conceive
the Inhabitants of this Province have a legal Prop-
erty in the Time and Service of the Servants
brought into America and purchased here under
Acts of Parliament, or becoming Servants by our
own Laws. That they have as true and as just a
Property in the Servant bought, as they had before
in the Money with which he was purchased.
That the taking the Servants from us either by
open Force or private Practice, is a Violation of
that Property and our Rights, a manifest and grie-
vous Injustice and Oppression. And that the Mag-
istrates who have refused to assist the Masters with
the Civil Authority in recovering their Servants,
have egregiously failed in Point of Duty.

We therefore request the Governor, that he
would be pleased to acquaint General *Shirley*
with these Proceedings of the Officers under his
Command. We know the Practice is contrary to
his Judgment, having now before us his Disap-
probation of it, expressed in very strong Terms,
under his Hand, of which we send a Copy herewith
to the Governor. We have therefore great Reason
to hope, that at the Governor's Instance, he will
do the People of this Province strict Justice, by
causing an immediate Restitution to be made of all
the Servants taken from us under Colour of his
Authority; and effectually discourage the Practice
for the future.

We farther request, that the Governor would
issue his Proclamation, strictly charging all Mag-
istrates and Officers Civil and Military, to be
aiding and assisting to the Inhabitants in securing
or recovering their Servants when any Attempts
shall be made to take them away.

February 11, Signed by Order of the House,
1756. ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

ExtraB from Major-General SHIRLEY's Letter to
Col. THOMAS DUNBAR; dated from the Camp
at Oswego, Sept. 19, 1755.

UPON the Advice I have received since
my last to you, from Gentlemen of the
greatest Zeal for his Majesty's Service, as well
as the best Judges of it in Pennsylvania and the
other Western Colonies, I am convinced, that
the enlisting of Apprentices and indented Ser-
vants there, will greatly disserve his Interest, as
well as be, in most Cases, grievous to the Sub-
ject; and would therefore recommend it to you
in the strongest Manner, to avoid doing it: It
is what I have observed most strictly in recruit-
ing for my own Regiment, not only within my
own Government, but in all the other Colonies
where my Officers have been sent upon that
Service; and I desire you will order the Offi-
cers of your own and the late *Sir Peter Halket's*
Regiments, as also those of the Independent
Companies, to do the same in their recruiting."

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the
ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,
I AGREE with you, that the enlisting in-
dented Servants is a great Hardship, and an
unequal Burden upon the Inhabitants of this Pro-
vince, and heartily wish that some other effectual
Method had been taken to compleat the Regi-
ments employed upon this Continent, which is a

Matter of great Importance at this critical Con-
juncture.

When the Recruiting Officers first began to en-
list Servants in this City, the Council, while I was
upon the Frontier, wrote a Letter to General *Shir-
ley* upon the Head, setting forth the particular
Injury it would be to this Province, and desiring
his Interposition, a Copy of which Letter I have
ordered to be laid before you, and I shall imme-
diately write to him on the same Subject, and send
him a Copy of your Address, in which the many
Inconveniencies attending the taking away of Ser-
vants are strongly set forth.

His Majesty has ordered the Regiments now
employed in America, to be augmented and re-
cruited in these Colonies; and General *Shirley*, by
a late Order, has countermanded the one he for-
merly gave to Colonel *Dunbar*, forbidding the
enlisting of Servants and Apprentices; and the
Officers think it their Duty to take all Voluntiers
that offer, without considering whether they are
Servants or not.

Whether the Crown has such a Right to the
personal Service of its Subjects as cannot be a-
bridged or taken away by any private Contracts;
---or whether a Servant regularly indented and
imported into the Colonies, under an Act of Par-
liament, is not, by such Indenture, deprived of
the Power of becoming a Voluntier in his Ma-
jesty's Service, are Points of Law that you are
sensible have been controverted in this Province
ever since the Beginning of the late *Spanish* War,
and have never, to my Knowledge, received an
authoritative Determination; and as the Rights of
the Crown, as well as the Property of the Sub-
ject, will be greatly affected by a Determination
of those Points, I cannot take upon me to do it,
by issuing the Proclamation you propose, which
will be extrajudicial, and by no Means obligatory
on the Persons concerned.

You will permit me to observe, that though the
Magistrates may be appointed by the Government,
yet they receive their Authority from the Law,
which must be the Rule and Measure of their
Conduct, and a Proclamation in the present Case
cannot create or vest any new Powers in them.
If they refuse or neglect to do the Duties required
by Law, there is a Court in the Province has
Power to punish them for such Neglect or Refusal;
and if any Subject is or thinks himself injured,
the Law and Courts are open, to which he may
apply, where his Right, and that of the Crown,
will be properly considered and determined in the
ordinary Course of the Law.

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS:

February 13, 1756.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 2.

THE Damage done by the Fire, that broke
out here the 27th of last Month, is more
considerable than was at first mentioned; 25000
Houses have been reduced to Ashes, and upwards
of 800 Men, Women and Children, perished in
the Flames. It is suspected that this Conflagration
has been occasioned by some Persons that are jea-
lous of the Influence and Credit of the three new
Ministers who possess the Sultan's Favour.

L O N D O N.

November 22 We are informed that a certain
truly Noble Lord hath offered to his Majesty to
raise and maintain for a Year at his own Expence,
10,000 Men for the Defence of his Majesty's
Person and Government.

The Regiment of Scotch Greys patrolle Day
and Night upwards of 40 Miles on the Coast of
Suffex.

Yesterday one of the Principal Secretaries of
State signified to a Right Hon. Gentleman in a
very high Post, That his Majesty had no further Oc-
casion