

Charles Dutens, Jeweller,
From LONDON,



Has Removed from Market-
street, to the RING and
DOVE, in Second-Street,
Opposite to the Sign of the
George near Arch-Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

CONTINUES to make all Sorts of JEWELLER'S WORK; and having procured Workmen of different Branches, such as Snuff-Box-Maker, Watch-Cases, all Sorts of Trinkets, Chasing and Lapidary Work; and having likewise purchased various Kinds of Florida Shells, Tortoise, and Panama, fit for Snuff-Boxes, any Gentlemen desiring it, may be supplied with curious and humorous Emblems, with Mottos engraved on the said Shell-Boxes. Those Gentlemen and Ladies, who are pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on Care and Dispatch, by
Their humble Servant,

CHARLES DUTENS.

N. B. He gives the best Price for white, purple, and brown Crystal, or any other precious Stones, as Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.

TO BE SOLD,



A Well-fitted SCHOONER, about Three Years old, which will carry about 2200 Bushels of Grain.
Any Persons inclinable to purchase, may apply to Stephen Steward at West-River, or Calmore Beanes at Nottingham.

Alexandria, January 16, 1757.

WANTED,



A SLOOP or SCHOOLER, (rather the latter) that will carry about 4000 Bushels of Grain. We would not choose her to be above a Year old. Or, we would willingly purchase a HULL now on the Stocks, and near finished.

Any Person having such to Dispose of may apply to
CARLYLE and DALTON.

Alexandria, January 15, 1757.

A PERSON that understands MINING, and will produce Credentials of his Capacity and Integrity, may meet with Employ in a Copper-Mine, by Application to
WILLIAM RAMSAY.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of LAND, situate about 3 Miles from Annapolis, on the North Side of Severn, containing 673 Acres, having a fine Branch running thro' it for near a Mile, very fit for Meadow Land, and about 200 of it good Wood Land. There is on the Plantation a good Dwelling-House, built on a rising Ground, with four Rooms on a Floor, a Barn, Stable, Smoke Houfe, Hen Houfe, &c. a very good Garden, paved Yard, and a good stoned Well; and a very good Orchard: The Title is indisputable.

The Purchaser may have Time for Payment of Part of the Purchase-Money, on giving Security, if required. For Terms apply to
JOHN CAMPBELL.

N. B. The Purchaser may likewise be supplied with Stock of all Kinds, and Plantation Utensils.

Likewise to be Sold by said Campbell a House and Lot in Annapolis, near to Severn Ferry, where he lately lived, with a good Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke Houfe, Stable, Hen Houfe, and Garden.

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities.

at his OFFICE in Charles-Street; 12 s. 6 d. per Year. ADVERTISE-
gs the first Week, and One Shilling

THE

[Numb. 619.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 17, 1757.

The following Extract taken from a Discourse delivered before the Synod of New-York, September 30, 1756, By AARON BURR, A. M. President of the College of New-Jersey, it is not doubted will be agreeable to many Readers, and seasonable at this Time.

“IT gives me no Pleasure to be a Messenger of evil Tidings, nor would I make positive Assertions about future Events; yet I must say, our public Affairs wear a

dark Aspect. The Nation we are engaged with in War, is numerous, powerful and politic. France abounds with Men, and the King commands as many as he pleases into the Field; on every Occasion shows himself superior to our Expectations; and his being an absolute Monarch gives great Advantage in Point of Secrecy and Dispatch.”

“Our old Friend and Ally, the Queen of Hungary, has joined the King of France, and so far as we can judge from her Conduct, designs to forsake us, whatever plausible Pretences, she may make to the contrary. No other Construction can be put on her joining our sworn Enemy, when at open War with us, in the Manner she has done; No Power in Europe, under greater Obligations to the British Nation; almost all the Wars we have been engaged in, since the Accession of King William, have been undertaken in Favour of the House of Austria. Louisburg, that important Fortress, was given up, that the Places the King of France had taken from her in Flanders, might be restored; yet now she has forsaken us at a critical juncture; and what may we then expect from other Peppish Powers. Spain appears waiting for nothing but a favourable Opportunity of declaring against us. The King of Poland, (Elector of Saxony) by a strange Turn of Politics, seems inclined to espouse the Interest of France. The Connections of the King of the Two Sicilies are such, that he will readily join their Confederacy: And perhaps the King of Sardinia, will be obliged to join or stand neuter, in his own Defence. When to this, we add the Celane's, to say no worse, with which we are treated by some of our Protestant Allies; it gives the Situation of our public Affairs a dangerous and alarming Aspect. And if we cast our Eyes on the British Colonies in America, Things look still darker. All our Schemes hitherto prove unsuccessful; our Enemies, small and contemptible as their Numbers appeared to us, every where get the Advantage. Braddock's mournful Defeat last Year, has been attended with a Train of destructive Consequences. 'Tis not easy to conceive, what we have suffered from the barbarous Natives, under the Influence, and by the Assistance of the French; scarce a Paper from the Southward but brings Accounts of new Depredations and Murders. What ruinous Consequences may we expect from the Loss of Oswego? What an Advantage is hereby put into the Enemy's Hand; the Lake wholly at their Command, where we have expended such Sums. Our Shipping, Artillery, with the other warlike Stores and Provisions, which we had conveyed there with great Cost and Labour; all fallen into the Hands of the Enemy, to be employed against us. All the fine Country adjacent, lost; and the few Indians that have hitherto continued in our Friendship, will probably forsake us; and those that have remained neuter, join in with the Enemy; for now seems verified the Observation they made in a late Treaty at Albany, “The French act like Men, build Forts and defend them; but the English act like Women.”

“Dark Tidings of late, like Job's Messengers, come in thick Succession, one after another. In the Midst of our Lamentations for the sad Fate of Oswego, comes the melancholly News, of Fort Mifflin's being taken: The Loss of a Fortress so important, of such Consequence to the British

Trade, in the Mediterranean, and which gives so much Advantage to the Enemy, must be exceeding great, highly aggravated by the disgraceful Circumstances which attended it; the Ferment into which it has thrown the Nation, and the lasting Dishonour done to the British Flag. I shall leave it to the Politicians of the Day, to point out the Cause of those fore Calamities, and make but one Remark, which must be obvious to all serious and thinking Persons.”

“That our Misfortunes have come upon us, in such a Manner, as plainly to point out the Hand of GOD therein; and shows us, that our Dependance on our own Wisdom and Strength, while by our Sins, we engage Heaven against us, is as vain as it is sinful.—We have been greatly disposed to boast of our superior Strength by Sea, and glory in our Fleets, as a sure Refuge in a Time of Danger; but even they have failed us, and at a Season, when we most needed their Help, and seemed to have the highest Reason of Dependance upon them. This might serve to cure us of our Infidelity and vain Confidence, and teach us our intire Dependance on GOD, and how great our Danger is, while his Hand is so evidently stretched forth against us. Our Expedition to Crown-Point, will probably again, like the Rest of our Schemes, prove abortive. These Things, together with our divided Counsels, and dilatory Methods of proceeding, make the Situation of public Affairs look exceeding dangerous, and may well alarm our Fears, as to what is coming on our Nation, and Country.”

“While we are opening to our People a dark Scene, from the crying Sins, and distressing Calamities of the Day, to alarm and arouse them from their Security and vain Confidence; I trust we shall not fail to animate them to a vigorous Defence of their Lives and Properties, by setting before them all the Horrors of Popery, Slavery and Death, which may follow the victorious Arms of our antichristian Foes, on the one Hand; and on the other, all the invaluable Privileges of unadulterated Christianity; British Liberty and Property, in a delightful and fruitful Country, which may be the happy Consequences of our vigorously exerting ourselves to bring them to honourable Terms of Peace.—Privileges of infinite Value! for which we should bravely resolve, to spend our last Breath, in Prayer; the last Penny of our Estates, and the last Drop of our Blood. The Face of our public Affairs has indeed hitherto looked dark, from a Spirit of Animosity and Division, which has spread thro' the Country;—divided our Councils;—confused and greatly weakened all our Schemes. But, blessed be GOD, there is now a Foundation laid, for our happy Union under a noble Commander, a Branch of that illustrious Family, which has so long been distinguished for their warm Attachment to, and Zeal for the Religion and Liberties of their Country. The signal Proofs he has already given, of his good Conduct, unshaken Loyalty, and steady Attachment to our excellent Constitution; his generous disinterested Love to the British American Colonies, which induced him to submit to all the Fatigues and Dangers of his important Station, for their Relief, joined with all the amiable Qualities he has discovered; conspire to raise him high in our Esteem and Regard; and must naturally tend to raise our drooping Spirits, and enkindle in every Breast, a noble Ardor to distinguish themselves in the Service of their Country.”

“And, should the several Colonies harmoniously unite, to strengthen his Hands, and nobly exert themselves in the common Cause, he might be, under GOD, a happy Instrument of retrieving our shameful Losses, of humbling our ambitious triumphing Foes, and restoring Peace and Tranquility to this bleeding Land. Which, may GOD, of his infinite Mercy, grant, thro' JESUS CHRIST, our LORD, AMEN.”

LONDON, December 18.
A LETTER from Bombay, dated March 15, says, “Gheriah, late the capital Settlement of the famous Pirate, Angria, is finely situated, and at a very little Expence may be made impregnable: The Harbour is a very fine one, from which runs a noble River, where for 40 Miles up the Country there is Depth of Water enough for Ships of large Burthen, which must make it a fine trading Port. Angria himself is Prisoner among the Morattoes. As we have been so Successful against this Pirate (who for so many Years has been a Terror to this Part of India, and the Ruin of Numbers) I make no Doubt but in another Twelvemonth the whole Race of these Villains will share his Fate, which, as soon as Matters can be a little settled at Gheriah, will, I believe, be immediately attempted.”

BOSTON, February 14.

The following Extract from the brave Captain ROGERS's Journal, we imagine will be agreeable to our Readers.

“On the 15th of January, 1757, marched from Fort Edward, with Lieut. Stark, of my Company, Ensign Page of Capt. Richard Rogers's Company, and 50 Men of both Companies.—In the Evening arrived at Fort William Henry; remained there till the 17th; when being joined by Capt. Spikeman, Lieut. Kennedy, Ensign Brewer, and 14 of Capt. Spikeman's Company, together with Ensign Rogers, and 14 of Capt. Hobb's Company, and Mr. Baker, a Volunter in his Majesty's 44th Regiment, I set out, and at Night encamped at the first Narrows, on the East Side of the Lake. Some of the Detachment having hurt themselves on the Ice, and not being able to proceed, the Party was reduced to 74 Men, Officers included; with which we continued our Scout to Lake Champlain.—As soon as we came to the Lake, discovered a Sleigh going from Ticonderoga to Crown-Point, on which I dispatched Lieut. Stark, with a Party of 20 Men, towards Crown-Point, to head the Sleigh; at the same Time I set out with another Party towards Ticonderoga, leaving Capt. Spikeman with a Party, in the Center: Lieut. Stark's Orders were, to march as far down as he could, while the Sleigh came against the Center Party, then push on to the Ice to head them, whilst I with my Party, designed to do the same on the Lake, to prevent the Sleigh's returning to Ticonderoga.—I soon after discovered about ten Sleighs more coming down the Lake, and immediately sent two Men to tell Lieut. Stark not to discover himself, and let the first Sleigh pass; but before the Men could overtake him, he had got on the Lake, and was seen by the People in the Sleighs, who turned and fled for Ticonderoga: We pursued them, took three Sleighs, seven Prisoners, and six Horses; the others made their Escape to Ticonderoga. We immediately examined the Prisoners separately; after which I gave Orders (as the Day was wet) to return with all possible Expedition to our Fires, at our last Encampment, in order to dry our Guns, which we did effectually, and then marched, keeping a good Rear Guard:—Myself and Lieut. Kennedy took the Front; Capt. Spikeman the Center; and Lieut. Stark brought up the Rear; Ensigns Page and Rogers were between the Front and Center; and Ensign Brewer between the Center and Rear: The Rear Guard being under the Command of Serjeant Walker.—In this Manner we proceeded, and in crossing a Valley between two very steep Hills, which was about 15 Rods wide, when the Front, to the Number of 10 or 12, had raised the Summit on the Western Side, a Volley of 200 Shot or thereabouts was fired upon us from the Enemy, who had formed themselves in a Half Moon, to intercept and surround us, which killed Lieut. Kennedy, and Mr. Gardiner, a Volunter; wounded several of our Party, and myself slightly in the Head; this Fire we returned, and then I ordered