

Oats, Meal, or Flour, or laying the same on Board, do become bound, with other sufficient Security (which the Customor or Comptroller of either of the said Ports respectively hath hereby Power to take in his Majesty's Name, and to his Majesty's Use, and for which Security no Fee of Reward shall be given or taken) that such Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal, or Flour, shall be landed in the said Isle of Man (the Danger of the Seas only excepted) for the Use of the Inhabitants there, and shall not be landed or sold in any other Parts whatsoever, and to return the like Certificates of the Landing the same there, as are by the said Act required on the Exportation of the said Commodities to the British Colonies in America, and within the Time for that Purpose therein mentioned; and so as the whole Quantity of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal, or Flour, which, at any Time or Times after the passing of this Act, and before the said Twenty-fifth Day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Seven, shall be shipped at both the said Ports for the said Isle of Man as aforesaid, shall not exceed in the Whole Two Thousand Five Hundred Quarters; One Moiety whereof to be exported at the said Port of Southampton, and the other Moiety thereof to be exported at the said Port of Exeter; any Thing in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND whereas by an Act made in this present Session of Parliament, (entitled, *An Act to discontinue, for a limited Time, the Duties upon Corn and Flour imported, and also upon such Corn, Grain, Meal, Bread, Biscuits, and Flour, as have been, or shall be, taken from the Enemy, and brought into this Kingdom*) Corn and Flour is allowed to be imported into this Kingdom, Duty free, for and during such Time as in the said Act is mentioned: And whereas it is necessary that such Importation should be allowed to be made in Ships belonging to any State in Amity with his Majesty, as well as in Ships belonging to Great-Britain, and from any Port or Place whatsoever; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful, during the Time, and under the Regulations, mentioned in the said Act, for any Person or Persons whatsoever to import and bring into this Kingdom, in any Ship or Vessel belonging to Great-Britain, or to any Kingdom or State in Amity with his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, from any Port or Place whatsoever, Corn and Flour, Duty free; any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND whereas, if the Importation of Corn and Flour into Ireland was permitted, for a limited Time to be made in Ships belonging to any State in Amity with his Majesty, the same may be of Advantage to his Majesty's Subjects; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful, at any Time or Times before the Twenty-fourth Day of August next, for any Person or Persons whatsoever to import and bring into the Kingdom of Ireland, in any Ship or Vessel belonging to any Kingdom or State in Amity with his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, Corn and Flour from any Port or Place whatsoever; any Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit should be commenced against any Person or Persons for any Thing done in Pursuance of this Act, the Defendant or Defendants in any such Action or Suit may plead the General Issue, and give this Act, and the Special Matter, in Evidence, at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in Pursuance, and by the Authority, of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff shall be Non-suited, or discontinue his Action, after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared; or if Judgment shall be given, upon any Verdict or Demurrer, against the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants shall and may recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as any Defendant or Defendants hath or have in other Cases by Law.

LONDON, April 16.

THE following is Part of the SPEECH of the Gentleman who made the Motion Yesterday in Common-Council, for presenting Mr. PITT and Mr. LEGGE, with the Freedom of the City. The Person who sent it says, it is as correct as he was able to take it in Short-Hand, and believes it to be very near what was spoken.

"HISTORY, the Key of Knowledge, and Experience, the Touchstone of Truth, have convinced us that this Country owes the Preservation of its most excellent Constitution to the frequent Jealousies, Fears, and Apprehensions of the People.

"Whenever the Face of public Affairs have borne a disagreeable or dangerous Aspect; whenever the People have been injured by the Conduct of those who have undertaken the Direction and Management of their public Affairs, they have always, by a vigorous and timely Opposition impeded the impending Danger; and when they have been prosperous and flourishing, when those in Power have done or attempted any material Service to their Country, the People have been always equally ready to acknowledge and reward.

"Instances of all Kinds therein are so frequent in our History, that it is needless to descend to Particulars, and it would be taking up your Time unnecessarily to enter into a Defence of this Conduct: As Applications to punish, when necessary, are intended to deter, so Thanks and Rewards do conduce to excite and create Emulation; both absolutely necessary to support the principal Ends and Design of Government, the Happiness of Society; and in all Cases of this Sort it has been

customary for this Corporation, as the Metropolis, to set the Example.

"Not long since, too late to be forgot, this Country was on the Brink of Ruin, brought so, by the Mistakes or Designs of those who had undertaken the Direction of National Affairs; on this melancholy Occasion this Court did present an Address of Condolance to the King; his Majesty received them with Candour, and with the Affection of a Parent regarded their Complaints; a Change of Men soon followed; and with them such a Change of Measures, as revived the sinking Spirits of the People, and raised a sinking Land: Our Country, Britannia, almost expiring, raised her dying Head, saw Virtue and Integrity (who long deserted her) offer their Assistance in the Persons of Mr. PITT and Mr. LEGGE, cheerfully accepted their Friendly Aid, at once forgot past Misfortunes, though very great, and suffered them to be buried in future Hopes; the Consequence of which was, Public Spirit and Economy ventured once more to appear in our Assemblies; Commerce put on a new Garment, Foreign Mercenaries retired from our Country, and the Sons of Freedom began to furnish their own Arms; Placemen, Pensioners, Jobbers, and Agents, the corrupt Sons of bad Administration, hung down their Heads, snarled and retired into Corners, and every Aspect foretold better Times; but see the Uncertainty of human Events! we had no sooner pleased ourselves with this Ray of Prosperity, but Britannia's Props are taken away, and every one fears the Danger of a Relapse, by having lost those who so well administered, and understood her Constitution.

"The Appointing and Removal of Ministers, being the Act of Sacred Power and Sovereign Authority, Duty, as well as Discretion, requires I should be silent on that Head; but as a Subject of Britain, I can lament the Loss of such Patriots and Protectors; as an Englishman I have a Right to acknowledge and thank. We have all that Right, Wisdom as well as Policy dictate the Exercise of it on the present Occasion: I therefore beg Leave to propose a Question; to present the Freedom of this City to the Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esq; and the Hon. HENRY LEGGE, Esq; in Gold Boxes, Gentlemen who have so gloriously led the Van, in our late excellent, but short Administration. It has been customary for this Court to give the Freedom of this City to those who have eminently served, and we shall surely do it to these Gentlemen who have saved their Country: If we cannot appoint Men or promote their Continuance, we can and ought to sanctify their Measures, when so evidently tending to the Good of our Country."

CHARLES-TOWN, (in South-Carolina) June 23. From Providence we have Advice of the 11th Instant, that a Vessel was then just arrived there from Porto-Prince, with an Account, that so many French Men of War had lately arrived at Cape-François, as had encreased the Number we formerly mentioned in this Paper to 17 Sail of the Line, and 13 Frigates, besides Bomb Vessels, Fire-ships, &c. And that they also had a large Body of Land Forces there, who were held in Readiness to re-embark on two different Expeditions; which has occasioned various Conjectures. Some imagine that a Part of the above Armament is destined this Way, while the other attempts the Conquest of Jamaica: Others are of Opinion, that the whole will arrive at Louisbourg, or in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, before Admiral Holbourne can reach Halifax; and others again, that most of the Frigates, with some of the Bomb-Vessels, and one or two large Ships, will separate from the Rest in this Latitude, and the others proceed with the St. Domingo Fleet for France.

Letters from Jamaica, by the Way of Providence, inform us, that the Inhabitants of that Island were in daily Expectation of being attacked by the French, and therefore taking every possible Measure for their Defence: That 7 Men of War are placed in a Line facing the Entrance of Port-Royal Harbour; and Martial Law was again proclaimed there: And that a French Squadron then constantly cruized upon the South Coast of that Island, while another occupied the Windward Passage.

BOSTON, July 4.

By Capt. Nichols, who arrived here on Friday last, in eight Days from Halifax, we are informed, That the 20 Gun Ship which was sent to look into the Harbour of Louisbourg had returned, and reported they saw eight Men of War there: The above Ship ran a narrow Chance of being taken; for when she was off the Mouth of Louisbourg Harbour, she was becalmed, and on their seeing it

from the Shore, two Frigates were immediately ordered out after her, and had near come up with her, when a Sail hove in Sight (which the Ship stood for and fired a Gun) which the Frigates took for her Consort, on seeing of which both the Frigates immediately put back, by which Means the Ship made her Escape.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

Friday last arrived here, having finished their Cruise, the Privateer Snow Revenge, Capt. Koffler, and the Snow Hornet, Capt. Spelling, Consoferts for a few Weeks during the Cruise, and brought in with them a large French Ship of near 400 Ton Burthen, called Le Quatre Ames de Cape, Mons. Gerard Inalcory, Commander, bound from Cape Francois to Bourdeaux. She mounted 14 Guns, had 60 Men, and was taken the 27th of June, in Lat. 28:2: Long. 68:46: by Captain Koffler only, after a smart Engagement of 6 Glasses, in which the Privateer lost James Lowrey, who was shot through the Head by a Cannon Ball, and had two wounded, William Serjeant and Ezekiel Rankin: The Ship had two Men kill'd, with the Captain, Lieutenant, and three others, wounded. Her Lading like all other Vessels from the Cape, from which Place she sail'd the 22d of June, in Company with two Ships, two Brigs, and a Store Ship of Force, under Convoy of two Men of War, one of which was the Greenwich, lately taken from the English, and a Frigate called the Savage, mounting 32 Guns, with 230 Men; they convey'd them as far as the West-Caucases.

Capt. Spelling, on Friday the 3d of June, took a rich Schooner, bound from Bourdeaux to the Cape, loaded with Balé Goods, Wine, &c. and left her a few Days ago on the Coast bound in.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Extract of a Letter from Tulpehocken, July 4, 1757.

"The Indians are murdering about six Miles from my House; this is no false Report. The People that were murder'd last Friday, to wit, three Women, and four Children, were only seven Miles from me; and if we get no Assistance from the Country, all the Inhabitants of Tulpehocken, will move away. The Country should rise, and send a large Body to drive the Indians off, and keep a strong Guard in the Houses on the Frontiers, besides the Soldiers, or all will be lost."

Extract of a Letter from Heidleberg, in Berks County, July 9, 1757.

"Yesterday, about three or four o'Clock in the Afternoon, between Valentine Herchelrod's and Tobias Bickell's, four Indians killed two Children, one about four Years old, the other five; they at the same Time scalped a young Woman of about 16, but with proper Care being taken of her, she is like to live and do well. A Woman was cut terribly with a Tomabaruk, but not scalped; her Life is despaired of. Three Children were carried off Prisoners. One Christian Schrink's Wife, being among the Rest, bravely defended herself and Children for a while, wrested the Gun out of the Indian's Hand who assaulted her, as likewise his Tomabaruk, and threw them away, but afterwards was obliged to run to save her own Life, and two of her Children were taken Captives in the mean Time. In this House were above twenty Women and Children who had fled from their own Habitations to take Shelter; the Men belonging to them were about Half a Mile off picking Cherries, and came as quick as possible to their Assistance, and went in Pursuit of the Indians, but to no Purpose."

ANNAPOLIS, July 21.

The Beginning of this Month, one Joseph Helmer of Kent County, struck one John Clark, of the same County, on the Head, with a Bed-Post, which kill'd him on the Spot. He has since absconded.

Last Thursday arrived here from London, the Ship Thomas and Sarah, Capt. William Helmer, with upwards of Fifty of the King's Passengers, of the OLD SORT, sent in to the American Plantations on Account of their INGENUITY.

The SMALL-POX, which has visited this Town for about Nine Months past, has at last left it; there being now not one Person in all the Town that has that Distemper.

By his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS our ALMIGHTY CREATOR, in order to awaken in us, his sinful Creatures, a due Sense of our Relation to, and Dependence upon him, does often, from his tender Mercy towards us, give Warning of his Displeasure at our manifold Sins and Wickedness, that, by a true Repentance and Reformation of our Manners, and

and a close and strict Obedience to his Laws, and Observance of his Holy Will, for the future, may avoid that Vengeance, and disarm that Justice, too strictly due to the Number and Weight of our Offences: And whereas such a Duty seems, present, to be required of us, as our Mother-Country is involved in a calamitous War, and we are now in Danger of losing both our Religion and Liberties, by the Attacks of a perfidious, merciless, and savage Enemy:

I have therefore thought fit, with the Advice of his Lordship's Council of State, to appoint FRIDAY the Twelfth Day of August next, to be kept apart and observed throughout this Province as a Day of a General and Public FAST, HUMILIATION, and PRAYER, to the Divine MAJESTY, to avert those Judgments, we, from our Offences against him, have most justly deserved, to continue his Mercies, to perpetuate the Enjoyment of our Religion and Liberties among us, to secure the Happiness and Prosperity of our most Gracious Sovereign, our Mother-Country, and all her Colonies; and to implore the Almighty Protection and Blessing upon the Fleets and Armies employed in her and our Service, especially those in the Expedition under the Right Honourable the Earl of LOUDON. And I do hereby recommend to the several Ministers of the Gospel within this Province, to compose Prayers and Sermons adapted to the Occasion, to be used that Day in their respective Churches: And that they Publish this my Proclamation in their several Congregations immediately after Divine Service on the Sunday next preceding that Day. And do hereby strictly charge and require the several Sheriffs of this Province, to make this my Proclamation Public in their respective Counties, in usual Manner, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

GIVEN at the City of Annapolis, this 11th Day of July, in the Seventh Year of his Majesty's Dominion, Anno Domini 1757.

HOR<sup>o</sup>. SHARPE

J. Ross, Cl. Con.

GOD Save the KING.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDU

On Wednesday the 7th of September next, at Subscriber's House, in ANNAPOLIS, for Current or Sterling,

THREE convenient DWELLING HOUSES, almost adjoining to each other, all in good Repair, with Gardens, &c. in one which the now lives, and the others in the Occupation of Mr. Minnie, &c. Likewise, some Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedding, &c. &c. Also, a Servant Man, who is a remarkable good Block-Maker, and his Wife, who have about three Years to serve, and a Negro who is likewise a good Block-Maker, together with their Tools, and a large Quantity of ready made Blocks, and Lignum Vitæ.

MARY BUTLER.

DESERTED from the Maryland Force, and from the Companies commanded by Capt. Francis Ware and Capt. Richard Pearis, William Jones, who is about 30 Years old, Feet 5 Inches high, round shouldered, of a fair Complexion, by Trade a Carpenter, was born in Prince-William County, in Virginia; and had when he deserted from Conococheague, a white Broad-Cloth Coat, with a Velvet Cape, blue Velvet and Scarlet knit Breeches.

John Brightwell, who is about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, was born in Prince-George's County, Maryland; and had on when he deserted, a blue Coat with Metal Buttons, a white Shirt, and Osabrighs Trowse.

William Owen, who is about 19 Years old, Feet 4 Inches high, well made, of a swarthy Complexion, and is a Native of Maryland.

John McCullom, who is about 18 Years of Age, slender made, of a fair Complexion, and 5 Feet 1 1/2 Inches high.

Rezin Ricketts, late of Anne-Arundel County, about 22 Years old, 5 Feet 6 Inches high; he is well made, of a fair Complexion; and had when he deserted from Annapolis, a Linen Jacket without Sleeves, and Linen Breeches.

John Gennater, who is about 20 Years old, Feet 1 1/2 Inch high, strong and well made, brown Hair, by Trade a Glazier and Painter, born in London, and was enlisted in Charles County.

Whoever apprehends, and shall deliver any of them to an Officer of the said Forces, or to a Sheriff of this Province, shall receive a Reward of TWO PISTOLES for each.

The Governor