

BE SOLD,  
of a SERVANT WOMAN,  
Years to serve, and is well ac-  
household Work. Enquire of the

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
at Elk-Ridge Church, in Anne-

of good fresh MEDICINES,  
and Galenical, imported from  
(with the Addition of a few  
be had here) to furnish a Shop  
the Practice of Physic; as also  
Apothecary's Shop, a compleat  
on's Instruments, a small Col-  
books on Surgery, Physic, &c.  
to be Sold all in one Article, the  
other, and the Books and Shop-  
Buyer shall have Occasion, and  
on, all at reasonable Rates, for  
Money, or Credit upon Secu-  
by JAMES MACGILL.  
atalogue of the Books may be seen  
ING-OFFICE.

ANTED,  
E in Dorchester Parish, in Dor-  
nty. Any CLERGYMAN  
England, that is without a Parish,  
well recommended, will meet with  
ment, by applying to the Vestry-  
sh, who are empowered by the  
nt to agree with some fit Person  
Place.

Signed per Order,  
ROGER JONES, Register.

Iron-Works, June 23, 1757.  
STANDING that repeated  
have been made to all Persons in-  
ate of the late Mr. Stephen Onion,  
nty, deceased, to come and pay  
Ballances to his Executrix, there-  
who have paid no Regard to it; it  
s to give Notice to all such Per-  
d pay, or give their Obligations  
thereof, in a very short Time.  
s indebted to the late Mrs. Onion,  
sted to come and do likewise.  
as do not herewith comply, may  
of Persons) expect such Measures  
will occasion the least Trouble to  
ovepaid, and to

JOSEPH SMITH.

June 9, 1757.  
ns indebted to the PAPER  
ENCY OFFICE, are requi-  
INTEREST due on their  
in Six Months from the Date  
e the Bonds will be put in Suit.  
Order of the Commissioners,  
HARD DORSEY, Clerk  
of the Paper Currency Office.

IMPORTED,  
tain JOHNSTOWN, from LONDON,  
by the Subscribers, at their Store,  
Parade, in ANNAPOLIS, where  
formerly kept Tavern,  
EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA  
; for Bills of Exchange, Paper  
erling.

ALEXANDER & ANDREW SYMMER.

EW THOMPSON,  
P E - M A K E R,  
bo formerly lived with Mr. James  
k, in London-Town,  
ed to Mr. John Gelder's, near the  
where he carries on the ROPE-  
BUSINESS in all it's Branches, and  
ns may be supplied with ROPES  
ack or white: And all those who  
to favour him with their Custom,  
being faithfully served with the  
y  
eir most humble Servant,  
ANDREW THOMPSON.

has plenty of TRACES and  
LINES by him, which he will  
reasonable Rates.

ICE in Charles-street;  
er Year. ADVERTISE-  
Week, and One Shilling

THE

[Numb. 643.]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 1, 1757.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

**F**ORT WILLIAM-HENRY, being on the third Instant besieged by a great Army of the French, was on the 9th Instant, after a vigorous Resistance, obliged to yield to the superior Force of the Enemy.

Thus far is certain; but as to some Circumstances attending what follows, we wait for Confirmation. What at present is generally received among us, as Truth, is, That the Enemy consisted of at least Eight Thousand Men; some make the Number much greater, and carry it even to Fourteen or Fifteen Thousand: That the greatest Part were REGULAR TROOPS, to these were added about a Thousand FRENCH INDIANS, and that the Rest of their Army were CANADIANS.

That our Garrison consisted of between two and three Thousand: That they sustained the Siege till they could hold out no longer, and had burst the greatest Part of their Cannon, and spent almost all their Ammunition. How many of the Garrison were lost in the Siege, is not yet known (some say about One Hundred) nor the Number of the Enemy that were slain (but it is said about fourteen or fifteen Hundred:;) That the Fort submitted upon a Capitulation, with Leave to march out with their Arms and Baggage, some Ammunition, one Piece of Cannon, and all the Honours of War. That the French IMMEDIATELY after the Capitulation, MOST PERFIDIOUSLY, let their INDIAN BLOOD-HOUNDS loose upon our People; whereupon a few ran off with their Arms, and light Cloathing that they had upon their Backs during the Siege, and were pursued by the Indians six or seven Miles on their Way to Fort-Edward; all the Rest were depossessed of their Arms;—The most were stripped stark-naked; many were killed and scalped, Officers not excepted. All the English Indians and Negroes in the Garrison were seized, and either captivated or slain. The Throats of most, if not all the Women, were cut, their Bellies ripped open, their Bowels torn out, and thrown upon the Faces of their DEAD or DYING Bodies; and 'tis said, that all the Women are murdered one Way or other: That the Children were taken by the Heels, and their Brains beat out against the Trees or Stones, and not one of them saved. Some of the Fugitives that reach New-York on this Day, affirm this, as what they saw, in the whole, or in great Part, executed before they escaped: The Report of such Cruelty and Barbarity could hardly be believed, were we not assured of the horrible Massacre of several Hundreds of General BRADDOCK's wounded Men; of whom we hear not of one that survived the Carnage; were we not ALSO assured of the Murder of all the Sick and Wounded of the Garrison at Oswego, notwithstanding the previous Capitulation.

'Tis certain that the Growth of the British Colonies has long been the grand Object of FRENCH ENVY; and 'tis said that their Officers have Orders from their Superiors, to check it at all Events, and to that End, to make the present War as bloody and destructive as possible! 'Tis evident, that all their Measures tend this Way. Who can tell, that One of the Two Hundred that fell into their Hands in the last Month near Ticonderoga, has been spared? And is not every News-Paper still stained with the innocent Blood of Women and Children, and of unarmed Sufferers, who were plowing their Land, or gathering in their Harvest, on our Frontiers?

To what a Pitch of Perfidy and Cruelty is the French Nation arrived! Would not an ancient Heathen shudder with Horror, on hearing so hideous a Tale! Is it the MOST CHRISTIAN KING that could give such Orders? Or could the most savage Nations ever exceed such French Barbarities! Besides this, was it ever known in the Pagan World, That Terms of Capitulation were not held inviolably sacred!

Surely, if any Nation under the Heavens was ever provoked to the most rigid Severities in the Conduct of a War, it is ours!—It is hard for an Englishman to kill his Enemy that lies at his Feet begging his Life: But will it not be STRICTLY JUST, and ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, from henceforward, that we (for our own Security and Self-preservation, and to prevent the further shedding of innocent Blood) make some severe Examples of our inhuman Enemies when they fall into our Hands? Will not our armed Men be obliged for the future to reject all Terms of Capitulation, and not to ask Quarter; but on the contrary, to sell their Lives as dear as they can! CONSIDER OF IT, my Countrymen, TAKE ADVICE, AND SPEAK YOUR MINDS. [Printed by Order.] New-York, 19th August, 1757.

On Friday the 12th Instant, an Express arrived here from Albany, with an Account of the Surrender of Fort William-Henry, to a large Army of French. The same Day 700 Volunteers from this City alone, turned out, and next Day embarked for Albany, under the Command of Captain Jasper Farmer, of the Artillery; Captain John Provost, of the Cadets; Captain James Depyster, of the Grenadiers; and the Captains Dubois, Lisperard, and Beckman, of the Militia. Most of Captain Johnson's Troop of Horse went up by Land. They were all ordered to return by Colonel Delancey, who met them at Esopus. The following Letter, &c. is the most authentic Account we have yet received of the Loss of Fort William-Henry.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated August 15.

I Set out for Fort-Edward last Tuesday, about Ten in the Morning, and found a vast Number of Militia all along the Road. Three Miles on this Side the Fort I met an Express, who informed me Fort William-Henry had surrendered that Morning about 7 o'Clock. This News obliged me to ride smartly along though the Night was dark, and about Half an Hour after Eight, I got opposite the Fort, this Side the River, where I found Sir William Johnson encamped with about 2500 of the Militia. A little before Nine, I got into the Fort, and in about seven Minutes Time, we were alarmed by a heavy firing of Musquetry at the Camp over the River, on which the Ramparts, and all the Lines without, were mann'd, expecting the Place to be invested. About a Quarter of an Hour after, Sir William sent Word, that their Centries had seen some Indians in the Woods, on which they fired, and that it had not been in his Power to hinder the Bulk of the Militia from doing the same; but that he had got them settled, and sent Scouts into the Woods, to make what Discoveries they could. After this was over, a Gentleman gave me the following Account of the Siege and Surrender of Fort William-Henry.

That a Runner had brought the Account, that in the Morning on the 9th, they held a Council of War, and finding no Succours could be expected Time enough, and they having burnt their two 32 Pounders, two 18 Pounders, two 12 Pounders, two 9 Pounders, and two Brass Mortars, and but 17 Shells left, they concluded to hoist the white Flag, which Montcalm answered, and the General Officers met half Way between the two Camps, and agreed to the following Capitulation: That they were to march out with all the Honours of War; with Drums beating, Colours flying, with their Arms charged, a Field Piece and Match lighted; that they were to take as much Baggage as the Men could carry on their Backs, and that they were to be escorted by their Grenadiers, within two Miles of Fort-Edward; where we were to receive them with 500 of our Troops, and Colonel Young to remain as a Hostage for the safe Return of their Escort. This Day our Officers and Men spent in packing up their most valuable Effects,

Next Morning General Webb ordered 500 pick'd Grenadiers to be drawn out, in order to meet our Men and the Escort; but at 7 o'Clock we saw about 30 of our People coming running down the Hill, out of the Woods, along the Road that comes from Fort William-Henry, mostly stripped to their Shirt and Breeches, and many without Shirts, who gave the following Account: That agreeable to the Capitulation, our Men, with their Escort, were drawn out in their Lines; when Montcalm called aside our Field Officers, and said, the Indians always expected, and would have Plunder; and for fear of bad Consequences, advised them to give their Packs to them, which they did, though with Reluctance: As soon as the Indians got them, they began to massacre all the Sick and Wounded within the Lines, and before both Armies; next they hawled all the Negroes, Mulattoes and Indian Soldiers, out of the Ranks, butchering and scalping them; when our Men began to march, they then began without Distinction, stripped and tomahawk'd both Officers and Men, and all in the greatest Confusion took to their Heels; and thus those that came in made their Escape. General Webb ordered out 500 Men to meet and cover our flying Parties. I left Fort-Edward, last Friday at Eleven, and arrived here Yesterday at Ten, and when I came away, some of our Men were still dropping in. Poor Doctor Colhoun was yet among the Missing; Colonels Monroe and Young, with Williams the Engineer, and several Officers, are not yet heard of. Some that are come in say, they saw them go back and throw themselves under the Protection of Montcalm and the Regulars; but the Lord knows what French Treachery will do. Shall we never have Revenge!

Just as I was coming away, the Army was drawing up to march from Fort-Edward towards the Lake; but one who left it about two Hours after, says, that on a scouting Party coming in, there were Orders to halt, on what Account we have not yet heard; but I am afraid they have demolished the Fort, and are gone, for on Wednesday we saw a great Smoak ascend about that Place.

The Sail-maker escaped, and is here; there were seven of our Carpenters at the Lake, six of which are arriv'd; one Cafferly, a young Lad, not yet come in.

Sunday, Half-after One. Just now I have heard that Colonels Monroe and Young, with several Officers, are safe with Montcalm, and about 300 Men, several of whom he took from the Indians, which are all gone. Perhaps Doctor Colhoun is with them. This Town is now inclosed. Those who were made Prisoners at Fort William-Henry, are going to York to guard the Fort, as they, by Capitulation, are not to be employed in the Field against the French these 18 Months.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE, dated August 20, 1757.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated August 15.

We are greatly chagrined at the Loss of the Fort; never was a more Universal Concern than appears in every Countenance: 'Tis said the Governor is using Means to raise a fourth Part of the Militia, with the Company of Cadets, to march as soon as possible. Our Messengers of bad News, seem to be like Job's, one on the Back of another. By a Vessel just arrived from Halifax, we hear our Fleet was not sail'd five Days ago, and that there was 8 Sail more of French Men of War arrived at Louisburg: That they have now in that Harbour 23 Line of Battle Ships, Bomb-Ketches, &c.

God preserve us, for Success seems to attend all their Undertakings, and we are really in a melancholy Situation.

P. S. It was the certain Advice of the French having so large a Fleet at Louisburg, (by a Vessel they took bound from that Place to Old-France, with a Number of English Prisoners on board) that stopped