

To the PRINTER,

HANOVER, March 28, 1758.

S I R,
ON the 22d Instant, being the vernal Equinox, about 45 Minutes past 9 o'Clock at Night, we were struck into a Consternation in these Parts by a very sensible Shock of an Earthquake. The rumbling Noise that attended it, which appeared to me like remote Thunder, or a foul Chimney on Fire, lasted perhaps Half a Minute; but the Shock itself was of very short Continuance. The same Noise, though fainter, was heard about Half an Hour after; and, as some affirm, 4 or 5 Times before Morning; but it was not attended with any perceivable Tremor of the Earth: Its Course appeared to me to be from N. West to S. East; but I have been so overborn by the Testimony of others, who were in better Circumstances for Observation, that I am now inclined to believe it was from the North-East to the South-West. I have already had Intelligence, that the Shock was felt in various Places, more than 100 Miles distant from Hanover; but more violently in some Places than others, unless it has been magnified by a scared Imagination.

How prodigious is that Force of Nature, which can shake such a vast Extent of solid Continent! and how much are we obliged to the supreme Manager of this immense Machine of the Universe, to whom the most mighty and unruly Powers of Nature minister, as the Servants of his Providence, that Earthquakes, which have spread such extensive Desolations in other Countries, have only given us a friendly Warning! May we behave as those that believe themselves his Subjects, whom he will reward or punish according to our Works!

P. S. April 8.—The Morning after the Earthquake, we had the deepest Snow that has fallen last Winter; and ever since the Weather has been colder than has been known in the Memory of Man, at this Season of the Year: So that Nature still retains the Appearance of Winter, though the Spring be so far advanced; and the Course of Vegetation is stopt, or at least retarded, which the Planters generally fear will occasion very scarce Crops; but whether the Earthquake had any Influence to produce this Effect, I am not Philosopher enough to determine.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Wednesday last arrived at the Hook, his Majesty's Ship Winchelsea, Captain Hayle, in three Weeks from South-Carolina, and brought under her Convoy, the Lyon, Ruby, Tamerlane, Duke-William, Britannia, and Success, Transport Ships, having on board Colonel Boquet, and his Part of the first Battalion of Royal Americans.

Saturday last arrived at Sandy-Hook, his Majesty's Ships the Devonshire, of 64 Guns, Captain Gordon; the Hind, Captain Bond, of 20 Guns; and the Hunter of 16 Guns, Capt. Lafor, from England, with 35 Sail of Vessels under their Convoy.

Same Day arrived here the Gramont Frigate, of 30 Guns, Captain Stott, in nine Weeks from Portsmouth, with Dispatches for our Chief Commanders.—By her we learn, That Admiral Boscawen, with 23 Ships of the Line, and 15 Frigates, was under Way to sail directly to America, when she came out of Portsmouth.

BURLINGTON, in NEW-JERSEY, March 23.

This Day the General Assembly of New-Jersey met here, pursuant to his Honour the President's several Prorogations.

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of the said Province.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1758.

The House having taken his Honour's Speech into Consideration, came to the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Regiment of this Colony be recruited; and that the same be augmented to the Number of 1000 effective Volunteers.

Resolved, That 12 l. be allowed as a Bounty to each Volunteer.

Resolved, That there be allowed 20 s. Levy-Money for each Volunteer.

Resolved, That there be paid to the Colonel of the Regiment, the Sum of 20 l. 2 s. per Month. To the Lieutenant Colonel, 18 l. per Month. To the Major, 15 l. per Month. To each Captain, 10 l. 1 s. per Month. To each Lieutenant, 7 l. 10 s. 9 d. per Month. To each Ensign, 6 l. 14 s. per Month. To each Sergeant, Corporal, and Drummer, 2 l. 10 s. 3 d. per Month. And to each private Man, the Sum of 1 l. 13 s. per Month.

Resolved, That there be 10 l. per Month, allowed

for the Pay of a Minister of the Gospel, to attend the said Regiment.

Resolved, That 15 l. per Month be allowed for the Pay of a Surgeon; and 9 l. per Month for a Surgeon's Mate, to attend the said Regiment; and any Sum not exceeding 120 l. to purchase a Chest of Medicines.

Resolved, That the Sum of 50,000 l. be forthwith struck in Bills of Credit; and that so much of the same as may be necessary, be applied to the Levying, Paying, and Cloathing of said Regiment; and that Provision be made for Sinking the said Sum of 50,000 l. at the Rate of 10,000 l. a Year, in the Years 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1778.

The Assembly have also allowed 6000 l. to the brave Colonel PETER SCHUYLER to defray the Expences he has been at in the public Service, a Man who is an Honour to his Country, and whom, therefore, his Country can never too much Honour. We hear he is to return again to Canada a voluntary Prisoner, agreeable to his Engagement, no Methods being yet concerted for his Release or Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated January 20.

"I was Yesterday at the House of Commons, and had the Pleasure of finding, by the Speeches made by Mr. Pitt, and others, that there was a strong Disposition in the House to carry on the War in America with the utmost Vigour, and to make it the chief Object of their Attention. One Hundred Thousand Pounds was then unanimously voted, as a present Supply for the Support of the Hanoverian Forces, who, it is expected, will now act vigorously against the French in that Quarter, and consequently be of great Service both to the Prussians and this Nation."

On Saturday last a Law was passed here, granting One Hundred Thousand Pounds to his Majesty's Service.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Winchester, dated April 18, 1758.

"A very unlucky Accident lately happened in this Neighbourhood. On Sunday the 9th Instant, David Miller, a Countryman, was fired at from behind some Rocks near the House of Aaron Jenkins, about 18 Miles from Winchester; some of the Country People going out afterwards, saw two Men, painted and dressed like Indians, who, on perceiving them, ran off with great Precipitation. The Neighbours being greatly alarmed at this, went to Pattison's Fort, to inform the commanding Officer therewith, on which Ensign Coleby Chew was ordered out with a Party of Men; he soon fell upon their Tracks, and continued on them till he had crossed the North Mountain, where he found a Beef, with Part of the hind Quarters taken off, and the Tongue cut out in the Indian Manner: About a Mile from thence he saw two Men at a Fire; he advanced within a few Yards of them, and intended to have made them Prisoners, but one of his Soldiers firing, discovered him to the Men, who immediately endeavoured to lay hold of their Guns. Mr. Chew then, fearing that some of his Party might lose their Lives, fired upon them, and his Men followed his Example so effectually, that scarce one Bullet missed the Object it was aimed at. The Persons proved to be the famous Jacob Lane, killed on the Spot, and James Cox, who, tho' mortally wounded, lived long enough to tell the Soldiers they had done their Duty, and that Lane and himself deserved what they had met with. They were both painted and dressed like Indians, even to the Cut of their Hair, that their most intimate Acquaintances could not distinguish them."

"It is not easy to assign the Reasons that induced those unhappy Persons, who had acquired great Reputation by their signal Services, to act in the Manner they did. An authentic Enquiry has been made by a Court of Officers into Ensign Chew's Conduct on this Occasion, when Matters appeared much to his Honour and Credit."

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION to the Deputy Post-Masters of North-America.

General Post-Office, March 10, 1758.

WHEREAS the News-papers of the several Colonies on this Continent, heretofore permitted to be sent by Post free of Charge, are of late Years so much increased as to become extremely burthenome to the Riders, who demand additional Salaries or Allowances from the Post-Office on that Account; and it is not reasonable, that the Office, which receives no Benefit from the Carriage of News-papers, should be at any Expence for such Carriage: And Whereas the Printers of News-papers complain, that they frequently receive Orders for News-papers from distant Post-Offices,

which they comply with by sending the Papers, tho' they know not the Persons to whom the Papers are to be directed, and have no convenient Means of collecting the Money, so that much of it is lost; and that for Want of due Notice when distant Subscribers die, become Bankrupt, or remove out of the Country, they continue to send Papers some Years directed to such Persons, whereby the Posts are loaded with many Papers to no Purpose, and the Loss so great to the Printers, as that they cannot afford to make any Allowance to the Riders for carrying the Papers: And whereas some of the Riders do, and others may, demand exorbitant Rates of Persons living on the Roads, for carrying and delivering the Papers that do not go into any Office, but are delivered by the Riders themselves:

To remedy these Inconveniencies, and yet not to discourage the Spreading of News-papers, which are on many Occasions useful to Government, and advantageous to Commerce, and to the Public; You are, after the first Day of June next, to deliver no News-papers at your Office (except the single Papers exchanged between Printer and Printer) but to such Persons only as do agree to pay you, for the Use of the Rider which brings such Papers, a small additional Consideration per Annum, for each Paper, over and above the Price of the Papers; that is to say, For any Distance not exceeding 50 Miles such Paper is carried, the Sum of Nine pence Sterling per Annum, or an Equivalent in Currency: For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, and not exceeding 100 Miles, the Sum of One Shilling and Six pence Sterling per Annum; and in the same Proportion for every other Fifty Miles such Paper shall be carried; which Money for the Rider or Riders, together with the Price of the Papers for the Printers, you are to receive and pay respectively, once a Year at least, deducting for your Care and Trouble therein, a Commission of Twenty per Cent. And you are to send no Orders to any Printer for Papers, except the Persons for whom the Papers are to be sent, are in your Opinion responsible, and such as you will be accountable for. And you are to suffer no Riders, employ'd or paid by you, to receive more than the Rates above mentioned, for carrying any Papers by them delivered on their respective Roads; nor to carry and deliver any Papers but such as they will be accountable for to the Printers, in Consideration of an Allowance of the same Commissions as aforesaid for collecting and paying the Money.

And as some of the Papers pass thro' the Hands of several Riders between the Place where they are printed and the Place of Delivery; you are to pay the Carriage-Money you collect for the Riders, to the several Riders who have carried such Papers, in Proportion, as near as conveniently may be, to the Distances they have been carried by each Rider respectively. FRANKLIN and HUNTER.

ANNAPOLIS, May 4.

We hear a Vessel arrived a few Days ago, in Petowmack, in 9 Days from Halifax; the Master of which says, that Admiral BOSCAWEN, with most, if not all, the Fleet from England, was arrived at Halifax.

The Sloop Unity, Capt. JOHN JONES, belonging to Baltimore-Town, was taken the 29th of December past, on his Voyage to Jamaica, and carried into Cape Tiberon. Capt. JONES was very cruelly used after he was landed, being forced to march one Day near 60 Miles thro' the Country, over Mountains, and obliged to carry what Luggage he had on his Back, tho' at the same Time not well: His Travelling so far on Foot, in so short a Time, and other ill Treatment, as well before as after he got on board a Flag of Truce, occasioned his Death. He was upwards of 12 Years in one Employ here, and always proved himself an able Seaman, and a sober, industrious, careful and honest Commander, and is lamented by all who knew him.

Mrs. FLORA DORSEY, (Widow of Joshua Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased)

KEEPS TAVERN, and good BOATS and HANDS, to set over all Persons who may have Occasion to Cross Patuxco River, at the OLD FERRY PLACE, where her said Husband lately lived: And all those who incline to favour her with their Custom, may depend on good Usage and quick Dispatch.

N. B. There was left at her House, Two or Three Months ago, a Pair of GREEN TEMPLE SPECTACLES in a Shagreen Case; which are now left at the PRINTING-OFFICE, for the Owner to call or send for.

TO BE SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, in ANNAPOLIS,

SPECIAL GOOD BLOCKS, of all Sizes, by Wholesale or large Quantities, at Seventeen Pence a Foot. WILLIAM CLAJON.

THE Subscriber having now left off keeping Tavern, and Removed to the upper End of GREEN-STREET, gives Notice to all Persons who have any just Demands on him, to bring in their Accounts, and they shall be paid. And those who are indebted to him, are requested to make speedy Payment, or at least settle their Accounts by Note, which will prevent Trouble to themselves, and Their humble Servant,

JAMES CHALMERS.

N. B. He still continues the SILVER-SMITH'S BUSINESS at his old Shop.

April 27, 1758.

RAN away on the 10th Instant, from the Subscriber (living about 8 Miles from Queen-Anne-Town, in Prince-George's County) a Convict Servant Woman named Sarah Davis, about 22 Years of Age, of middling Stature, black Hair, long Visage, a palavering Tongue, round shoulder'd, pot-belly'd, and has many Scars on her Back occasioned by severe Whippings from her former Master. She had on a strip'd short Gown, a strip'd Country Cloth Petticoat, and Osnabrigs Shift. It is supposed she is now in Annapolis.

Whoever takes her up and brings her Home, shall have, beside what the Law allows, TEN SHILLINGS, and reasonable Charges. No greater Reward will be given, it being the full Worth of her when taken. PAUL RANKIN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's County, on the 10th of April last, a Convict Servant Man named John Sidall, but will probably pass by some other Name, he was born in Lancashire, is a Farmer, has a Cast with one of his Eyes, he is a well-made short Fellow, his Hair is just cut off, and came in with Capt. Lowndes. He had on when he went away, a Felt Hat, Worsted Cap, a Check or fine Osnabrigs Shirt, a brown Cloth Coat and Waistcoat, an old Pair of Leather Breeches, a new Pair of brown Osnabrigs Trowsers, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, strong Shoes, and Copper Shoe Buckles.

Whoever takes up and brings him to his Master, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken in the County; if out of it, Forty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, besides what the Law allows, paid by

ROBERT CHESLEY.

DESERTED on Saturday the 15th of April, from a Recruiting Party belonging to his Majesty's Regiment of Light Armed Infantry, now at Upper-Marlborough, Daniel Richardson, about 24 Years old, born in Scotland, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, by Trade a Taylor, slender made: Had on when he Deserted, a grey Coat, wears a Wig or Cap; he was seen to go towards Bladenburg.

Whoever secures the said Deserter in any Goal in this Province, and gives Notice thereof to Colmore Beanes, Esq; High-Sheriff for Prince-George's County, shall have the Sum of Five Pounds Currency Reward. And all Persons whatsoever are forbid having any Manner of Dealing with him, either in assisting him in making his Escape, or furnishing him with any of the Necessaries of Life, as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost Severity the Law will admit of. Given under my Hand at Upper-Marlborough this 19th Day of April, 1758.

NICHOLAS WARD, Recruiting-Officer for Regiment of Light Infantry.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON,

And to be Sold by the Subscriber, at Mr. PATRICK CREAGH'S Store in ANNAPOLIS, at very reasonable Rates, for Cash or short Credit,

DRY White Lead, and Whiting; Seines from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Fathoms long, brown Osnabrigs, Irish Hollands, white and brown Irish Sheeting, Tandems, Garlix, Linnen and Cotton Checks, striped Hollands and Cottons, brown Hollands, Linnen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Bed-Ticks, &c. coarse and fine Threads, white and printed Callicoes, Broad-Cloths, Kerseys, Fearnoughts, Flannels, and Welch Cotton, Castor and Felt Hats, Fishing Lines and Hooks, Copper and Brass Ware, Cutlery of all Sorts, Stone and Earthen Ware, Saddlery, Tin Ware, &c. &c.

RICHARD MACKUBIN.

TO