

From the Subscriber's Plantation, in Frederick County, some Time

with a white Face, and some other, he is mark'd either with a Star, and two under Cuts in the left Ear, and two under Cuts in the right Ear.

A Bull, mark'd with two under Cuts in the left Ear, and two under Cuts in the right Ear, has a white Face, and some other.

The same Plantation in April last, sent me a Ram Lamb; the Ewes have two under Cuts in the left Ear, and a Crop in the other Ear.

I desire the said Cattle, so that they may be get them again, shall have Ten Shillings; and for the Sheep Five Shillings.

JOHN HAMMOND.

From the Subscriber's Plantation, in Frederick County, Four Steers, 4 or 5 Cows, and one Bull, but I cannot be assured on the Buttocks B T, but they may be also marked in the Ears.

The same Place, a Heifer branded with the same Mark.

I give Information, so as that they may be got again, shall receive Ten Shillings for each.

B. TASKER, junior.

By the Subscriber, living near Northampton, Gloucester County, Virginia.

A SHIP now on the Stocks, measuring about two hundred and sixty Tons, and may be launched in two Months. Her Framing and Plank are very good and well seasoned, and she is not inferior in Beauty to any Vessel built in this Colony who shall incline to purchase. I may have her completely finished, in Yards, &c. for Fifty-eight Shillings per Ton; the Money or Bills to be paid in April next.

MORDECAI ROOT.

At the High Court of the County of Middlesex, the 21st Day of May next, the Subscribers the Highest Bidders, at the House of Mr. James Brown, at London-Town,

do Acres of LAND, lying very near London-Town, the Land being Part of the Estate of Mr. William Peete, late of said Town, Esquire, and the Widow of the same, and the Children of the said Peete, enquire of the Subscribers.

JAMES MOUAT, JAMES DICK, JAMES NICHOLSON, Executors.

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AGE or TENEMENT, called the 'SIDE', commodiously situated in the County of Chester, for the Grain Trade and Queen Anne's, being about 10 Acres, and 10 Miles above Chester, and 10 Miles from the Head of the River. It consists of a good Dwelling-House with a good Brick Store-House with a good Grainary, and other Out-Houses, and Garden, and about 18 Acres of under good Fence. The Land-Wharf, where a Vessel of 200 Tons may come and load, may be viewed at any Time by applying to Mr. John Ecclestone, near the said Wharf.

Power on Record from the late Lord Sons, Esquires.

H. CALLISTON.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 18, 1759.

We should greatly rejoice if we could give the Public any certain and easy Method of putting a Stop to the growing Plague of the Fly or Moth in the Wheat. Whether the following Performance can be any Way conducive thereto, we submit to the Reader, and give it just as we receiv'd it, only observing, that this Writer, it is evident, mistakes C, where he mentions the Northern Parts of this Province; for C mentions only "to the Northward of Maryland."

Mr. GREEN,

S I R,

THE terrible Destruction which the Fly or Worm has made in this Province of late amongst our Wheat and Indian Corn, will, I doubt not, prevail with you to give the following Observations upon, and Remedy against, that Evil, a Place in your next Gazette.

Whether it be that these Insects lay their Eggs in the Wheat while growing in the Field, as some imagine, or after it is in the Shock or Stack, I won't undertake to determine; tho' from what Observations I have had Opportunity to make, I have great Reason to conclude, that if they do at all lay their Eggs in the Grain before it is reap'd, it is not till it's arriv'd at full Maturity; but it is evident they afterwards continue to deposite their Eggs in the Crevices of the Grain so long as they remain in their active State, or that of a Fly, (which is so long as the warm Weather continues) wherever they find it, either in the Shock; Stack, or Grainary: But what I have constantly observed, is, that these Eggs, though thus deposite'd in the Grain, will not be hatch'd, (and consequently of no sensible Damage to it) without a certain Degree of Heat and Moisture sufficient for that Purpose; which Degree of Heat and Moisture, while the Grain is in the Shock or Stack, is acquired by the Action of the Sun, during the latter End of Summer and Autumn, assist'd by the Dew and Rains; or if it be thresh'd and laid in a Grainary during those Seasons, it seems as if those Eggs contained an active Principle, which operating with the radical Moisture in the Grain, produces the same Effect, namely, excites a Heat sufficient to hatch those Eggs, and bring to Life the small Worm or Maggot which does the Mischief.

Now, from the foregoing Observations, whatever Method prevents the Grain from acquiring a Heat and Moisture, sufficient to hatch the Eggs deposite'd therein, will be the Means of preserving it. Doubtless Threshing it immediately after Harvest, Kilm-drying, and frequently Ventilating it, as described by Doctor Hales in the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 15th and 16th, would be effectual; but this not being within the Reach of every Farmer, the following easy Methods will, in great Measure, prevent the Evil: (tho' we don't seem to have much ground to hope for their total Extermination out of these Parts, otherwise than from a certain Spring in the Air, something similar to that which clear'd the Land of Egypt of old from Locusts, &c.)

The Method is, to let the Wheat grow in the Field as long as may be, without endangering much Loss in the Gathering, that the Straw may be cured without remaining long in the Shock, and so soon as the Straw is quite dry, remove the whole Crop (in the Straw) into Houses capable of securing it from the Rays of the Sun, also the Rains, and Dew; by which it will be preserv'd from acquiring any Heat, or at least such as is sufficient to hatch the Eggs, which does the Mischief; after it is thresh'd, it must be frequently turn'd and fluted, during the Continuance of the warm Seasons, to prevent it's acquiring any sensible Degree of Warmth; but if ever it is suffer'd to heat or even grow warm, it will hardly be of Service to shift it every Day or oftener, the Mischief being then begun or beginning: The Remedy then remaining to prevent it's growing worse,

is to spread it thin in the Air, winnow or screen it in an open Place on a dry Day, and keep it spread thin till it is thoroughly cooled; otherwise it will heat again in a few Hours after it is laid in an Heap, which, as is said before, is the Cause of the Mischief. Doubtless all the Wheat, where the Fly abounds, has innumerable of it's Eggs deposite'd in the Crevices or Wrinkles, which are invisible to the naked Eye; yet that which is said to have received no Damage from it, is such as, thro' Care or Accident has never been in a warm State sufficient to animate them, without which they can do no sensible Hurt.

There seems no other Precaution necessary to preserve Indian Corn from their Depredations, than to keep it till it is immediately wanted for Use, in it's own Husk, which closes the Ear so intirely, that this Animal cannot come at the Grain to deposite it's Eggs.

Your ingenious Correspondent, who signs C, has well described them in your Gazette of the 21st of December past, with their Manner of Propagation, from Mr. Adams's Micrographia Illustrata; but his Method of extirpating them, is, in my humble Opinion, liable to Objections; besides it's Impracticability. I also differ with him in supposing the Northern Parts of this Province too cold for their Constitutions, and think they might flourish in much colder Climates; but it seems rather more probable that they first got footing in the Southern Colonies, and have yearly been making their Approaches towards the North.

H. Q.

JAGENDORFF (in Silesia) August 23.

YESTERDAY a Son of General Count de Thurn, scarce ten Years old; pass'd through a public Examination on History, both sacred and profane, Ethics, the Mythology of the Antients, the several Interests of Princes, the Constitution of the German Empire, the Latin and French Languages, Geography, the Knowledge and Use of the Sphere, and Natural Philosophy, to the great Applause of all that were present, who could not help expressing their Surprise and Admiration at the Clearness and Precision with which this young Gentleman treated so many different Subjects, which he seem'd thoroughly to understand. He answered every Question that was put to him with amazing Ease and Readiness. A plain Demonstration of what the Mind of Youth is capable of, when properly cultivated. Happy the Parent that hath such Children, and the State that has such Citizens.

Vienna, Sept. 9. The following are the Conditions on which the Garrison of the strong Fortresses of Sonnenstein capitulated the 5th of this Month.

ARTICLE I. Pardon shall be given to the Imperial Deserters which are in the Place. Granted.

II. All Hostilities shall cease from this Moment. Granted.

III. The Officers, Subalterns, and Soldiers, shall keep their Equipages. Granted.

IV. The Garrison shall March out with their Arms, Drums beating, and Colours flying, by the Gate called Ravelin Thor, and when they come upon the Glacis, there lay down their Arms, and surrender themselves Prisoners of War. Amongst the Officers Equipage, the Effects belonging to the King not to be included. Granted.

V. The Officers demand that they may keep their Swords. Granted.

VI. All the Ammunition, Provision, and Artillery shall be deliver'd up bona fide, and an Account given of the Mines. Approved of. Every Thing to be declar'd bona fide, including the Military Chest, and the Magazine of Cloaths made and unmade.

VII. The Officers demand that the necessary

Carriages be furnish'd them gratis for transporting their Baggage and their Families. They demand also that the Garrison be transfer'd to Crembs, there to remain till such Time as they are ransom'd. Granted, as to the Carriages; the Rest depends not on me.

VIII. 'Tis demand'd that the Officers may retire another Way, and take a farther Course if they think proper. This depends not on me.

IX. They demand also the Liberty of sending an Officer immediately to Prince Henry with a Copy of this Capitulation. This likewise, does not depend on me.

X. As soon as the Capitulation is sign'd, the Imperial and Royal Troops shall occupy the Gate of Ravelin, as also that called Ober-Thor. Good.

XI. The Hostages shall be exchanged on each Side immediately after the Signature of the present Capitulation. Granted.

XII. The Sick and Wounded shall be taken Care of in the Hospital on the Account of the King of Prussia, and the Surgeons of the Garrison left with them. Granted.

Done at the Fortress of Sonnenstein the 5th of Sept. 1758. (Signed)

JOHN Count de MACQUIRE, Lieut. Gen.

JACOB-HENRY DE GRABE, Colonel.

The Garrison march'd out of the Fortresses the 9th at Eight in the Morning, laid down their Arms on the Glacis, and at the same Time deliver'd up their ten Flags. They consist'd of 1443 Men, including two Purveyors of Provision, and 13 Bakers. Twenty-nine Brass Cannon were found in the Place, and also Nine Iron Cannon, and seven Mortars of the same Metal.

BOSTON, December 18, 1758.

The following short Character of his Prussian Majesty, is said to have been written by a Scotch Gentleman, then in Silesia, to his Friend in London, March 1758.

"As to the Music you wrote for, I could not send it you, except I was at Berlin. Here in Silesia every Thing bears the Face of War; and tho' his Majesty (the King of Prussia) is so far above other human Minds, as to appear always serene, and as if he was at Leisure; yet you may judge, if it is fit to take up a Moment of his Time in talking of Trifles. The Campaign is just opening: He may be said to have four or five Armies under his Inspection, though in different Places. He is the Spring that moves the Whole. His Generals are so sensible of the Superiority of his Genius, that they look on his Directions, under God, as the sure Road to Victory and Glory.

"I am of your Opinion, that he is superior to all the great Men of Antiquity. Caesar comes the nearest to him. What Cicero says of him, is most applicable to this great Prince—This Caesar of ours is something that has not appear'd before.

His Wit enables him to treat grave Subjects cheerfully, without letting his Reasoning lose its Force; and his superior Judgment makes him capable of treating Subjects of Wit, so as to make them instructive, at the same Time that they divert and entertain.

No Man ever knew how to appear with the Grandeur of a great Prince better than he; and yet can dine with the common Soldiers as a Companion.

My Fellow Soldiers, in a Day of Battle (which was Caesar's) is his common Phrase to them. He is never very merry, nor ever wears a morose Countenance. The Lineaments of his Face are placid, and good humour'd; but his Eyes look thro' you. He lives on less Sleep than most People can do; and thinks as much in a Minute, as an ordinary Genius does in an Hour. And, to conclude, his Mind seems to be a Spark of celestial Fire, which is not wearied in its Operations by the Body, that it animates; and so is a Kind of Angel: And what exalts him still more is, he seems insensible of the Beauties of his own Mind, which all the World admires, and seems to depend on Heaven alone."