

J. O. H. N. I. N. C. H. Silversmith
HAVING lately prepared an excellent Work
man from London, carries on his Business
his Shop near the Inspection-House in Annapolis
and performs any Plate Work, either small or
large in the best and most fashionable Manner, at
the cheapest Rates. He also Enamels Rings for
ornamenting.

To be Disposed of by the said Job, the Time of
Dutch Sertant Man, that has above Six Years of
Age, and who understands Tanning and Curry-

Piscataway, February 13, 1759.

THE Subscriber intending for BRITAIN
soon, hereby gives Notice to all Persons
to have Accounts settled, for Dealings they
had with him at Piscataway, on Account of
Messrs. John Glassford and Company, to come
to settle the same by Bond, Bill, or Note, without
delay, otherwise they may expect Trouble without
Respect of Persons. He hopes that every one who
is indebted to the said Company, will discharge their Debts to the said Compa-
ny before he leaves the Country; and those who
are not, will have Time given them upon proper
Application. He hereby further acquaints the Pub-
lic that the said Messrs. John Glassford and Com-
pany's Store at Piscataway, will be continued with
usual good Assortment of GOODS, to be sold
for Money or Tobacco. JAMES MARSHALL.

THE MANAGERS of the ANNAPOLIS
LOTTERY, notwithstanding the repeated Notice
given to Gentlemen in distant Parts of the Province,
and in Accounts of the Tickets in their Hands (pre-
sented to us by the Post) of the Sealers, not having
received them all, are under a Necessity of postponing
Drawing for a few Weeks. This is therefore to give
Notice, that they will *generally* begin the Drawing on
First Thursday of the Provincial Court, being the 11th
of April next. They have fixed on that Time, as there
will be many of the Adventurers then in Town on that
Day.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice to all
Persons indebted to the Concern of *Edward
Glassford, Esq.* and Sons, at Piscataway, either
by Bond, or Note of Hand, to make Payment as
soon as they become due, otherwise they will immediately
be put in Suit. All those that have not already
settled their Accounts due from them to the said
Messrs. Glassford, and do not immediately come and dis-
charge or settle the same, may expect to be treated
in such a Manner as will not be agreeable to them.
GEORGE BOWDON.

JUST IMPORTED
to be SOLD by the Subscriber in ANNAPOLIS,
CHOICE Parcel of the very best *Medina
WINE*, in Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter
Casks.
LIKEWISE, a considerable Quantity of Salt
Lick, German, Lish, and Check Linens, Load
ar, &c. DANIEL WORTENHOLME.

F. O. B. R. S. O. L. D. I. S. S. A.
SEVERAL valuable Tracts of LAND, lying
in the lower Part of *Fredrick County*, well
water'd, Timber'd, and plenty of good Meadows
ground; for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or heavy
Tobacco. For further Particulars enquire of
HENRY WRIGHT CRAIG.

TRAYED from the Subscriber's Plantation, in
Prince-George's County, Four Steers, 4 or 5
years old, branded on the Buttocks B T, but
distinck they may be also marked in the Ears
trayed from the same Place, a Heifer branded
the Horns S O.
Whoever will give Information, so as that the
Cattle may be got again, shall receive Ten
Pounds Reward for each.
B. T. ASKEE, Justice.

Monday the 21st Day of May next, the Subscri-
bers will sell to the Highest Bidder, at the House
of Mr. William Brown, in London-Town, "
ABOUT 350 Acres of LAND, lying very
near London-Town, the Land being Part of
the Estate of Mr. William Paule, late of said Town,
deceased. For Title, enquire of the Subscribers:
James Mowat, Auctioneer.
James Dixon, Auctioneer.
James Nicholson, Auctioneer.

M. R. I. N. D. at the PRINTING-
House may be supplied with this GA-
ZETTE, in Length, are taken in and inserted
in Proportion for long Advertisements.

THE [Numb. 726.]
MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 5, 1759.

MR. GREEN,

WHEN I introduced the Subject of
the Corn Wolf in your Gazette of
the 21st December, describing his
Garb and Mien, my Design was to
raise the Hue and Cry, or at least
the Possé, to bring the Felon to surrender; not as
the Shepherd Boy in the Fable, who cried out, *The
Wolf, the Wolf*, in Sport; and so often deceived
his Neighbours, that when the Wolf came in earnest,
they would not believe him: For the Wolf I speak
of is much more mischievous than that of the
Woods. I cried out in earnest, and accordingly,
not only recommended some Methods that had been
found by Experience to be attended with Success
in some Parts of Europe, but also attempted a Me-
thod for the total Extirpation of the whole Race
from among us. Now, though we are loth to
take any Pains to make Trials of any Thing deli-
ver'd in the theoretic Way, and treat all specula-
tive Hypotheses as visionary, whatever Success it
may promise; yet by no Means ought we to reject
practical Observations, when Experience has alrea-
dy prov'd their having been successful; nor should
even the Theory be laid aside when it takes a con-
templative View of the Nature of the Subject. If
the Curious had not discover'd the natural Bane, as
well as Sustainance, &c. of the Cloth-moth and
Silk Worm, the Damage done by the one could
not be effectually prevented, nor the Advantages of
the other improved.

It is not purely and vainly to oppose my Sentiments
to those of Mr. H. Q. in your Gazette of the
18th January that I resume the Subject of the
Wolf; but, as declared in my last, to keep the En-
quiry alive till we can, if possible, fall upon an ef-
fectual Remedy; which, when we have discover'd,
we may give the Name of *Wolf-Bane*, with more
Propriety, than to a certain Vegetable of that Name.
And I know nothing more conducive to this Design
than to reduce this Inquisition to a sort of Polemicks
(for there are such in Natural Philosophy as well as
Theology) Responsals and Replications. Where-
fore, as Mr. Q. has thought fit to reject my Method
without refusing, and introduces a new Scheme,
partly his own; it may not be amiss to restore the
former, anything he has said notwithstanding, till
we examine the latter.

As to the first, there needs no more than to assure
the Public, that my Method of the Brimstone, To-
bacco, Oil of Turpentine, &c. is so far from being
visionary, that, as I said above, it is practis'd with
Success in some Parts of Europe: Tho' the practice
is not universal, perhaps for want of Faith or Under-
standing. Indeed by this Method we might de-
stroy much stronger Animals, Rats; Cats; and
even Men. We will now examine Mr. Q.'s Method.

He observes right, that without a certain Degree
of Heat and Moisture, the Eggs will not be hatch-
ed; consequently whatever will prevent the Grain's
acquiring such a Degree of Heat and Moisture; will
preserve it from the Damage occasion'd by these
and all such Insects. But what shall we do to pre-
vent the Warmth and Humidity of the Air? Shall
we convert our Barns and Granaries into Air-
Pumps? The ingenious Dr. Hales' Invention of
the Ventilator is a pretty Theory, and would un-
doubtedly be of great Advantage to the Farmers
who make great Crops; and to the Merchants who
should keep large Granaries; and it is to be hop'd
it will get footing among us. But every Man who
cultivates Land in Maryland is desirous to have a
Wheat patch (as he calls it) of his own, & Dr. Hales'
Apparatus, together with the Trouble attending it,
will be found too expensive for small Reapings; our
Planters will be too apt to call it a windy Scheme.
Mr. Q.'s Method then is to let the Wheat grow in
the Field, as long as may be, without endangering
much Loss in the gathering. I presume we are unani-
mously of this Opinion; that is, we will certainly
leave it in the Field, as long as we think it is grow-

ing: But after that, I question whether any Man
will be prevail'd upon to leave it standing, for Rea-
sons too obvious to mention; and to find Housing
for the Straw, seems to be too high a Demand, in a
Country where People are hardly persuad'd to find
House-Room for the Grain itself. As to the rest, it
is the general Practice to shift and air, &c.

Now, from what I have said above, it appears,
that the Method Mr. Q. would explode, compre-
hends and takes in, not only what has hitherto been
practis'd with some Degree of Success and Advan-
tage in other Regions, but even the unexceptionable
Part of what he himself would recommend. If it
does not come up to our Wishes, it is nevertheless
the best we have in Use; and we must not throw
out our dirty Water till we have got clean in. To
this End I endeavour'd to consider the Nature of
the Insect, not to reject utterly the Methods hereto-
fore in Use, because, forsooth, they have not been
perfectly successful; but, as the Vermin had been
of no long standing, to find a probable Method of
extirpating them in our Climate; for I am well a-
sured they are not Aborigines of Maryland, nor e-
ven of the Southern Parts

of this Continent, as Mr. Q. imagines; for, if they
were, they would not have
been some Ages in arriving
among us. It is a bold
Thought perhaps; but we
are at present occupied by
one no less daring, that of
driving out the French from
having any Footing in North-
America, which we hope to execute.

Although he seems to divert himself with my
Notions as chimerical, as appears by his impertinent
Conceit of the Spring of the Air, &c. I imagine
we are indebted, unluckily to some worthy
and curious Experimenter, for these Insects, as I
hinted in my former Letter; for this Moth is well
known in Germany, we have a Number of industri-
ous Germans settled among us, we have not yet
done making Trials of different Kinds of Grain,
and I hope we shall never desist, while Nature is so
prolific of Variety, in improving all Kinds of
Fruits and Seeds beyond their wild natural State. I
will not say they are made more perfect by our
Skill or Industry; quite the contrary: But most cer-
tainly they are rendered more acceptable to our
Palate, for our Pleasure and Advantage; that we
can suppose they were produced in Paradise itself.
Witness, the Crab and the Pippin, the Lime and
the Lemon, the Colewort and the Colliflower or
Cabbage, &c. &c.

Mr. Q. is pleas'd to say, my Method of extirpa-
ting these new Insects is liable to Objections, besides
its Impracticability; and this is all he says on this
Head, besides the Comparison of the Locusts of
Egypt. Now, I conceive, as he has said no more,
he has said too much; he should have laid down
his Objections, and given us some reasonable
Grounds of the Impracticability, neither of which
he has attempted. But, tho' I propos'd that The-
ory with Modesty, and am yet desirous of having
a clearer Disquisition of that Matter, I do not ap-
prove of his Manner of smothering the Research;
it may be found, upon Examination, more practi-
cable than he imagines, and rather liable to Obsta-
cles (such as his unreasonnable Egyptian Story) than
to reasonable Objections.

We remember when this Fly was not known
among us; Why may we not hope that our Posteri-
ty may one Day thank us for the History of an
Enemy no more to be found, and with which they
have no other Acquaintance than what they may
gather from an old Maryland Gazette?

Within our Memory, the Country has been
terrified with a Swarm of Flies, which we call'd
Locusts; this Terror lasted but a Summer. Ano-
ther Summer we were plagued with a singular Sort
of Caterpillars; a very contemptible Animal, one

would think; however they untimber'd several
Parcels of Land. These are no more seen; a plain
Indication that there are Incidents which sometimes
prove fatal to these Insects, as there are Circum-
stances which at other Times are favourable to
them. These are perhaps a kind of periodical
Plagues, for whose Demolition or Expulsion we
are in the Right to refer ourselves to Providence,
as we are unable to follow them in their Retreats.

But the Corn Beetle and Wolf we seem to have
in our Power; they are a Sort of domestic Animals,
the latter is as well feather'd as our Pigeons, and as
tame, and we feed them in our Granaries and
Stacks, as we do Rats and Mice in our Pantries.
Nolens-volens indeed: But if it were not necessary
to have Cielings or Lipings in our Houses and
Ships, these Rats might be easily driven to the
Fields and Forests; where, from being a Plague,
they might, when Reynard fails, become a princely
Entertainment to our Fox-Hunters, &c. In
some Countries they hunt the Dormouse or Alpine
Rat, which they pickle and serve up at their Ta-
bles.

It is to the Industry and Prowess of our noble
Ancestors, who were mighty Hunters before the
Lord, that Great-Britain is at this Day quite free
from Buffaloes, Boars, Wolves and other noxious
Animals, with which that Island abounded in an-
cient Times: Is it not then a mortifying Reflection
that we their Posterity should tamely suffer so con-
temptible an Insect to eat the Bread out of our
Mouths; or (to speak with more Propriety) reduce
us to bad Bread.

The Pea-bug is not known in Europe: If it was,
I doubt not, where that Pulse is so considerable an
Article of Sea and Land Provision, they would
heartily set themselves to meditate his utter Destruction.
It is owing to this moley Beetle that it will
never be worth our while to cultivate these Pease in
our Fields; for there is not perhaps a single Grain
that has not an Egg lodged in it, though many
prove abortive.

I think I have digressed a little from my Subject:
To return. It was roundly said that my Method
for extirpating these Insects was liable to Objections,
and impracticable. But I will venture to affirm, that
every Man has it in his Power to destroy by my
Method as many as are in his own keeping: So
that there seems little more wanting than to prevail
on every Man to be persuad'd of this; or if this
cannot be expected of the unthinking Multitude,
might not the Matter be refer'd to the Considera-
tion of the Legislature? They are happy Restraints
on Liberty, which compel us to any Thing to our
Advantage.

For Instance, suppose every Man who will culti-
vate Wheat, should be oblig'd to provide him
proper Housing to secure his Crop, and to furnish
himself with the Materials that shall be judg'd pro-
per for the Extirpation of any Sort of public Ene-
my, and this is a dreadful one; I would ask, whe-
ther such a Law would be more arbitrary, or less
advantageous to the Community, than the many no
less puzzling Regulations we have had with Regard
to a famous Weed, which one would think, Man,
the Lord of the Creation, should not envy the ex-
clusive Enjoyment of, to that filthy Tribe of Ver-
min for whose Nourishment it appears to have been
created, and for whose Destruction both Men and
Turkeys are yearly drawn out in Battalia in our
Fields?

Thus I have prov'd the Practicability, as to Mr.
Q.'s Objections, which he charges my Method to be
liable to, besides its Impracticability, it will be Time
enough to answer them, when he is pleas'd to
make them known.

Mr. Q. seems to rest satisfied with regard to the
Mayz or Indian Corn, no Damage can arrive at it
whilst it is kept in its Husk, till it is immediately
wanted for Use. But this will not answer the Pur-
pose of Trade; it must be stripp'd naked before it
is merchantable, and this by the Farmer; it must