

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 11, 1760.

LONDON, June 10.

IT being thought by many, that the late Earthquakes were at Tripoly in Barbary, we think proper to acquaint the Public, That this dreadful Calamity happened at Tripoly in Syria, in the Levant, subject to the Turk, and that it was felt all over Palestine or the Holy Land.—Tripoly, in the earliest Ages, called Phenicia, and was the greatest Maritime Port in the World, and the People of that Country the most famous for Arts and Manufactures, trading to all Places with their Shipping, and settling Colonies in several distant Parts of the East and West.—Among the many Cities, Towns, &c. that were reduced to a heap of Rubbish on this unhappy Occasion, was the ancient City of Bethulia, so famous in History for the Siege thereof in the Time of Judith and Holofernes, which it is said was upon a hilly Situation.

Extract of a Letter from an English Merchant at Tripoly, in Syria, dated January 2, 1760.

"This Town is in a manner deserted, where no longer ago than the 30th past some more Houses fell, occasioned by a Shock of an Earthquake at Ten that Night, equal to that of the 30th of October: Mine has received no farther Damage since the 25th of November, tho' I do not venture myself in it, being encamped under a Tent at our Marine, where I have just raised a Cottage of wild Canes, forming 2 Rooms: The one I sleep in, the other is my Parlour.—These Kind of Buildings, as deplorable as they may appear, are at present honoured in giving Shelter to a Vizier-Pacha and his Haram (Seraglio) at the Metropolis of this Government. The Town of Baalbeck, and its famous Temple, are reduced to an Heap of Stones, and 'tis reported here, that every Body in it perished on the 25th of November, except the Emir and another Person. A River which furnished that Town with Water was dry for several Days."

Extract of a Letter from Aleppo, dated January 23, 1760.

"This Town, as its Buildings are the strongest in the Ottoman Empire, has suffered but very little, and we have felt but few Shocks since the 30th of December: But we hear To-day that two very severe Shocks were felt at Latichea (the ancient Laodicea) no longer ago than the 18th Instant. Damascus has suffered greatly; one Half at least of the City (they say) is demolished, and many Thousand Lives lost. Antioch is not in a much better Condition; many Houses were thrown down by the different Shocks; but that on the 12th of December, was attended with so violent a Storm of Rain, that the Torrents from the Mountains, under which this once famous City lies, overflowed or damaged the greatest Part of what remained standing. At Sidon 300 Houses are thrown down. At Acra and Latichea scarce one escaped unhurt."

Part of a Letter from Fort St. George, dated November 5.

"The late Engagement in the East-Indies is the bloodiest that has been fought this War. The French held a Council of War, whether or not they should sink the Zodiac of 74 Guns, being so terribly mauled, but it was determined to carry her to the Isle of France to be broke up." And concludes thus: "It is impossible to speak sufficiently in Praise of both Officers and Seamen of the whole Squadron. Their Ardour was above any Thing I ever met with; and the whole Mortification they suffered, was, by the French not flying to make the Battle decisive, which I flattered myself must have been in our Favour. History, I believe, cannot produce an Instance before, of two Squadrons fighting three pitched Battles, under the same Commanders, in 18 Months, and not lose a Ship on either Side: But let the Disadvantages we have always fought under be considered, when our Actions are the Object of your Thoughts or Conversations. I flatter myself we shall merit more the good Opinion of our good Friends at Home, than any Squadron of his Majesty's Navy this War. But, alas! I am too sensible, how very apt the World is to judge of great Mens Actions by their Success."

It being represented to Admiral Pocock, just before the late Sea Engagement in the East-Indies, that it would be prudent to decline engaging the French on Account of their Numbers; "That may be (said he) but I am so bad an Arithmetician, as not to know the Difference between IX and XI; our Business is to fight;" and immediately gave Orders to engage.

Among the Prisoners brought home from Senegal, and set on Shore in France, was the late Governor of Gelam, which belongs to that Place. All the Buttons on his Cloaths, Buckles, &c. besides a large Snuff-box, of a Pound weight, were all solid Gold.

A few Days ago died in the Borough of Southwark, one John Lovel, for many Years a Journeyman Carpenter, who, by lending out small Sums to inferior Trades People, at an exorbitant Interest, and by the most penurious Way of living, amassed the Sum of 6000 l.

It is said, that a Jew, a Dealer in old Cloaths, who was buried Yesterday in Duke's Place, died worth upwards of 100,000 l.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA (in Jamaica) June 14.

On Monday a Negro Fellow was hanged on the Gallows, near this Town, for endeavouring to seduce several other Slaves into Rebellion.

June 21. By a Gentleman from Westmoreland, we are informed, that the Rebels have left that Parish, and were in Hanover a few Days ago, going, as was imagined, to St. James's. A considerable Number of them have been killed, their Leader

sharing the same Fate about six Days since. Those left have neither Arms nor Ammunition.

June 28. By a Gentleman from Savanna-la-Mar, we have an Account, that the Rebels are reduced to a State of Desperation, being driven into a Precipice, almost surrounded by the Regulars and Militia, and had but seven Muskets left. That Cudjoe's Party was daily bringing in Numbers of them, and that the Whole of them must in a few Days come in, be reduced by Famine, or destroyed.

Three rebellious Negroes have been this Week executed near this Town: Two of them had endeavoured to foment an Insurrection in Louisa, but were happily discovered.

July 5. Last Saturday Capt. Wibley, with a Detachment of the black Grenadier Company, marched to St. Thomas, in the Vale, to keep Things quiet there.

On Thursday a Detachment of the Horse Militia marched from Kingston for St. Thomas, in the East, to prevent Disturbances in those Parts.

Several Negroes belonging to Cocoa-Walk Plantation, in St. Dorothy's, have been found Guilty of Rebellion, four whereof have been this Week executed, and six ordered for Transportation. Accounts from Westmoreland inform, that Numbers of the Rebels have been cut off since our last.

July 12. Advices received this Week from Westmoreland, convey the agreeable News of the Rebellion being almost entirely suppressed there, 80 of the Rebels have voluntarily surrendered themselves; and, in order to obtain their Pardon, brought in Prisoners, Wages, their Chief Commandant, and three others of their Seducers, the Ring-leaders. The Remains, a few desperate Villains excepted, are expected soon to come in, being quite tired out with Fatigue, Famine, and Dissention among themselves.

From St. Thomas's in the East we have Advice, that 19 Rebels have been executed there this Week, and that every Thing remains quiet in that Part.

July 19.

Extract of a Letter from St. Thomas in the East. "On Monday the 14th Instant, Captain Trotter and Captain Sweigle, with the Morosons under their Command, fell in with Pompey, in the Woods near Berratt's Plantation: He endeavoured precipitately to make his Escape, but was shot dead by one of the Party, and his Head brought to Morant-Bay. This Fellow had great Influence over a Number of Negroes in Plantain Garden River."

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) August 13.

We learn from the Cherokee Country, that the People of the Lower Towns have carried the Small-pox into the Middle Settlement and Valley, where that Disease rages with great Violence, and that the People of the Upper Towns are in such Dread of the Infection, that they will not allow a single Person from the above named Places to come amongst them.

The French have stooped all the English Vessels that were trading in the Mississippi.

On Sunday last arrived in Town the Honourable Colonel MONTGOMERY; and Monday Morning, the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Royal Scots, with all the Highlanders, came in, and immediately embarked on board the Transports.

Major Hamilton, with the Troops under his Command, is at Congarees.

This Morning one of the Royals arrived Express from Major Hamilton at Congarees; by him there are Letters from Colonel Byrd, which were brought to Congarees by two Virginia Soldiers; they are dated only eleven Days ago, August 2d, at the Virginia Camp, and say, "Colonel Byrd was then about 300 Miles from Fort-Loudoun, with five Companies of the old Virginia Regiment, and seven Companies of new Levies, all excellent Woodmen; heavy Rains on the Frontiers of Virginia, which had done great Damage, had retarded the March of those Troops, but Colonel Byrd expected to be at Fort-Loudoun with his Detachment by the Beginning of, or some Time in September."

We have heard of no Outrages committed by the Cherokees on this Side Fort Prince-George, since the Return of the Army from thence; nevertheless, our back Settlers are under such dreadful Apprehensions, that Numbers of them are travelling for Safety to the Northern Colonies with their Effects. The present seeming Inactivity of these Savages, is imputed, by some, to the Correction they have received from the King's Troops; and by others, to their dancing and physicking Days not being yet over, or their being gone towards Fort-Loudoun, or to oppose Colonel Byrd with their whole Force.

August 16. We hear from Shem-Town, Ashley-Ferry, that a Bill has been brought into the Commons House of Assembly there, and had two Readings, for forthwith raising a Regiment of 1000 Men, to act against the Cherokees; and that the Encouragement therein given to enlist, is greater than has been offered before in America; which, together with Compassion for the unfortunate People in Fort-Loudoun, and Self-preservation, we hope, will move more than a sufficient Number of good Men, to offer themselves in a few Weeks. The Bounty-money, we hear, will be 50 l. per Man, one Half to be paid at enlisting; the other in a Month, deducting, not exceeding 15 l. for Clothing to be provided for them; the Pay to be 13d. Sterling per Day, and paid weekly, without any Deductions, and Provisions to be found there; besides which they will be entitled to 25 l. Bounty-Money for every Indian Man's Scalp they take, and the Property of every Indian they take, will be vested as a Slave, in

the particular Persons who take them.—Now seems the Time to humble the Cherokees effectually, while there is a Diffusion among themselves—while they are yet unprovided with Ammunition—and before they can get in and secure their Provisions, &c.

Letters from Fort-Loudoun, of the 27th of July, brought to Town this Morning, by an Express from Fort Prince-George, represent the then Situation of that Garrison as miserable beyond Description; and they complain, that it almost seems, as if it was abandoned and forsaken by God and Man. Their Sufferings are therein described most feelingly; and they seem without any Hopes of Relief. For some Time they subsisted on Horse-flesh; but that being discovered by the Indians, they now take Care that none of those Animals shall come in their Way. The Over-hills Towns were quite destitute of Corn, or it was secreted, and the last the Garrison got was procured at the Rate of sixteen Pounds per Bushel, and by almost stripping themselves (both Men and Women) to make one joint public Stock. The Fort was constantly surrounded, in such a Manner, that Nobody dared stir out of it, even for Water or Wood; and the Paths were every where so well guarded, that it was almost impossible for any one to escape from the Fort. The Garrison had made several ineffectual Attempts to bring about a Peace with the Indians; but the Headmen looked upon the Garrison as starving, and told them, they must by that Means soon be at their Mercy.

Two Half-breeds from the Middle-Settlements have brought Letters from Fort-Loudoun, repeating their melancholy Situation, which is aggravated by having no Hopes of Relief (as they had no Account of the Virginians) and the Passes being all more closely guarded than ever. The Little Carpenter still continues their Friend, but can contribute little to their Support.

Extract of a Letter from Ninety-Six, dated August 10, 1760.

"Last Night arrived here Francis Stetwell, with Express from Fort Prince-George, by which we learn, that the Indians of the Middle-Settlements and Lower-Towns say, that altho' they were not beaten by the white Warriors (particularly on the 27th June) as they pretend, they were still willing and desirous to treat of Peace, and have Traders return among them, provided the white People would not destroy their Corn now standing. After refusing to treat with Colonel Montgomery, in this insulting Strain do they talk. This is just telling us, we are glad to receive Terms from them; and I believe they are vain enough to imagine we are ready to crouch at a Shadow to screen us, rather than attack them again; and that we will spare their Fields, and supply them with every Thing they want, rather than continue the War; and thus they may put themselves in a Condition to fall on us again to greater Advantage. They say, that the Cherokee Warriors in the Field on the 27th of June, were 630: That the Young-Warrior of Esstoweb, and the Tiswewab of Keowee, are both alive and well: And they speak of Capt. Williams, whom they killed, as a brave Man, and mistook him for Colonel Montgomery. Depend upon it, whatever Proposals now come from the Cherokees, they are made merely to gain Time, Ammunition, Provision and Strength. A Fort at Long-Canes would be of infinite Service, to prevent their future Incursions, for their Parties all come through there, and make it a Kind of Rendezvous. This Fort is now in pretty good Order, with four Swivel Guns mounted, and well provided, so that we shall be able to make a good Stand, if they think proper to come this Way again."

BOSTON, August 25.

Saturday Morning last a Sloop arrived here from Casco-Bay, in whom came Capt. Gardner, who arrived there the 16th Instant in a large Ship from Quebec, which he left the 29th of July; by him we have the following Advices, viz.

THAT about a Fortnight before he sailed, General Murray with about 2500 Troops embarked on board a Number of Sloops, Schooners, &c. together with the Diana, Penzance and Porcupine Frigates, and sailed from Quebec the 14th of July, and the 22d an Express came to Quebec from them with the following Intelligence, viz. That on the 15th the Fleet anchored between Point Platon and De Chambeau; the 16th the Porcupine with the floating Batteries, and the greatest Part of the Fleet, went thro' the Rapids of Richelieu, without receiving any considerable Damage, though a Snow and Brig were forced on Shore, but got off again, but Lieut. Campbell of the Highlanders (the only one hurt) was killed by a Cannon Ball as they passed De Chambeau: The 17th in the Evening, Major Curry, with 200 Men and 70 Rangers, were ordered down the River to land on the South Shore opposite Jaques Quartiers, from whence he was to detach a Captain and 100 Men with all the Rangers, to surprise a Guard at the Platon, about 5 Miles above where our Troops landed: They landed the same Night, and Capt. Leslie was detached for this Service at One o'Clock in the Morning, who marched his Party till near Day-light; but Monk. Hartell, who commanded the Enemy's Post, being apprized of their coming, gave the Alarm, and made a running Fire on our People, in order to escape; but they were so closely pursued, that we killed two on the Spot, and took two Prisoners, among the latter was Monk. Hartell, who was wounded in the Belly, and died that Morning.—The Troops, since the Guards were beat off, land daily, and the Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Croix and Larbinere have come in with their Arms, and have taken the Oaths of Fidelity; and it is thought all the Inhabitants on the South Shore would also come in and lay down their

RAN away from the Subscriber, about the 15th of June last, a likely well made Virginia born Negro Fellow, named Ned (alias Edward Kells) formerly belonging to Col. Theodorick Diani of Prince-George County, and by him sold to Mr. Richard Hanson of Petersburg, Merchant; is about five Feet eight Inches high, near 40 Years of Age, sensible, smooth-tongued, talkative, and apt to deceive by telling plausible Stories; has been bred up in an House, is a complete Waiter, shaves and dresses a Wig pretty well; had with him when he went away a Great-Coat, Osnabrigs Shirts and Breeches. Any Person that will apprehend him, and cause him to be conveyed to me, or to Mr. William Eaton in Dinwiddie County, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, if taken in this Government; if in any other, Ten Pounds, beside what the Law allows. And as it is supposed he will change his Name, and endeavour to escape out of the Country on board some Vessel, I would request all Masters to be careful not to receive him on board; and in Case he should offer to Ship himself or go Passenger on board any Vessel, that the Captain will cause him to be secured and sent before the next Justice of the Peace, and the Person performing such Service shall be rewarded in Manner afore-mentioned. Whoever shall presume to carry the said Slave out of the Country, may expect to be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour.

ROBERT JONES, junior.

JUST IMPORTED in the BALTIMORE, Captain HANSON, from LONDON, and is to be Sold, very cheap, at the Subscriber's Store near the Wharf in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, Tobacco, or short Credit.

CHARLES CROXALL.

THE Partnership of Charles Croxall and John Noale, of Baltimore County, being expired; those, therefore, having any Demands upon them, are desired to bring them in; and they indebted requested to pay.

JUST IMPORTED, In the last SHIPS from LONDON,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN, Wholesale or Retail.

Also, Cordage, Sail Duck, and Ship Chandlery. THOMAS DICK.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship NELLY, Capt. WILLIAM WILKINSON, from LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at their Stores in UPPER-MARLBOROUGH and QUEEN-ANNE Towns, Wholesale or Retail,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the Season.

Likewise, Muscovado Sugar by the Barrel or Hoghead, Madeira Wine, and very good Coffee. ALEXANDER & ANDREW SYMMER.

TO BE SOLD,

(Lying within seven Miles of BALTIMORE-TOWN)

A TRACT of LAND, containing 450 Acres, a large Part of which is excellent Meadow Ground, with about 6 or 8 Acres cleared, an Orchard containing 300 Trees, and some Improvement of Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase, is desired to apply to Mr. William Lux, of Baltimore-Town, Merchant, who can give an indisputable Title to the same.

Charles County, June 23d, 1760.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, two Convict Servants, viz. James Williams, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, short dark Hair, and the two fore Fingers of his right Hand cut off (as he says by his Mother.) Had on an Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, a blue Sailor's Jacket, old Shoes and Stockings, and an old Hat.

Thomas Orford, a Lad, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, sandy Hair, white Eye-brows, and freckled Face. Had on a black Que Wig, pretty good Hat, Shoes and Stockings. It is suspected they will steal other Cloaths, and that they have a forged Pass as Sailors.

Whoever secures both or either of the said Servants, so that they may be had again, shall have Four Pistols Reward for both, or Two Pistols for either, paid by

BENJAMIN FENDALL, JOHN FENDALL.

WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-press all Persons may be supplied with this moderate Length are taken in and inserted after, and in Proportion for long Ones.