TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge Furnace, *October* 10, 1761.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

James Hall, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, 40 Years of Age, he is narrow Faced, hollow Eyed, and is very remarkable in his Head, having loſt the Part of his Hair by Sickneſs. Had on when he went away, his working Clothes.

Henry Jones, about 25 Years of Age, near ſix Feet high, wears his own Hair, he is thin fleſhed, and ſtands pretty upright upon his Legs. He likewiſe had on his working Clothes.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and brings them to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive if taken above 40 Miles from home, TEN POUNDS, or Five Pounds for either of them, and reaſonable Charges paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Upper-Marlborough*, on the 26th of *February* laſt, a Country-born Negro Fellow named *Anthony*, by Trade a Cooper, about 28 Years of Age, and about 4 Inches high. He had on an old Cotton Jacket with white Metal Buttons, Cotton Breeches, Linſey, and Swanſkin Jacket, Negro Shoes and Stockings, a Felt Hat, and an Oſnabrigs Shirt. It is probable he will change his Apparel, as he has a good Variety of Cloaths with him. He has been uſed to work on board Ships in *Patuxent* River, and it is ſuppoſed is ſomewhere thereabouts. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro, and bring him home, ſhall have Forty Shillings, beſides what the Law allows, if taken in the County; and if taken out of it, Three Pounds, beſide what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN GANTT.

Frederick-Town, June 1761.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR raiſing Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, for Building a CHURCH for the Reformed PRESBYTERIANS in *Frederick-Town*, *Frederick* County, conſiſt of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of Eight each, *viz.*

Value of Prizes.	Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of 500	is	500
2	of 300	are	600
3	of 150	are	450
4	of 100	are	400
10	of 50	are	500
12	of 40	are	480
20	of 30	are	600
35	of 20	are	700
200	of 8	are	1600
900	of 5	are	4500

1000 Prizes. 3000 Blanks.

First drawn Ticket 40
Laſt drawn Ticket 30
Sum raiſed 1600

4000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are 12000

In the above Scheme there are not 2½ Blanks to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not 1/3 on the whole.

The Managers appointed are, Meſſieurs *Chriſtopher Gelſton*, *Stephen Ranſburg*, *James Dickſon*, *Thomas Beatty*, *Conrad Groſs*, *Caſper Shaaff*, *Thomas Hood*, *Samuel Swearingen*, *Valentine Adam*, and *Thomas Kimbol*, who are to give Bond, and be anſwerable for the faithful Diſcharge of this Truſt. The Value of the Prizes will be publiſhed in this Paper as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed; and will be paid without any Deduction.

Seven Shillings and Six-Pence *Pennſylvania* Currency, will be received for each Piece in the Sale of the Tickets, and the ſame Proportion is to paſs upon the ſame Terms in paying the Prizes.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers, or at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

WHEREAS the Act of Aſſembly of this Province, made and paſſed in 1733, *for ſtriking and making current Ninety Thouſand Pounds* for defraying the Expences of the Expedition againſt *Crown-Point*; The Commiſſioners of the Loan Office before think it their Duty, to inform all Perſons who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and diſcharge the ſame; otherwiſe they will be put in Suit againſt as the Law directs.

Signed per *Order*,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

BOUND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, and may be ſupplied with this Paper, Books and Pamphlets which are taken in and inſerted in the Gazette in Proportion for long Ones.

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the lateſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

[*Numb.* 863.]

THURSDAY, *November* 19, 1761.

A new Method to extinguiſh Fires, which we doubt not will be acceptable to our Readers.

THE following method of extinguiſhing Fire, is recommended to the attention, and ſubmitted to the judgment, of the Public.

It is apprehended that this dreadful calamity, which on a ſudden reduces numbers to a diſtreſſed condition, may be more effectually prevented, or leſſen'd, by the uſe of earth, than water.

To prove this opinion by experiment, let two fires be made of the ſame ſize and ſtrength, each conſiſting of three or four tons of coal, and let the ſame number of men be employed to extinguiſh each fire, one with earth, and the other with water; let the earth and water be carried at equal diſtance, or let the ſame quantity of earth and water be flung on each fire, and it will be found that the earth will ſooner and more effectually anſwer the end.

In this experiment the earth is ſuppoſed to be *dry*, without the aſſiſtance of any water to moiſten it, and that one remedy may be as readily procured as the other; whereas it is certainly otherwiſe; earth is very often nearer at hand, eſpecially in country villages and about thatched houſes, and may be conveyed by more ways and methods than water; and tho' moſt cities and towns are furniſhed with fire engines greatly improved by the ingenious Mr. Newſham, yet it is imagined the perſons neceſſary to work one of theſe engines may do more effectual ſervice, and ſtop the progreſs of fire ſooner, by carrying earth: beſides ſo much time is generally taken up, in procuring and ſetting an engine to work, that a fire often gathers ſuch ſtrength, and riſes to ſuch a head, that it becomes very difficult to ſurmount. Now, if the firſt opportunity was embraced of applying earth, very probably the fire might be ſmothered in its birth.

Earth has, undoubtedly, one very viſible and equal advantage of water, in ſtopping the progreſs of fire. Suppoſe the roof and upper floor of a houſe are burning ſo violently that they cannot be preſerved, if the floor beneath is covered over with earth or ſand a foot or ſix Inches deep, (and there is frequently time enough for doing this) the progreſs of the fire downwards will be checked, and by this means all the lower part of the houſe ſecured, for whenever the upper floor falls in, the fire not meeting with freſh fuel, will gradually diminiſh, and may ſoon be quite extinguiſhed.

It is the nature of fire to act upwards, as water does downwards; to increaſe in velocity as it aſcends; and to communicate in houſes from roof to roof. Therefore, when a fire breaks out in a town, the inhabitants of the houſes adjoining to the houſe on fire ſhould immediately be employed in covering their garret floors with earth, that in caſe the fire ſhould reach them and their roof be deſtroyed, all the other part of their houſes might be preſerved.

The effects which dry earth has on fire, is every day ſeen by the Makers of Charcoal, tho' not thought leaſt of in this caſe; when their fire is at the greateſt height, it is the conſtant practice to ſmother it with dry duſt, even its own duſt and aſhes.

I will venture to affirm, that, in many caſes, one buſhel of earth will be more ſerviceable than a hundred gallons of water. When water is thrown on a floor that is on fire, it inſtantly runs off, and if the quantity is not ſufficient to quench the fire, it adds to the ſtrength and fury of it. A ſmall quantity of water on a hot fire acts like wind, as may be proved by the blaſt of the Bellows. Wind and water have the ſame effect on fire; if the quantity of wind is ſufficient, it will put out a fire; but if not ſufficient to extinguiſh, it increaſes the flames; as may be obſerved by a lighted torch; a great wind will blow it out, a moderate one make it burn faſt. On the contrary, whatever quantity of earth is thrown on a fire, it remains there, and no degree of heat is capable of making it increaſe fire, but as far as it covers, it prevents the progreſs.

Many bad fires have begun in ſmall chimnies of bed chambers; the ſoot taking fire, falls down, and ſets fire to the floor, and (if the fire be not timely entinguiſhed) to the whole room. Suppoſe there were only two people in this houſe, and the room was two ſtories high, and theſe People fetched up as much water as they could carry, and flung it on the fire, by the time they could return with more, it is very probable the fire might be greatly increaſed; whereas if each of theſe perſons had fetched an apron full of ſand or earth, and ſpread it on the floor but half an inch thick, and that moiſtened with a ſmall quantity of water, it would have prevented the floor from burning, and give ſufficient time to extinguiſh the whole. The beſt method of putting out a fire in a chimney, is to ſtop it at the bottom, for no fire can burn without air.

One inconvenience from water is obvious to every ſpectator at a fire; that from the water thrown upon it a ſteam is generated, which is oftentimes ſo copious and denſe, as to intercept the view of the fire; and ſo extremely hot as to prevent any near approach to it for a conſiderable time, during which the fire is increaſing. Another diſadvantage from water, when two ſtories of a houſe are on fire, is, that the ſteam of the water from the lower fire acts like a pair of bellows to the fire above. And tho' a fire happens to be ſoon extinguiſhed by water, the loſs ſuſtained is generally great, by the damage done to fine ceilings, hangings and furniture, which are oftentimes entirely ruined by the water flung in: when the fire is only in one room, the water damages moſt part of the houſe; whereas if it had been extinguiſhed by earth, no room would have ſuffered but that where the fire was.

The principal objection to the uſe of earth on this occaſion, is the difficulty of conveying it to the roof of a houſe, and when conveyed there making it to remain. In anſwer to this, I think a machine may be contrived to convey it expeditiouſly to the top of the higheſt houſe: and in the next place, the loſs of the roof is inconſiderable in compariſon to the loſs of the whole houſe and what it contains. If the garret floor was covered with a proper quantity of earth, the roof might be knocked down, without any danger of communicating the fire to the lower part of the houſe; and if the great advantage of earth was generally known, and proper uſe made of it, many fires would be ſuppreſſed before they reached the roof.

Houſes that have flat roofs or parapet walls, or where houſes are built cloſe together, ſome earth might be placed on the outſide of the roof to great advantage.

I would recommend to the inhabitants of London, or any large town, by way of a precaution, to have always a conſiderable quantity of dry earth or ſand in ſmall bags, containing 50 or 100 wt. each, lodged in ſome proper and convenient places, from whence it may be readily and expeditiouſly fetched on any emergency.

And I wiſh ſome of thoſe philoſophical Gentlemen who delight in mechanics, would give themſelves the trouble of contriving two machines, one for expeditiouſly raiſing earth to the top of a houſe, and the other for throwing of earth on a fire, when it is got to ſuch a height that no body can come near enough to throw it on by hand.

I have put theſe few hints together with a deſign that they may be conſidered and improved upon by perſons who are more capable of handling this ſubject. If they ſhall be deemed in any degree uſeful or ſerviceable to the end propoſed, I ſhall have great pleaſure and ſatisfaction; if they are looked upon in another light, all I can ſay in excuſe, is, that I meant to contribute to the happineſs of my fellow creatures, if it had been in my power.

From a late ENGLISH *PRINT.*

IT hath been alledg'd, North-American Continent Colonies, being ſituated on the widely extended coaſt of a vaſt continent, and chiefly in temperate climates, without any one powerful enemy on the ſame land, they cannot be prevented from riſing into independency and empire. But the vaſt and connected American territories of Spain and Portugal, which are as ſecurely poſſeſſed now, as they were at their firſt peopling by Europeans, are proofs that large territories may be preſerved on the continent of America, even by weak European ſtates; whoſe policy will naturally never let their colonies keep up a military, or eſtabliſh a marine force. So that while we have Britiſh governors, civil officers, garriſons, and ſhips of war there to ſecure our power, there can be no reaſonable apprehenſion of a revolt of our North Americans, were that country better peopled than it can poſſibly be for five hundred years to come. Beſides, many of the ſtates of North America have very little intercourſe with, and leſs friendſhip for one another: Which hereditary rivalries and diſlikes will be preventive of a general combination for revolt, and any partial endeavour will be ſure to prove unſucceſsful. The point therefore to be conſidered is, whether we ought to truſt to our own Coloniſts always conſidering their true intereſts, and conſulting their own welfare; or whether, with an eternal ſcene of pillaging, butchering, and contention, we ſhould place our ſecurity in a French neighbourhood on that continent, which we know will be always puſhing at our entire extirpation: and whether we had not better hazard that country's becoming entirely independent of all European powers, than that it ſhould fall into the hands of the French: As in the firſt caſe, we ſhall always preſerve our natural trade with it, which would certainly be very great: and in the latter caſe, we ſhould not only loſe that vaſt advantage, but alſo have the ſovereignty of the ocean thrown with it into the hands of our natural rivals and enemies, which would be ſure to bring on our ruin more effectually, than the loſs would of all North America, if it ever ſhould become an independent country.

Nor can I ſee how the South American ſugar-iſlands, can be more ſecure againſt combination than the ſeveral ſtates of North America, as we can be no otherwiſe ſecure of them than by a very good government, and by being the ſtrongeſt power at ſea. But the truth of the matter is, that the poſſeſſor of North America will always have the command of the ſugar-iſlands of South America, as well from its own power and commodities, as from the power of the ſea which it ſecures to its holder. For Great-Britain, and North America together, can ſtarve, take, or diſable, when they pleaſe, any iſland of South America. A circumſtance that may be made in future to give more weight to Great-Britain, than any other whatſoever, as no country that has iſlands there will dare wantonly to provoke her.

It hath been farther alledged, that the North-Americans are continually building ſhips, and ſell many of them to foreigners, thereby taking much employment from the ſhip-builders, ſhipping, ſeamen, &c. of Great-Britain, and augment the naval power and commerce of other nations.——But I believe there is no other colony than that of New-England, which build any quantity of ſhipping; and that article and the fiſhery are its greateſt branches of trade. Beſides the ſhipping of Old and New-England do not at all interfere with one another, for that of the latter rather interferes with the ſhip-building of Venice, Genoa, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, ſome of whom have a great trade in building ſhipping cheap for ſale; which they can do on better terms than we; and others are prevented from building ordinary ſhips, becauſe they can buy New-England ones cheaper. Thus it is a branch of trade