

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

[Numb. 869.]

THURSDAY, December 31, 1761.

LONDON, September 13.

Baltimore County, Nov. 25, 1761.
DLEN from the Plantation of the Subscriber,
in the Fork of Gunpowder River, a Bright
Mare, well spread, 13 Hands high, 8 Years
Star in her Forehead, a natural Pacer, and
ed thus X.
a Dark Bay Horse, a natural Pacer, 14
high, with a white Spot over one of his
branded as the Mare.
Two Saddles, one pretty good, high
the other low before, with a Patch on the
el, new Stirrup Leathers, and a new Hou-
it. Whoever apprehends the Thief, shall
warded with Forty Shillings, or secures the
orse, Mare, and Saddles, with Eight Pounds,
r either the Horse or Mare, with Four
paid by
ABRAHAM WRIGHT.

TO BE SOLD,
THE new SLOOP *Elizabeth*, now lying at Mr.
Robert's Ship-Yard, with all
her Apparel and Furniture, being
an extraordinary fast Sailer,
launched last June, will carry
of Two Thousand Bushels of Grain.
Further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber
ROBERT BRYCE.

OLD by the **SUBSCRIBER**, living
Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's
on the Second Day of January next, for
Bills of Exchange.

CHOICE Parcel of Country-born Slaves,
consisting of Men, Women, and Girls,
young and healthy, chiefly between 10 and 20
Age; among these Slaves there are Two
about 16 or 17 Years of Age, and a young Fel-
lo spinning and Knitting, and a young Fel-
o Years of Age, a good Plowman and

ale to be on a Plantation near Mr. Wil-
s.
Subscriber will have Occasion to remit
by the Sailing of the forward Ships.
Payment will be given to the Purchasers,
nenth of June next; after which Time,
f Failure, Interest will be expected, and
if required.

WILLIAM PARKER.

LD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on
the Second Day of January next, at Mr.
y's House in ANNAPOLIS,
of 300 Acres of Land lying within 4
Miles of Annapolis, made up of several
rining to each other, purchased by the
oodward of his Sisters *Mary* and *Elizabeth*,
and of the late Col. *Taffer*; on Part
is the late Governor *Bladen's* Vine-
20 Acres of very good improved Mea-
y large young Apple Orchard curiously
ny any of the Trees being English Gruffs,
Stone Dwelling Houfe, Brick Kitchen,
curious as well as valuable Improve-

Rent and Reversion on a Lease for 99
able forever, of the Ground on which
Chalmers's Dwelling Houfe stands.
Rent is 5 l. Sterling, and a Year's
on Renewments.
Persons who have Claims against the
of Mr. *Henry Woodward*, deceased,
bring them in: And all Persons in-
equelled to make Payment.

MARY WOODWARD.

from *Piscataway* Town, on the 24th
ber last, a likely Bay Mare, and a
Mare is about 13 1/2 Hands high, brand-
r Buttock thus R 2, has some Sad-
th one white Spot on the off Thigh,
urally. She is supposed to be stolen
m *Thomas*, who has lately been a
small Fellow, wears a white Coat
t, but may change his Drefs.
ings the said Mare and Saddle to
living near *Piscataway*, shall have
for the Mare, and Half a Pistole for
aid by
AMUEL MIDDLETON MARLOW.

ND, at the **PRINTING**-
y be supplied with this
are taken in and inserted
ortion for long Ones.

WE have seen by a letter from the parliament of Douay to the French King (inserted in this Paper of December 3d) that the French hope to tire us into terms of peace honourable and advantageous to them, and consequently dishonourable and prejudicial to us. A man must be unacquainted with the policy of the French court, and the genius of the French nation, to imagine any thing but the most pressing necessity can influence them to accept of conditions that are either mortifying to their vanity, or injurious to their Interest. While they can furnish men and money to support contention, or practice any kind of artifices to avoid ending it disagreeably, they will be sparing in neither, tho' but to put off the evil day of treating to disadvantage. There can therefore be no method of bringing them to fit terms, but that of continuing to beat them, not only out of all power of resistance, but also out of all hopes of succeeding by artifices.

This work we must go through with; and therefore relaxation should not be thought of: Nor ought we to suffer them to amuse us with unsatisfactory proposals. By the inflexibility of our resolution, and the rapidity of our conquests, and by no other methods, can we reduce them to reason. Our terms, we cannot doubt, are resolved on, and therefore to accept them, or not, is all the treating we should admit of; and of such a kind of negotiation there can be no sort of necessity for resident ministers. A British agent in France may, from the constitution of that kingdom, be admitted as a safe guest. But the case is different in England, from the constitution of this country. It is by our union among ourselves that France suffers: She can retrieve her affairs only by destroying that union, and involving us in strife. This therefore is a matter, in which we never can be too cautiously guarded. All foreign ministers are considered but as spies, as agents to promote the interest of their masters; and, if necessary, at the expense and to the prejudice of the states they reside in. In absolute monarchies the worst they can do, is to bribe a male or female favourite out of court secrets, or a minister of state, perhaps, out of his fidelity. But in free states, factions may be raised, and the operations of government obstructed, by large bribes. What machinations of these kinds do we read of in History? and how often have they frustrated all victories, and sacrificed all advantages?

In short, the people of England will be sorry to see the operations of a successful war obstructed by amusing proposals of peace, or public harmony endangered by the artifices of our enemies; they are for seriously treating, or seriously fighting; and think short negotiations can only prove effectual ones.

The following Story, from the Gentleman's Magazine, for September last, will doubtless afford some Mirth to a good many of our Readers; but we hope will not have the same Effect on them, that the Judge's Quotations had upon the honest Juryman.

SIR,
OLD men, you know, are fond of telling stories, and I enclosed I send you one, which perhaps may divert some of your readers, but it was a hundred to one I had not fought my pipe with it. I found it amongst some old waste papers, which I keep in reserve by themselves for that purpose, twined up like a corkstrew, or a stick of barley-sugar, but happening to spy the word *judge* on the outside, I was curious enough to see the contents, which are at your service. I leave your readers to guess at the moral of it; for a moral to it there certainly is, or the writer would not have been so minutely particular in every circumstance, or have written it in so fair a hand.
"Some fifty years ago, there was a certain judge, before whom a cause was tried at a country assize, and when the counsel rose up to open his brief, one of the jury prevented his going on, by asking leave of his lordship to step out of court, just to make water; upon which, said the judge, (very gravely unsaddling his nose) "I tell thee what, man, I remember a case in the old year-books similar to this, where a juryman was under the like distress, and he applied to the judge of assize for the like purpose. The judge of assize, after consulting with the gentlemen of the bar, was of opinion that the man might go out of court, for a minute or two, attended by a proper officer."
(Here the juryman betrayed symptoms of uneasiness.) "I remember too, continued his Lordship, another case of the like nature, where a juryman was under the like situation, and he likewise applied to the judge of Nisi prius for leave to go out. The judge of Nisi prius, upon recollecting the former precedent, was of opinion the man might go out of court, for a minute or two, attended by a proper officer; (Here the juryman began to make wry faces) afterwards, continued the judge, when my lord Coke was chief justice (I find it recorded in the long quints of Edward the IVth) and the whole four judges were sitting—friend—dost thou hear what I say—[call silence, cryer—what impudent fellow is that yonder without a wig.—How durst you come into this court without a wig—Arrah,—who are you—turn him out—I won't, while I have the honour of sitting here, see the court made a bear-garden.] I say,

when all the four judges were sitting, there was a juryman in the same distress, and he applied for leave to go out, when the whole court after solemn argument at the bar, and mature deliberation upon the bench, unanimously and seriatim delivered it as their firm opinion, that the man might go out of court for a minute or two, attended by a proper officer.—Open the bar there.—But remember you are not to—Here the juryman could hold no longer.—My Lord, said he,—I won't give your lordship the trouble to cite any more authorities,—for I have besp's'd my breeches already."

Barberack, in his comment at the bottom of the paper, observes, that this accident could not have been fatal to the honest man, had not the breeches been borrowed; but, that being the case, and the lender refusing to take them again, a law suit was commenced, which ruined the poor juryman and all his family.—A sad effect of procrastination in courts, causes, and matters at law.

St. JOHN'S (in Antigua) September 30.
Extract of a Letter from St. Croix, August 16.

Captain Hanson, of the privateer *brig Mars*, unfortunately met with a French ship of 26 twelve-pounders, which he engaged closely for a long time. Both vessels were much hurt, and parted by consent. Capt. Hanson's boom was cut into seven pieces, and he had many men wounded.—He has taken a French privateer, of 10 Guns.

October 14. Since our last have arrived here a brig from *Leith*, having been taken by the enemy, and retaken by his Majesty's ship the *Antigua*; and also a large ship from *Amsterdam*, brought in by the *Nancy* privateer for further examination.

October 21. From *Guadalupe* we hear that the three following ships, bound from London to this place, have lately been taken by two French privateers, and carried to Martinico, viz. The *Sally*, Capt. Lesty, the *Expediton*, Capt. Duer, and the *Charming Sally*, Capt. Bampfield.—Capt. Lesty made a gallant defence, and was unfortunately killed in the engagement; but it is said Captain Duer, and Captain Bampfield struck without any resistance, though their ships were much superior to Capt. Lesty's. These 3 ships are reckoned to be worth 80,000 l. sterling.

A Jamaica man, who had the courage to defend his ship, met with a different fate; though attacked by one of the largest privateers belonging to Martinico, it was with difficulty he escaped from him, and that after having 60 of her men killed and wounded.

A ship from *Philadelphia*, has also been taken, and carried into Martinico.
A brig bound from *Virginia* to *England*, which was taken by a French privateer, has been re-taken by the English sailors that were left on board, and brought to *Guadaloup*.
Since our last his Majesty's ship the *Amazon*, has sent in a brig from *Europe*, and the *Dover* privateer a sloop and a schooner.

October 28. The privateer *Trifram Sbandy*, which belonged to two clergyman and two merchants in this town, has been taken and carried to Martinico.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Bampfield, to Messieurs Gallwey and Knewtub.

Gentlemen,
Martinico, Oct. 14, 1761.

"I am sorry to acquaint you of my being brought in here; being taken the 7th inst. about 50 leagues to windward of *Antigua*, in company with Captain Lesty and Capt. Duer. Capt. Lesty was killed in the engagement, and one of his passengers (Mr. Walker) was thrown over board alive. My son and Capt. Curlett's nephew are both in prison, though I could have permission for them to walk the town, but have nothing to maintain them. There are now in prison here near 200 men, besides masters about the town. If you have an opportunity, pray make me a remittance, &c."
JOHN BAMPFIELD.

November 4. On the 27th ult. about 9 o'clock in the evening, his Majesty's ship the *Griffin*, Capt. Taylor, run upon the rocks off *Berubada*, and was irretrievably lost; being in full chase after two French privateers, and 30 near them that all her guns were cast loose, and made ready to pour into the enemy, it being expected that a few minutes would have brought them close along-side.

—It is said the *Griffin* had chased the privateers the greatest part of the day without discovering the land, nor did her officers perceive any danger till a few minutes before she struck. Fourteen of her men were lost, and it was with some difficulty the rest saved themselves; and we hear Capt. Taylor left above 2000 l. which he had on board in cash.

His Majesty's ship *Virgin* has taken and sent into our harbour a French letter of marque sloop of 10 guns, and 32 men, laden with sugar, &c. And from St. Christophers we hear, that their privateers never met with greater success than of late, the French being now busily employed in sending the produce of Martinico down to St. Eustatius.

One Hundred prisoners have been received from Martinico in exchange for the late Governor of *Dominico* and his family.
From Martinico we hear that all their valuable effects are removed out of their towns, and every possible preparation made for an obstinate defence.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) November 4.
By gentlemen arrived in town from the army we learn, that every thing continues quiet to the westward; and that the *Cherokees* behave with great humility & submission.

Nov. 7. The camp near Fort Prince George broke up the 16th ult. when Col. Grant marched all the troops for Ninety-Six, where they arrived the 25th: He left the garrison of Fort Prince George, consisting of about 200 Independents, under the command of Captain Mackintosh and Ensign Cameron, well supplied with every thing.—The

28th all the privates of Col. Middleton's regiment, to about 200 who continue in the service, were paid off and discharged; and on the 30th those that were at Ninety-six, set out for the *Congarees*.—The 29th Lieut. Parker arrived in camp from town; and the next day the four companies of the 17th and 22d regiments, commanded by Captains John Campbell, Christopher French, Sir Henry Seton, and Quintin Kennedy, likewise marched for *Congarees*, where we hear they arrived last Friday: They may be expected in town on Tuesday or Wednesday next: The transports in which they are to embark are ready; and all the others are come down from *Strawberry*.—Capt. Napier of Col. Burton's regiment, with about 300 men, is also come to the *Congarees*; the rest of the troops, it is said, will remain at *Ninety-six*, till the *Little-Carpenter* returns from the nation, who is expected there about the 9th instant, and may be in town about the end of the month.

Nov. 14. The last accounts from the camp at *Ninety-six*, are, That *Tiftowih*, of *Kechowih*, was returned to his town near *Fort Prince George*, with 200 Indians, to settle there.—That the *Little-Carpenter's* wife, and some of her relations, with their attendants, were arrived at *Fort Prince George*, waiting the return of that faithful Indian from the nation, who was expected in 7 or 8 nights.

Extract of a letter from *Ninety-six*, dated Oct. 31.
Besides above four months provisions left by Col. Grant at *Fort Prince George*, the day before yesterday a large supply of flour, with 80 fine hogs, set out from hence for the use of that garrison, who, when they receive them, will have about twelve months provisions.—It is said, that an express from that fort, came up with the army on the 24th, at *Coronacie*, with advice, that the Indians had stolen 13 out of 23 head of black cattle left there; which, if true, shews that they are very hungry.

Yesterday arrived off this bar with dispatches from *New-York*, his Majesty's ship *Dover* of 44 guns, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Percival; and this morning she came in, drawing no more water than some of the 20 gun frigates.—This ship, it is said, is come to convoy the four companies of the *Royal* and *Burton's* regiment on the intended expedition, as soon as they can arrive in town and embark, which may be in about three weeks.

On the 21st of last month went into the *Havanna*, and was to proceed from thence about the 21st instant on her voyage from *Port-au-Prince* for France, the French king's frigate *Licorne*, of 23 guns and 200 men, commanded by M. Lambert, with one tier of five sugars on board, and filled up with indico, on the merchants account, to whom she was lent; which frigate had made the following captures between the 1st and 11th ult. viz.

1. A sloop from *Jamaica* for *North-Carolina*, one *Williams* master. Ransomed.
2. A sloop from *Jamaica* for *Philadelphia*, one *Miller* master; who rose upon the enemy, killed the prize-master, and retook the vessel.
3. A brig from *Jamaica*, laden with sugars, for *Glasgow*. Ransomed.
4. A sloop from the *Musquito-shore*, *John Fisher* master, laden with mahogany, and bound for this port. Ransomed.
5. The ship *Hercules*, *William Wilson* master, of *Philadelphia*, loaded with sugars from *Jamaica*, for *London*.
6. The ship *Bethborough*, of *Dublin*, — *Jones* master, laden with sugars, and bound for *Liverpool* from *Jamaica*.
7. The sloop *William*, *John Boye* master, of and for *Virginia* from *Jamaica*; which *Monf. Lambert* gave to 20 of his prisoners, who left *Havanna* the 25th ult. and arrived in her on the 9th instant at *Savannah* in *Georgia*, and from whom we have this intelligence.

The 4 last vessels were carried into the *Havanna*.—The two sugar-loaded ships, *Hercules* and *Bethborough*, were to proceed for France with the frigate.
Among the prisoners are, *Capt. Wilson* of the *Hercules*; *Capt. Reuben Moore*, late of the brig *Sally* of this port, who was taken on his voyage from *New-Haven* for *Madeira*, by the *Parfaite* privateer, M. *Brial* commander, of *Martinico*, so long ago as the 2d of April last, carried in there the 18th, and yet never heard of till now;—and *Capt. John Quay*, late of the snow *Scorpion*, of and for *Liverpool* from *Jamaica*, whose vessel was lost on the *Jordians* the 18th past.

Capt. Moore informs, that while he was at *Martinico*, the French were much alarmed there with the apprehensions of a visit from *Sir James Douglas*, and erected several new batteries on that occasion; that they had removed all their valuable effects and merchandize to a fortified hill in the Country, whither they also sent the cargoes of all provision-vessels as soon as they arrived, unloading them instantly; and that they had then 89 privateers out. He remained there till the 10th of June, when he got a passage in a vessel bound to *Port-au-Prince*; from thence he went in a Spanish vessel to *Carthagena*, where he was in August last, and says the Spaniards were at that time diligently repairing and adding to the fortifications, mounting cannon, &c. and had four ships of the line and two frigates. From thence he proceeded to *Jamaica*, and was a passenger in the *William*, by which he again became a prisoner, and was carried into the *Havanna*, where he did not observe any new works carrying on as at *Carthagena*, but saw nine ships of the line, chiefly of 74 guns.—He describes the *Licorne* to us as a long low ship, with a lion head, black sides, and white bottom, her stern rating much, her speed raised remarkably big, mounting 26