

SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,  
 GOOD PLANTATION about four Miles  
 from Elk-Ridge Landing, adjoining to Mr.  
 Dorsey's Dwelling Plantation, whereon is a  
 House for an Overseer, a Quarter, and four  
 co Houses.  
 Title and Terms apply to  
 RICHARD SPRIGG.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.  
 Elk-Ridge Furnace, Oâler 10, 1761.  
 N away from the Subscriber, Two Convict  
 Servant Men, viz.

at Hall, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, 40  
 of Age, he is narrow Faced, hollow Eyed,  
 very remarkable in his Head, having lost  
 part of his Hair by Sickness. Had on when  
 at away, his working Clothes.  
 Jones, about 25 Years of Age, near six  
 high, wears his own Hair, he is thin fleshed,  
 and pretty upright upon his Legs. He  
 had on his working Clothes.  
 ever takes up the said Servants, and brings  
 the Subscriber, shall receive if taken above  
 les from home, TEN POUNDS, or Five  
 for either of them, and reasonable Char-  
 ged by  
 CALEB DORSEY.

E Managers of the Reformed CALVINIST  
 Church LOTTERY, in Frederick-Town,  
 & County, finding that they cannot dispose  
 TICKETS in Time to Draw this Month,  
 ged to postpone the Drawing to the First  
 ary next.

Frederick-Town, June 1761.  
 HEME of a LOTTERY,  
 raising Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight,  
 Building a CHURCH for the Reformed  
 sts in Frederick-Town, Frederick County,  
 of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of  
 ch, viz.

Prizes.	Pieces of	Total Value.
of	500	is 500
of	300	are 600
of	150	are 450
of	100	are 400
of	50	are 500
of	40	are 480
of	30	are 600
of	20	are 700
of	8	are 1600
of	5	are 4500

Prizes.  
 Blanks.  
 First drawn Ticket 40  
 Last drawn Ticket 30  
 Sum raised 1600

Tickets at 3 Dollars each, are 12000  
 e above Scheme there are not 2½ Blanks  
 Prize, and the Profits retained are not  
 on the whole.

Managers appointed are, Messieurs Christo-  
 pher, Stephen Ransburg, James Dickson, Tho-  
 mas, Conrad Gross, Casper Schaaff, Thomas  
 and Szwearingen, Valentine Adam, and  
 Simbol, who are to give Bond, and be  
 for the faithful Discharge of this Trust.  
 of the Prizes will be published in this  
 soon as the Drawing is finished; and  
 without any Deduction.  
 Seven Shillings and Six-Pence Pennsylv-  
 enia, will be received for each Piece  
 of the Sale of the Tickets, and the same  
 to pass upon the same Terms in paying  
 es.  
 may be had of any of the Managers,  
 Printing-Office in Annapolis.

REAS the A& of Assembly of this  
 vince, made and passed in 1733, for  
 making current Ninety Thousand Pounds,  
 iring; The Commissioners of the Loan  
 fore think it their Duty, to inform all  
 have any Bonds in that Office, to come  
 ge the same; otherwise they will be  
 gainst as the Law directs.  
 signed per Order,  
 ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

IND, at the PRINTING-  
 ay be supplied with this  
 are taken in and inserted  
 pportion for long Oacs.

THE [Numb. 871.]  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**  
 Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1762.

A late Discovery having been made, that Tallow  
 has a Property of attracting the Magnetic Needle,  
 the two following short Essays thereon, taken from  
 the Gentleman's Magazine for August and Sep-  
 tember past, cannot but be acceptable to the Curious;  
 and as such a Discovery may probably be the Means  
 of preserving the Lives and Properties of many,  
 the Promulgation of it may prove of vast Utility,  
 and it ought to be universally known. The Author  
 of the First begins his Address to the Publisher of the  
 Magazine, with some Observations on the Transit  
 of  $\odot$  over the Sun's Disk; but as that Part is not  
 so the present Purpose, we omit it, and only publish  
 so far as relates to the Needle's Attraction; which  
 is as follows:

**P**ERHAPS I have already taken up too much  
 of your room by these corrections; but  
 having this opportunity, I beg leave to sub-  
 join an account of an accidental discovery  
 of a property of the magnetic needle, which  
 might have remained unknown (to me at  
 least) if these corrections had not been made by the method  
 above-mentioned.

On the 22d of July, 1761, having drawn a correct meridian  
 line (for the above-mentioned purpose) in a window at *Prin-  
 ceton Castle* near *Exeter*, I was desirous to know the present  
 variation of the compass at that place, which I had 8 years  
 before observed to be about 20 degrees: And to do this, I  
 now took the same method I had then done, viz. by fixing  
 a pin on a point in the meridian line, which point was  
 made the center of a graduated circle, and posing the needle  
 thereon, I could easily see that degree of the quadrant be-  
 tween the N. and W. side the needle would point at; but  
 this observation was retarded by an unexpected accident.—  
 As it was near night when I had thus fitted the needle for  
 observing the variation, I could not see its exact position till  
 candles were lighted, and the needle being now at rest, I  
 approached it with a candle, to observe exactly at what de-  
 gree it stood; but before I could perceive this the needle was  
 so disturbed as to shift itself 4 or 5 degrees on each side, and  
 could not be steadily fixed till the candle was removed:—  
 When it was again at rest, and the like attempt repeated,  
 the same disturbance occurred, so that I could not yet know  
 the exact variation, though I could observe that the middle  
 point between the needle's vibrations, was not much short  
 of 21 degrees. I at first attributed this disturbance of the  
 needle, to an iron bolt in the fast-frame, which I could not  
 take off, as I had before removed all other iron to a sufficient  
 distance from it; but this bolt being directly over the needle,  
 could not attract it so as to incline it more Easterly or West-  
 erly, and was besides so far from it as to have little influ-  
 ence on it, which was confirmed by the steadiness of the  
 needle in the absence of the candle: I then began to suspect  
 it was disturbed by the *Lapis calaminaris*, in the bras of the  
 candlestick, which is known to have a considerable effect on  
 the magnetic needle, for which reason it is now less fre-  
 quently hung in a brass box for the use of sailors, and should  
 always be in one made of pure copper, which has no such  
 effect on it.—On considering this, I removed the candlestick  
 at a distance, and observed with the candle alone, but with  
 no better success, for the needle would not remain steady,  
 but still vibrated mostly towards the candle: We then took  
 two candles, and held one on each side of the needle, and  
 nearly equidistant from it; and then it became more steady,  
 though not quite at rest, and enabled us to discern that the  
 variation wanted very little of 21 degrees.—Having been  
 amused for an hour or two by these trials, and still doubting  
 whether it was the *tallow*, or the *flame*, or heat of the  
 candle that thus influenced the needle, I deferred all further  
 experiments till next morning, when I found the needle  
 stood at about 20 and 7-8ths, or rather near 21 degrees from  
 North towards the West. I then took an unlighted candle  
 and held near it, which I found would attract it 4 or 5 de-  
 grees out of its place of rest, on either side, and the same if  
 it was placed near either pole of the needle: I then laid  
 down the candle by the side of, and nearly parallel to the  
 needle, which now continued vibrating towards it till it  
 stuck to it; and this I repeated and found to succeed in  
 such various positions of the candle, as convinced me this  
 attraction was owing to the attraction only.—Hence I con-  
 sidered, that *tallow* will attract the magnetic needle, which I  
 should not have known but from this accident, and question  
 whether it has been observed before, as I have never read or  
 heard of any such quality in *tallow*. I afterwards took the  
 brass candlestick alone, and placed it near the needle, which  
 I found was repelled by it as much as the *tallow* attracted it;  
 but this I believe may partly depend on the quantity, (or  
 perhaps, the unequal mixture) of *Lapis calaminaris*, in the  
 composition of the bras, for I found that some other pieces  
 of bras rather attracted than repelled it.

I next day acquainted a ship-captain with my experiment,  
 who told me he had never known nor heard of any thing  
 like it; and that at sea they have frequently much *tallow*  
 washed from the candle, which is usually placed in the  
 binnacle between two compasses, which he never observed to  
 be attracted by it: But another person of the same profession,

to whom I since mentioned this experiment informs me, he  
 remembers an instance of his sea-compasses being so dis-  
 ordered, when the binnacle was very much fouled by waste  
 tallow guttered from the candle, that the two differed from  
 each other at least 10 degrees, or near a whole point; but  
 on cleansing the binnacle from the waste tallow, both com-  
 passes were found to agree in the medium between the points  
 at which the needles had before stood: So that the *tallow*  
 which was between them seemed here to have attracted one  
 of the needles about 5 degrees Easterly, and that on the  
 other side thereof as many degrees Westerly. This, though  
 afterwards disregarded and almost forgot by the captain till  
 reminded thereof by my mentioning the above experiment,  
 when compared therewith, seems a sufficient confirmation of  
 this attractive quality of *tallow*, and its influence on the  
 magnetic needle. And if this be really a new discovery  
 (as I know not but it is) this account thereof, if inserted  
 in your Magazine, may serve as a caution to sailors to keep  
 their binnacles clean and free from such quantities of waste  
 tallow as may cause their compasses to mislead them in their  
 course, increase the errors in their reckonings, and deprive  
 them of that certainty on which their safety most chiefly  
 depend.

Yours, &c. WM. CHAPPLE.

**S I R,**  
 I HAVE been very much entertain'd by a new discovery  
 made by one of your ingenious correspondents, and com-  
 municated to the public in your last Magazine; I mean the  
 attraction between a tallow-candle, and the magnetic needle.  
 At first, I must confess, I could hardly believe it, but on  
 making the experiment, could no longer withhold my assent:  
 For if a candle be placed a little beyond an uncovered magne-  
 tic needle, there is no man breathing but may observe the  
 motion of the needle towards it. Now if *tallow* in larger  
 masses, will, like the loadstone, act on the needle at greater  
 distances, by this attraction, the irregular variations of the  
 needle taken notice of by the curious, may easily be accounted  
 for, as it is evident the quantity of *tallow* in the possession  
 of the tallow chandler's living eastward and westward of the  
 needle, must, with regard to its increase and decrease, be  
 subject to greater irregularities, and must therefore attract the  
 needle sometimes most on one side, sometimes on the other  
 accordingly.—But I must beg leave now to offer a discovery  
 of my own, which I believe your correspondent will think  
 as extraordinary as that above-mentioned. I find by repeated  
 trials, that the *flame* of a candle will repel the magnetic  
 needle, and at a very considerable distance too; as any person  
 may be convinced of, by making the experiment, which  
 he may easily do in the following manner: As soon as the  
 flame is extinguished, let the candle be held in a perpendicular  
 position between the mouth of the operator and either end  
 of the needle; and if the smoke be gently blown towards  
 the needle, the needle may be observed to move regularly  
 from the smoke. The success of this experiment will not be  
 so apparent if the needle be in a box, and covered with glass.  
 There are, I doubt not, many other substances that attract  
 the magnetic needle as much as the *tallow*, and repel it as  
 much as the *flame* of a candle, which time, and the industry  
 of some of your learned correspondents will bring to light.  
 Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

By a Gentleman just return'd hither from Virginia,  
 we are favor'd with Two GLASGOW JOURNALS,  
 of the 5th and 12th of November past, brought in  
 there by Capt. Robert Montgomery, in the Snow  
 Beverly, for Rappahannock, who had a Passage  
 of Seven Weeks, from Lochrain, from which we  
 have taken the following Articles:

MADRID, October 2.  
 GREAT Preparations are making for a War  
 throughout all this Kingdom, both by Sea  
 and Land: Within these few Days Orders are  
 issued for twenty Battalions to file off towards the  
 Coast of Galicia, and the same Number for An-  
 dalusia; and Orders are likewise issued for build-  
 ing several new Ships of War and Frigates, with  
 the utmost Expedition. The Occasion of these  
 Preparations is kept a profound Secret; but it is  
 thought that they are the Consequence of a defen-  
 sive Treaty lately concluded between Spain and  
 France.

Paris, Oâler 23. It is said that the Marshal  
 Duke de Richelieu is going with the Character of  
 Ambassador to Madrid.

Venice, Oâ. 25. Measures are taking here,  
 which we hope will prove efficacious for preserving  
 Martinico. There are already a great Number of  
 Regular Troops in that Island, and the Governor  
 has arm'd and disciplin'd all the Negroes. The  
 Court is also going to send thither 15 Men of

War, with 5 Battalions of Regular Troops, to  
 reinforce the Garrison upon that Island.  
 Civita Vecchia, Oâ. 10. The Malecontents of  
 Corfica having entered the Province of Cape-Corfo,  
 have laid Siege to Maginagid, and actually taken  
 all the Towers which defend that Port. The  
 Genoese have blown up in the said Province, five  
 Towers which they could not defend. They are  
 likely to lose Ajaccio, and other Places, that are  
 actually besieged by General Paoli. Two Vessels,  
 having on board a great Quantity of Provisions,  
 besides the Sum of 20,000 Livres, which the Re-  
 public had sent to Calvi and Bastia for the Pay-  
 ment of her Troops, are taken by the Malecon-  
 tents; who, according to the Report of a Master  
 of a Vessel just put in here, have laid Siege to  
 Bastia.

Magdebourg, Oâler 24. The King of Prussia  
 continued, when we last heard from Silesia, in  
 his Camp of Strehlen, and General Laudohn in  
 that of Freybourg.

Prince Henry still remains in the Camp at  
 Schlettau, and the motions of Marshal Daun, and  
 General Lascy, have produced no Effect.  
 The Gros of the Russian Fleet is retired from  
 before Colberg, but some few Vessels still block up  
 that Place, and General Romanzow, tho' he has  
 embarked his heavy Artillery, remains in his en-  
 trench'd Camp, opposite to General Platen.

Hague, Oâler 30. Marshal Broglio continued  
 still on the 26th Instant, in the same Position, en-  
 camp'd and cantoned between the Leine and We-  
 fer. He had a Corps upon the Fulda, and ano-  
 ther upon the Dymel. They have demolished the  
 Castle of Schartzfeldt; and given Orders for lev-  
 elling the Walls of Duderstadt; and are now  
 employed in collecting a great Quantity of Forage  
 in the Ports where they are at present.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters were still at  
 Ohr on the 26th: His Troops are in part encamp-  
 ed: And in part cantoned between the Emmer,  
 the Hammel, and the Innerte, with a Detachment  
 on the Fippe. It is probable that this latter Mo-  
 vement occasioned the Prince of Soubise's suspending  
 for a little the Dislocation of his Army, which, it  
 is still assur'd, is entering into Winter Quarters.  
 Prince of Soubise is at present at Wesel, but soon  
 expected at Dusseldorp. Several Battalions and  
 Squadrons of his Army are ordered back to France,  
 besides the Household Troops.

We are still without any material News from  
 Silesia. The Prussians did not succeed in getting  
 a large Convoy into Colberg, which had been  
 prepared by the Prince of Bevern at Stettin, the  
 Russians having dispersed and destroyed the greatest  
 Part of it.

LONDON, Oâler 29.  
 Reports are still flying about, that Mr. Pitt will  
 certainly be reinstated in his Office before the  
 Meeting of the Parliament.

It is now said Mr. P— will shortly come in a-  
 gain; and that the Duke of — will be out,  
 and is to have a Pension of 6000l. per Annum.  
 And it is also said, there has been but one Cabinet  
 Council since Mr. P—'s Resignation.

It is confidently asserted, and meets with gene-  
 ral Credit, that Tuesday next is actually fixed for  
 reinstating Mr. Pitt in his Office of Secretary of  
 State.

Several Resignations are talked of, but others  
 say, that all Parties are reconciled, and every  
 Thing will be adjusted, to the general Satisfaction  
 of the Nation.

Lord Howe will shortly put to Sea with a con-  
 siderable Squadron.

The Torrington Man of War is arrived at Ply-  
 mouth from Belleisle. She brings Advice, that  
 Commodore Barton in the Temeraire sailed from  
 thence the 16th ult. with the Troops destined for  
 the West India Expedition.

The Spaniards have, by their Agents, for a  
 considerable Time past bought up most of our