


STOLEN or Strayed from the Elk Ridge Farm, a Black Mare, 6 Years old, near 15 Hands high, has a small  in her Forehead, a white Tail, and is branded on the near Buttock with the Letter W. Also a Dark Bay Horse, 15 Years old, about 12 Hands high, has a white Lock of Hair in his Mane about a Span from his Ears, with a white Mark descending therefrom down each Side of his Neck. Whoever takes up the said Horse and secures them so that the Owner may have them again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, and reasonable Charges, paid by
CALEB DORSEY.

Baltimore-Town, March 13, 1762.
The Subscriber is leaving off Tavern-keeping, he requests all Persons indebted to him, to come and settle and discharge their Accounts; which will prevent Trouble to themselves, as well as to
JAMES CARY.

Annapolis, February 4th, 1762.
The Subscriber having declined Business, and intending to remove soon to his District of Annapolis, desires all Persons indebted to him, to come and settle their respective Accounts, by Cash, Bill, or otherwise, with Mr. George Carter, who is empowered to receive the same. The Accounts of those Persons who neglect complying with this reasonable Requisition, will be immediately put in Suit. DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

TO BE SOLD,
SOME few Pipes of choice old Madeira WINE, and good Barbados RUM by the Hoghead.
GEORGE CLARKE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the Sixteenth of June next, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Frederick County.

The following Tracts of LAND, late the Estate of Mr. James Wardrop, deceased, lying in Frederick County, Acres.

One Tract called Hazard, lying on the West Side of Conococheague, containing	790
One Ditto called Partnersip, lying on the West Side of Manockahy, below the River Ford,	280
One Tract Bought, lying on a Draught of the East Side of the Head of a Spring near the Head of a Spring called the old Place,	500
One Tract called Partnersip, lying on the East Side of the Run about 50 Perches below the Spring,	210
One Tract called Partnersip, lying about a Mile from the Head of a Spring near the Head of a Spring called the old Place,	75
One Tract called Partnersip, lying about 8 Miles from the Head of a Spring near the Head of a Spring called the old Place,	114
One Tract called Partnersip, lying about 8 Miles from the Head of a Spring near the Head of a Spring called the old Place,	104
One Tract called Partnersip, lying about 8 Miles from the Head of a Spring near the Head of a Spring called the old Place,	104
One Tract called Partnersip, lying about 8 Miles from the Head of a Spring near the Head of a Spring called the old Place,	86
One Tract called Partnersip, lying about 8 Miles from the Head of a Spring near the Head of a Spring called the old Place,	35
One Tract called Partnersip, lying about 8 Miles from the Head of a Spring near the Head of a Spring called the old Place,	54
One Tract called Partnersip, lying about 8 Miles from the Head of a Spring near the Head of a Spring called the old Place,	100

For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to
JAMES DICK.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, for raising and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, is now Expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan Office therefore 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 void again as the Law directs.
Signed per Order,
ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

PRINTING, at the PRINTING-HOUSE, may be supplied with this Paper, of any Length are taken in and inserted in Proportion for long Ones.

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

THURSDAY, May 6, 1762.

His Excellency Governor SHARPE's Message, in Answer to the Address printed in our last GAZETTE.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,
SINCE I find by the Address you presented to me last Saturday, that there are some among you who seem determined to misconstrue whatever I can say or do, it will give me no Concern to know, that my Conduct does not meet with the Approbation of those Men; but that such of you as have not shut your Eyes against Truth, may be more fully informed of the Disingenuity of those Gentlemen, and their unreasonable Attempts, on more Occasions than one, I must beg your Patience while I trouble you with a Narrative of some of their former Proceedings.

The Earl of Loudoun, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces on this Continent, having in March 1757, signified to the Governors of the neighbouring Colonies and myself, that agreeable to a Plan which his Majesty had approved of, the greatest Part of the King's Regular Troops in America, were to be employed the ensuing Campaign to the Northward, and that for the Defence and Security of the Southern Colonies, he proposed to leave one Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, besides his Majesty's Three Independent Companies that were in South-Carolina, and that he thought it necessary for the better Security of the said Colonies, that they should themselves furnish 3800 Men, viz. Pennsylvania 1400, Maryland 500, Virginia 1000, North-Carolina 400, and South-Carolina 500: That one Half of the abovementioned Battalion, 200 of the Men that were to be furnished by the Province of Pennsylvania, 400 of the Virginia Troops, and 200 of the Soldiers that were, according to his Lordship's Proposition, to be raised in North-Carolina, should be sent to South-Carolina, there to act in Conjunction with the 500 Men that were to be furnished by that Government, and the abovementioned Independent Companies; that the rest of the Troops which should be raised and supported by North-Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, should be employed for the Defence of those Colonies, in such Manner as his Lordship, or the Officer that he should leave with the other Five Companies of the Royal American Battalion, to command them, should think fit; and that the whole 500 Men, which this Province was required and expected to furnish, should be employed for the immediate Protection of our Frontier Inhabitants; I met the General Assembly of this Province the 8th of April, and communicated to both Houses the Plan which had been concerted for the Security of the Southern Colonies, and recommended it to them to provide for the Support of the Number of Men that were required as the Quota of this Province, which they did before the End of the Session, by appropriating to that Use what remained of the Money which had been granted the Year before for his Majesty's Service. On the 12th of April (which was before the Bill for making such an Appropriation was framed) I sent the Lower House a Message to inform them, that the Virginia Troops which had been some Time posted at Fort Cumberland, had received Orders to evacuate that Place, and to embark for South-Carolina, and that Captain Dagworthy (who was the eldest Officer in the Maryland Forces) had thereupon marched with a Detachment of those Forces, to garrison that Fort, the Earl of Loudoun having thought that Step necessary, and for his Majesty's Service.

On the 16th of April, it was Resolved by the then Lower House, "That a Number not exceeding 500 Men (including Officers and those already raised) should be kept in Pay for his Majesty's Service, and for the more immediate Protection and Defence of this Province." A Bill was accordingly brought in, and passed both

Houses; but while it lay before me for my Perusal and Consideration, I was told by several Gentlemen, that those who had penned some Clauses of it, wherein the Word Frontier was used, seem'd to have been studious to lay a Foundation for Disputes; that while some insisted that by that Word was meant the Boundary or Limits of the Province, or at least the most distant Part of it that had been settled before the War broke out, others alleged that by the Word Frontier was intended or pointed out, that Part of the Country where the Westernmost Plantations, which were then occupied, lay, and gave it as their Opinion, that if any of the Troops were posted at, or marched to, any Place beyond Fort Frederick, and not out of the Province, the Agents ought not to pay or victual them.

As I was extremely anxious to avoid and remove every Thing that might possibly cause Misunderstandings, and become Occasion of Dispute afterwards between the Assembly and Myself, between the Officer that should be appointed to Command the Troops and the Agents, between the Agents and Myself, and in short between any Persons whatever that might be concerned with the said Troops, I intimated to one of the Agents, (who being a Member of the Lower House was then in Town) my Desire to speak with him, and upon his complying with my Request, I asked him, Whether he should think himself empowered by the Bill, which had then passed both Houses, to victual and pay any of the 500 Men that should be posted at Fort Cumberland, and whether he thought that Part of the Bill, which I was informed had been the Subject of Conversation and Dispute, was sufficiently clear and explicit? The Gentleman's Answer was to this Effect, That some Members of the House were of Opinion, that the Agents would be at Liberty to pay such Troops, while others said that the Bill vested them with no such Power; but that when the Bill was Enacted into a Law, he should be for taking Advice thereon. When I perceived that the Gentleman avoided giving a direct Answer to the Question I had asked him, I thought the only Way left for me to have the Matter cleared up, so that both the Agents and Myself might know the Sense of the House, was to send them a Message, which, with the Approbation of that Gentleman, I accordingly did in the following Words:

"Gentlemen, As I observe that the Word Frontier frequently occurs in the Bill, entitled, An Act for his Majesty's Service, and the more immediate Defence and Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants of this Province, which has been Framed by you this Session, and having received the Concurrence of the Upper House, now lies for my Assent; and as it has been a Question, what Part of the Province is to be understood by that Word, I must desire you to give me your Sense of the Word, and particularly what Part of Maryland you designed by it in the following Clause of the abovementioned Bill; And be it further Enacted, That the said Five Hundred Men, or so many of them as shall be at any Time in the Pay of this Province, except such Number as may be necessary to be left at Fort Frederick, shall be employed in Ranging about the Frontier thereof, for the Quiet and Protection of the Inhabitants. Provided always, and be it Enacted, That when, upon any Emergency, his Majesty's Commander in Chief, or Person properly authorized, shall judge it expedient to march any Part of the said Five Hundred Men from the Frontier of this Province, then and in such Case, so many of the aforesaid Men shall be left at Fort Frederick, under a proper Command, as the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province, for the Time being, shall judge necessary for the more immediate Defence and Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants thereof."

This Message having been Read in the Lower House, it was, as appears by the Journal, thereupon ordered, that the following Address should be presented to me, by Way of Answer:

"It gives us the greatest Concern to find your second Message of this Afternoon, so unprecedented, that we conceive we cannot, without departing from the established Mode of Proceeding, give any other Answer to it, than that it is Unparliamentary."

Which convinced me, that while I was studious to preserve a right Understanding with the Assembly, there were some at least in the Lower House, who considered more how a Foundation might be

then laid for a Rupture at a future Session; nevertheless as I perceived they were determined not to come to any Explanation, I gave my Assent to the Bill, and the next Day issued Commissions for raising the additional Companies. Finding afterwards, that the Agents made some Difficulties about paying those of the Troops which were in Garrison at Fort Cumberland, I wrote to the Earl of Loudoun, and the King's Officer who then commanded in this Part of the Continent, desiring them to order some other Troops thither, to relieve Capt. Dagworthy's; but my Request was not complied with, and the Agents, on farther Consideration, thought it their Duty to issue Pay for that Garrison as long as they had Money in their Hands. Having on the 15th of October (1757) sent to the Lower House, which was then sitting, the following Message,

"Gentlemen, Finding by a Letter that I received this Morning from Captain Dagworthy, that the Garrison of Fort Cumberland is in Want of Provisions, I advised the Agents thereof, and recommended it to them to order a Supply thither as soon as possible. In Answer to me a Letter that I write to those Gentlemen on this Occasion, they tell me, that as the Money which was appropriated by the Act of Assembly passed last Session, is entirely expended, it is not in their Power to make any farther Provision for the Troops in the Pay of this Province. The evil Consequences that must naturally follow the Troops being refused Provisions, are so obvious, that you cannot help perceiving them; and therefore I shall only desire you to take this Matter into immediate Consideration."

They, on the 19th, were pleased to send me this polite Answer:
"May it please your Excellency, We cannot help expressing our Surprise, that you should recommend it to the Agents, to order a Supply of Provisions to a Garrison at Fort Cumberland. Had they in their Hands ever so much of the Money appropriated by the Act of Assembly passed last Session, they undoubtedly would not have laid out any of it in Supplies to a Garrison, stationed contrary to the plain Destination of all the Forces raised and to be supported by that Law. And if any evil Consequences have heretofore or may hereafter follow a Want of such Supplies, let those answer for them who have, contrary to Law, been the Means of stationing Troops where they had no Authority to place them, and for Want of whose Service, on the Duty assigned them by Law, the Frontier Inhabitants of this Province have been exposed to the Incursions of their cruel and savage Enemies."

By Way of Reply to this Address, and to enforce my Message of the 15th, I, on the 21st, sent the House the following:

"Gentlemen, I know not how great your Surprise may be at my recommending it to the Agents to send a fresh Supply of Provisions to the Troops at Fort Cumberland; but I assure you mine would have been very great if they had urged any Thing but the Want of Money in Excuse for not having immediately complied with my Request. The Agents Accounts will, I suppose, shew you, that they have hitherto furnished those Troops with Provisions; and they will, I presume, if called upon, inform you, that they have been well advised the Law made it their Duty to supply them so long as any of the Money, which was appropriated by the Act passed last Session, remained unexpended. I am sorry you should question the Earl of Loudoun's Authority to place in Fort Cumberland any of the Men that were raised here, in Consequence of his Requisition: I am satisfied that his Lordship was by his Majesty's Commission, as well as by our Act of Assembly, empowered to do so; and however it may become you, I do not think it was my Duty to declare, that they should not be employed in such a Manner as the Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in America thought most conducive to his Majesty's Service. As it is notorious that while Numbers of People have been cut off in the Two Neighbouring Provinces, we have only lost Two or Three Persons at most, exclusive of Soldiers, and their Attendants, and that our People owe their Preservation in great Measure to the Disposition that the Earl of Loudoun was pleased to make of our Forces, I am surprized at your saying that for Want of their Service, the Frontier Inhabitants have been exposed to the Incursions of their cruel and savage Enemies: But if you complain so grievously of the Earl of Loudoun's having ordered a Part of our Troops to Garrison a Fort within the Province, What Answer might his Lordship have expected, if, when he gave Orders for some of the Troops that were raised in North-Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, to embark for South-Carolina, he had required us likewise to send a Company or Two thither? As I persuade myself, Gentlemen, that you would not choose to distinguish yourselves by obstructing the Measures, that the General whom his Majesty has intrusted with the Command of all his Forces in America thinks it for his Majesty's Service to pursue, I hope you will not