

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, July 22, 1762.

MUST IMPORTED, be Sold by the Subscriber at George-Town on a Row-mack, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or at the Office of the West-India Rum by the Hog-head or Gallon. WILLIAM WATERS.

JUST IMPORTED, JOHN & PRESLY, from LONDON, and the CATHARINE, from GLASGOW, and the General Assortments of European and East-India GOODS, and to be sold at Wholesale or Retail, for Bills of Exchange, Cash, Tobacco, or Wheat, by DANIEL JENIFER.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscriber intends to leave Fairfax County, in Virginia, for or Four Months; and requests all Persons who have any Demands on him, to meet him on the first and second Days of August Court, where he will attend to settle and pay all just Accounts that shall be brought against him: And all who are indebted to him are desired then to meet him, and settle their Accounts. His Design of Meeting at the Court (as advertised at the Court-House) is prevented by unexpected Hindrances.

The Subscriber keeps Two good Ferry-Boats, with good Attendants, to carry over Passengers from Pamunkey-Neck, opposite to Mr. Thomas Marston, in Charles County, Maryland, to Fairfax County, in Virginia, which is much the nearest Passage for Travellers going from the lower Parts of Maryland to the upper Parts of Virginia, and no other can prevent their Passing. Private Entertainment kept at the Subscriber's House for Man and Horse.

JOHN POSEY.

THIS is to inform the Public, That there is now a FERRY kept at Wye-Town, to set over Persons and Cattle across Y River, in their Way to and from Annapolis: By this Ferry, Travellers from the lower Counties to Kent-Island will find the Passage much shortened. Due Attendance will be given, with good Hands.

ROBERT PICKERING.

TO BE SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in BALTIMORE-TOWN, for Ready Money only, a SINGLE Refined LOAF SUGAR, by the Barrel, at Fifteen Pence per Pound. 2d June, 1762. JOHN SHUTE.

June 9th, 1762.

His Excellency the Governor having signified his Pleasure to the Commissioners of the Public-Office, That all Persons who are Debtors to the Public, as Commissioners or Trustees for Emitting of Credit, either by Bond or Mortgage, who more than one Year's Interest upon such Bonds or Mortgages, shall come and pay into the Loan-Office, all such Interest as shall be due as aforesaid, on the first Day of August next, ensuing the date hereof, which, if they neglect to comply with, their respective Bonds will immediately be in Suit.

And likewise that all Sheriffs and Others, who have been employed in Collecting of Duties, Taxes, or Impositions, of any Kind, under any Act of Assembly of this Province, and who have not paid into the Loan-Office the Monies arising from such Taxes, Duties or Impositions, as aforesaid, before the 25th of March last, shall come and pay the same before the last Day of July next, ensuing the date hereof, otherwise their respective Bonds will be put in Suit immediately that Day.

Signed per Order,

ROBERT COUDEN, Ch. P. C. Office.

By Virtue of an Act, made and passed at the late Session of Assembly of this Province, it is hereby given, That there will be exposed to the highest Bidder, on Tuesday the 10th of August next ensuing, A LOT of Ground, situate on the Northeast Part of the County of Annapolis, with the three Dwelling Houses thereon. The Sale to be on the Premises, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon.

WILLIAM CLAJON,

MARY CLAJON, Administratrix.

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

FROM A LATE PUBLIC PAPER.

AN extraordinary Instance of Avarice and Peculation has lately been discovered in France. Monsieur Focue, one of the Farmers General of the Province of Languedoc, who had amassed a considerable Wealth by grinding the Faces of the Poor within his Province, and every other Means, however low, base, or cruel, by which he rendered himself universally hated, was one Day ordered by the Government to raise a considerable Sum: Upon which, as an Excuse for not complying with the Demand, he pleaded extreme Poverty; but fearing lest some of the Inhabitants of Languedoc should give Information to the contrary, and his House should be searched, he resolved on hiding his Treasure in such a manner, as to escape the most strict Examination. He dug a kind of a Cave in his Wine Cellar, which he made so large and deep, that he used to go down to it with a Ladder; at the Entrance was a Door with a Spring Lock on it, which on shutting would fasten of itself. Very lately Monsieur Focue was missing; diligent Search was made after him in every Place; the Ponds were drawn, and every Method, which human Imagination could suggest, was taken for finding him, but all in vain. In a short Time after his House was sold, and the Purchaser beginning either to rebuild it, or make some Alterations in it, the Workmen discovered a Door in the Cellar, with a Key in the Lock, which he ordered to be opened, and on going down they found Monsieur Focue lying dead on the Ground, with a Candlestick near him, but no Candle in it, which he had cut; and on searching farther, they found the vast Wealth that he had amassed. It is supposed that when Monsieur Focue went into his Cave, the Door by some Accident shut after him, and being out of the Call of any Person, he perished for want of Food. He had gnawed the Flesh off both his Arms, as is supposed for Subsistence. [Thus did this Miser Die miserably, in a Pit of his own digging, in the midst of his Treasure, to the Scandal of himself, and the Prejudice of the State.]

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, June 26.

The serious Attention that has been given to Indian Affairs; the scrupulous Adherence to the most material and preliminary Article of the Treaty with the Cherokees, as far as this Government could interpose; and the Precaution taken to station Rangers on the Frontiers, have, in all Probability, convinced those Indians, that we were in earnest to be at Peace, yet resolute and upon our Guard; and we may once again congratulate the Public upon the promising Aspect which Matters now wear in that Quarter.—About a Month since, the Lower Towns Cherokees gave the strongest Evidence they possibly could of their sincere Desire to end all Differences with us, by a voluntary unsolicited Offer to go over the Hills, to collect and bring down all the white and Negro Prisoners then in the Nation, and to deliver them up to Captain Mackintosh, at Fort Prince-George; in Expectation that they should immediately after obtain a Trade from hence, and their Prisoners, which Captain Mackintosh had Authority to promise. Tistowih, of Keehowee, the Old or Good Warrior of Estatowih (Father to Serowih, commonly called the Young Warrior) with about 20 others of the Lower Towns, accordingly set out on that Business the 28th of May, declaring that they would not return without all the Prisoners. On the 12th Instant they returned with seventeen, thirteen Whites, and four Blacks, which they say are all, except a Negro Wench that got away from them at Tilliquoh, and two white Lads, at New Hywasih, whether they had not Time or Provisions to go (for they were it seems obliged to go from Town to Town for them, the Over-Hills People never having given themselves the Trouble to collect them together at Chotih, as they repeatedly promised) but even these they had sent for, and likewise engaged to deliver up in a few Days. On the 13th the Young Warrior of Estatowih likewise delivered up a Dutch Woman that was his Prisoner, according to Promise, whenever the others should be brought in. One Soldier and two Women, at New Hywasih, were delivered up a little while before, to some Virginia Traders. Captain Mackintosh, with the Prisoners and Indians, was to set out the 25th for Ninety-six, where they were expected the 20th; and there the Indians intend to hunt till they hear from Charles-Town.—The natural Inference to be drawn from our getting the Prisoners in the Way we have, is, that the Wants of Indians are the best Pleasures for their Performance of any Covenant. Had the Lower Towns been equally well supplied with the Upper, they never would have made it their Business to collect and deliver the Prisoners. If this Reasoning is just, how necessary is it for the several Provinces to act in Concert in Indian Matters, in order to avail themselves, upon other Occasions, of the Means which has produced such good Effects on this? If a partial Restraint of the Trade from one Province could thus operate, would not a general Restraint in all, check the Infolence, or stop the Outrages of Savages, almost as soon as the March of Armies? and save both the Crown and the Province an enormous Expence, &c. &c.

Two Talks and a String of white Beads are brought down from the Lower Towns. One of the Talks, we hear, is from Tistowih, of Keehowih, and dated the 13th Instant; the other from said Tistowih, the Old and the Young Warrior of Estatowih, and the Wolf of Keehowee, and dated the 14th; and both as favourable as we can wish. In them,

their Distress, for want of Ammunition and Provisions, is strongly painted: They beg most earnestly for a Trade, and also for the speedy Restoration of the Prisoners we have here; say, that when these are obtained, no one shall dare to give a bad Talk in the Nation; and express a great Desire to see the Governor, if his Excellency will be pleased to permit them to come to Charles-Town.—Measures from this Town taking, to send up the Cherokee Prisoners from this Town to Ninety-six, as soon as possible, of which Notice is already sent to the Indians; and a Trade is to be forthwith opened with them, not by private Persons, but by this Government, agreeable to a late Act of Assembly, under the Direction of five Gentlemen, whose Names alone are sufficient to give us an Idea of the Manner in which it will be carried on. The present Directors (named in the Act) are Gabriel Manigault, Thomas Lamboll, John Savage, Thomas Shubrick, and Thomas Smith (of Broad-street) Esquires.

We are well informed, that Captain Alleck's Account of the Lower Creek Indians not having made Peace with the Spaniards, but projected an Expedition against Fort Moola, near St. Augustine, which was to have been carried into Execution about the 23d ult. was true; but that it was suspended, by the artful Management of the Young Lieutenant of the Cowetas (a most zealous Adherent to the French) who arrived in his Nation from the Cherokees just as it was on the Point of taking Place, and having heard of the Rupture between Great-Britain and Spain, took that Opportunity in a public Talk, to tell them, that "if we were at War with the Spaniards, we should certainly soon take St. Augustine; that if this Event should happen, and we should also conquer Louisiana, we would then no longer hesitate to demand Satisfaction for the Murders committed in the Creek Nation, who, having no Friends left on either Side, would be obliged to submit to all our Demands, or to have the numerous Nation of Chactahs much with them, upon them." In fine, he expatiated much with them, upon the Expediency of their making a Peace with the Spaniards, and the Spanish and French Indians, and offered to go himself to negotiate it at St. Augustine, whither he accordingly went. Though this Talk staggered our Friends a good deal, and strengthened the French Party, yet we have some Reason to believe, that their Expedition against the Spaniards is suspended only till their grand Busk is over. The Confirmation of Alleck's Intelligence is not come through the Channel of Augusta, or white Men, whose Veracity is questionable, but from considerable Indians themselves.

From the Creek Nation, we have a certain Account of the Arrival of some Troops from France at New-Orleans, with a Ship of War and two Store Ships (probably those that escaped Capt. Arbutnot on the 3d of March last.) Our Advices add, that these were the only Ships that had arrived there directly from France for five Years past; that a Boat Load of the Goods brought in said Store Ships was on its Way to the Albahma Fort, the Whole whereof was promised to be distributed amongst the Creek Indians; and that the Creeks had received an Invitation from the Spaniards to go to Pensacola, to receive Presents from them likewise. A Spanish Snow, loaded with Salt, in the Bay of Campeachy, in the Night of the 25th of May last, from under the Guns of a Fort, by the Privateer Sloop Hope of Jamaica, of 12 Carriage and 16 Swivel Guns, and 100 Men, commanded by Capt. John Stuart; which said Privateer, a few Days before, surprised and plundered a Town in the said Bay, where they got considerable Booty.

BASETTERE, in St. CHRISTOPHERS, June 9.

By the Snow Betty, Capt. Michie, that arrived from Serolon in 4 Weeks, we have Advice that the Privateer Brig belonging to Martinic, called the Thamas Koulican, commanded by Capt. Tangee, had taken at the Island of Delos, about the Middle of April, the Ships following, belonging to England, viz. the Thetis, Capt. Peirce; Venus, Capt. Hamilton; Snapper, Capt. Breathwater; Sally, Captain M'Gill; Duke, Capt. Hendell; Catharine, Capt. Kenny; Kitty, Capt. Thornborough; Prince George, Capt. Peck; Anna Maria, Capt. How; Fanny, Capt. Waterman. The above Ships had on board about 660 Slaves. And about the same Time a French Frigate took, at Cape Mount, five English Ships, their Names unknown, and also the Frigate's Name.

June 16. Upon the 11th Inst. his Majesty's Ship Amazon, Basil Keith, Esq; Commander, arrived in the Road of Basettere, and brought the Brigantine Sainte Claire, Francis Fonsfede, Master, bound to St. Domingo from Bourdeaux, and loaded with Wine, Flour, Soap, Butter, Hams, and dry Goods.

BOSTON, July 1.

We hear from Rhode-Island, That on Friday last a Number of Persons were mowing Grass in the Town of Portsmouth on that Island, a Thunder Shower came up, whereupon they betook themselves to a Tree for Shelter, one of the Men hung his Scythe on a Limb over his Head, when a Stream of Lightning came down the Tree, took its Course along the Blade of the Scythe, and from thence went off the Point on the Head of one Mr. Fish, and a Lad named Murphy, and killed them both instantaneously. The other Persons that stood under the Tree received no Hurt. We hope some Observations on this Occurrence, and on the Nature and Utility of Electrical Points, will be made by some Gentlemen.

As it is a very common Practice in Thunder-Gusts for Persons in the Country to take Shelter under a Tree, the publishing the following at this Season may not be unserviceable.—Extract from Mr. B. FRANKLIN'S Letters on Electricity.

As electrical Clouds (says he) pass over the Country, high Hills and high Trees, lofty Towers, Spires, Masts of Ships, Chimneys, &c. as so many Prominences, draw the electrical Fire, and the whole Cloud discharges there; dangerous it is to take Shelter under a Tree during a Thunder-Gust; it has been fatal to many, both Men and Beasts. It is safer to be in the open Field for another Reason: When the Cloaths are wet, if a Flash in its Way to the Ground should strike your Head, it would run in the Water over the Surface of your Body, whereas if your Cloaths are dry, it would go through your Body. Hence a wet Rat cannot be killed by the exploding electrical Bottle, when a dry Rat may.

We hear from New-London, that on Thursday last night died there, Mr. Ebenezer Bolles of that Town, Trader, esteemed a very honest and hospitable Man. He has left one Child, a Daughter of about 17 Years of Age; and an Estate of about 5000 l. lawful Money.—The Occasion of his Death was as follows;—a few Days before he had been cutting some Vines or Bushes which were of a noxious Quality, whereby he was poisoned, and his Body swelled to a great Degree; but being of the Sect, called by the Name of Roge-rines, who forbid the Use of Means in Sickness, he would neither allow a Physician to be near him, or the most simple Medicine administered: Just before he departed this Life, when in great Pain, he seemed desirous of some Help, but the Brethren and Sisters of the same Profession, would not allow it, lest he should deny his Faith.

July 5. This Morning Captain Stanton arrived here in 37 Days from Lisbon, and informs that the Portuguese had declared a Defensive War against all the Spaniards they should find in the Territories of Portugal.

We have Advice that Captain Ayres, in a Snow belonging to this Place, is arrived at London in a short Passage from South-Carolina.

NEWPORT, Rhode-Island, June 22. List of Hostages in Port-au-Prince, on the Island of Hispaniola, the First of June, 1762.

Thomas Lewis, a Hostage for the Ransom of the Sloop Cashier, Christopher Wood Master, from Jamaica; ransomed for 500 l. a Prisoner three Years and an Half.

Osborn Freshap.—Schooner Nancy, from Jamaica, owned by Richard Simmons, in Kingston, for 1100 Pistoles, nine Months.

John Stuart.—Sloop John and James, belonging to New-York, for 3000 Dollars, eight Months.

Joseph Hill.—Ship Benning, Thomas Bradford Master, owned by Paul March, and Company, of Portsmouth, in Piscataqua, for 3000 Dollars, five Months.

At the particular Request of some of the above unhappy Sufferers, we have inserted this List: And we hope this public Method will have some good Effect towards redeeming these unfortunate People from a cruel Captivity, and restore them to the Liberty which they voluntarily sacrificed for the Interest of their Owners.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

Last Tuesday arrived here the Brig Boon, Captain Munds, in 6 Days from South-Carolina, and on his Passage from thence spoke with a Vessel from Jamaica, who informed him, that a few Days before he took a small Vessel from the Havannah, and that about five Leagues from the Havannah, he heard a heavy firing, but as it is surrounded by Mountains, he could not discern any Ships, but supposed that it was the English besieging it;—whom GOD grant Success to in all their Undertakings.

Yesterday between 3 and 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, came up a violent Gust of Wind and Rain, accompanied with uncommon Thunder and Lightning, during which the Steeple of Trinity Church, in this City, was struck with the Lightning, and took Fire, but was, by the timely and usual Vigilance of the Inhabitants, happily extinguished, with little Damage.—The Steeple was under Repair, and one of the Gentlemen who had the Care of it, being below, was (together with two of his Lads) struck down, but received no Hurt, otherwise than remaining feeble for a short Space. Mr. Calloe's House in Wall-street, was struck much about the same Time, but sustained little or no Damage, unless it be the shivering of a Settee, &c. It is said that the Mast of a Boat in the Harbour was shivered by the Lightning, and several Creatures in the Hold killed, but no Person hurt. We also learn from Bushwike, on Long-Island, that a Barn was burnt there by the Lightning; it is feared that we shall receive similar Accounts from the adjacent Parts.

The last Division of the Garrisons of Fort Detroit and Michillimackinack (brought to this Town last Year by Major Rogers) embarked Yesterday for Boston, in order to join the Men of War that convey the Mast Ships to England, from whence they are to be transported to France according to Capitulacion.

July 12. Thursday Evening a Fire broke out at the Printing-Office on the New-Dock, which did very considerable Damage to that, and the House adjoining, &c. the Violence of the Flames could possibly be abated.—Notwithstanding the well-known Vigilance of the Citizens on these melancholy Occasions, so great was the Blaze, occasioned by the vast Quantities of Paper on Fire, that the whole Neigh-