

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XIXth Year.]

THURSDAY, August 25, 1763.

[No. 955.]

PARIS, May 30.

THE Parliament of Provence have at Length passed Sentence on the Members of their Body, who presumed to censure and counteract the Proceedings of that Parliament against the Jesuits. The President d'Eguille is fined 1000 Livres, and banished for ever; the Abbe Montvallon is fined 300 Livres, and banished for 20 Years. Their Sentence has been posted upon a Gibbet, Mess. de Coriolis, de Jouques, de Bonreueil, and another, are fined 300 Livres each, and declared incapable of holding any Office.

LONDON, May 23.

The Entertainment and Ball given on Thursday Night at Knightsbridge by the Hon. Miss Choldeigh, in Honour of her Majesty's Birth-Day, which happened on Monday last, was one of the most splendid and Brilliant ever known in this Kingdom, and a prodigious Number of Noblemen and other Persons of the first Distinction, were present at the same; the Fireworks, Illuminations, and other Devices on the Occasion, exceeded all Description.

The Port of Fecamp, 8 Leagues from Havre de Grace, is said to those that are privileged to trade directly to the West-Indies.

We hear that the Treaty of Commerce between England, France, and Spain, still goes on.

May 24. The very high Price of Gold at this Time is said to be owing to the Dutch, who are drawing large Sums out of our Stocks, in Order to place them in those of France, where they get higher Interest. Six-and-Thirty-Shilling Pieces, of full Weight, now fetch near Two Shillings more than their Value in Tale; and even Guineas are worth considerably more than they go for; which is a great Temptation for the Jews to melt them down.

We are credibly informed that one House in Paris has bought up 30,000 of our Guineas; and the Profits upon which are said to amount to near 1500 l.

The Beginning of last Week the Neutrals, or Canadians, who were brought to Bristol soon after the Commencement of the late War, were sent to Southampton in Waggon, in Order to be conveyed to their former Habitations. During the whole there, they behaved with a decent Appearance; and by their Industry, and civil Deportment, gained the Esteem of all Ranks of People. In Quincey-street, where they lived, they carried on a little Manufactory of coarse Shetling.

We hear that the Commander of the Antelope Man of War, which is fitted for Newfoundland, has Orders to watch the Motions of the French, and oblige them to keep strictly to the Letter of the Treaty.

May 26. The Differences between the English and Dutch East-India Companies, it is said, are as good as finally adjusted.

Several Protestant Families are arrived at Portsmouth from France, to settle in England, to avoid the numerous Hardships they undergo, and the Prosecutions that are carried on against them in France.

May 28. His Majesty has been pleased to grant unto Henry Norton Ivers, Esq; of the Earl of Loudoun's Regiment, a Pension of 200 l. per Annum, for his gallant Behaviour on making good the Landing at Belleisle, where he was dangerously wounded.

Letters, Yesterday, by Way of Holland, brought Advice, that an English East-Indiaman, out-bound, was taken and carried into the Mauritias by two French Men of War; which is supposed to be the Walpole, Capt. Fenner, as the latter has missing some Time.

They write from Amsterdam, that the Dutch East-India Company are fitting out three Ships of War, the Destination of which is kept very secret. They are to carry 600 Men each, and to take on board a large Quantity of Provisions and warlike Stores. They are supposed to be destined for the Island of Ceylon, where the Company are still under Apprehensions from the Natives.

May 31. The Lord Mayor has given particular Orders to have the Mansion-House illuminated in the grandest Manner possible on Saturday next, it being his Majesty's Birth-Day.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, May 9.
On the 26th past about Noon, a large Portuguese Man of War, of 74 Guns, that was preparing to depart, and was approaching to the Fleet now loading for the Rio de Janeiro, and was by the Pitch Kettle boiling over, and as the People on board immediately left her, she burst in a furious Manner in the Water's Edge. There are 14 People missing, and four Gallies were burnt, as appears by their Chains.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 20.
The People here are in high Spirits at the repeated Intelligence they receive from London of the great Opposition that is carrying on there to the Measures of the Ministry. The Discontent and murmurs which this occasion amongst the principal Nobility, Merchants, and trading People, is discernable even to Foreigners.

They write from Genoa, that by Letters from Spain they had an Account, that the Captain of the Hermione had received Sentence of Death, his Lieutenant condemned to the Gallies, and the inferior Officers degraded.

June 30. The French are now building several Men of War, which will amount 60 Guns each.

An Extract of a Letter from Madrid, May 7, says, After the Havannah was lost, England could have made us do any thing for the Sale of Peace; but as the Conquerors have been

so generous to us, we could almost present them with a national Address of Thanks, did not Spanish Pride and Gravity absolutely forbid it.

June 4. We hear that three Men of War will shortly sail from Portsmouth to Newfoundland, in Order to protect the Fishery on the Banks of that Island.

A great Number of French Protestants, Men, Women, and Children, are arrived at Plymouth, in Order to get Passages to go over to settle in our new Acquisitions in America.

The French have several Men of War, from 60 to 74 Guns, now building at Breff, Rochfort, and Toulon, some of which are near finished.

From Toulon we have Advice, that two new Ships of the Line have been launched there in the Course of last Month.

June 7. The King and Queen came into the Ball-Room on Saturday Night at Nine, and the Ball was immediately opened by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and Princess Augusta. The Minuets ended after Ten, when their Majesties withdrew, and the Country Dances and Ball ended at Half an Hour after Eleven.

The Earl of Halifax gave a grand Entertainment, which consisted of between 3 and 400 Dishes, besides the Desert.

Public Prayers were put up on Sunday the 29th ult. in all the Churches in the Electorate of Hanover, for her Majesty's happy Delivery.

The Mary, Clarke, from London to Virginia, was ashore the 6th Inst. on Sandwich Flat, left two Anchors and Cables in the Downs, and is put into Dover Pier to rest.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order a Present of 500 l. to be paid to Major Robert Fletcher, of the East-India Company's Service, who brought home the Colours taken at Manila, as a Reward for his Services during the Siege.

June 11. On Saturday last, in the Morning, their Majesties went to St. James's, when her Majesty proposed to her Royal Consort to stay there till Monday, with which she complied. Soon after her Majesty's Departure from the Queen's Palace to St. James's, a great Number of Persons were immediately in Reading, who worked on that Day, and all Sunday and Monday following, where they completely finished the most superb Pieces of transparent Scenery that ever were exhibited in England. The Queen, in order to draw her Majesty's Attention, and keep her longer at St. James's, desired several Ladies to appear at Court in their Majesties Dress, before they went to the Duke of Richmond's Ball; so that by this tender Stratagem her Majesty did not go from St. James's to the Queen's Palace till near ten o'Clock; when, on suddenly observing back the Windows Shutters of her Majesty's Palace, his Majesty was greatly surprised with the View of

The Entertainment concerted by her Majesty, in Honour of the King's Birth-day, which was as follows: A magnificent Temple, and a Bridge finely illuminated with about 4000 Glass Lamps, was erected in the Garden. The Painting on the Front of the Temple represented the King giving Peace to all Parts of the Earth, and at his Majesty's Feet were the Tropics of the numerous Conquests made by Britain, and beneath them were a Group of Figures representing Eury, Malice, Detraction, &c. tumbling headlong like the fallen Angels in Milton. In the Front of the Temple was a magnificent Orchestra, with above 50 of the most eminent Performers. All this Machinery, Paintings, Lights, &c. were designed and fixed by her Majesty's Direction, in so private a Manner, that his Majesty had not the least Intimation of this most elegant Mark of Affection of so amiable a Princess. An Ode, suitable to the happy Occasion, was written, and set to Music, by Dr. Boyce, who conducted the Orchestra. The Voices were Mrs. Scott, Miss Brome, and Mr. Beard. A select Band performed during the Supper, assisted by some suitable vocal Music.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

DETROIT, July 9, 1763.

ON the 2d of May Sir Robert Davers, and Capt. Robinson, set out from hence in the Barge, in order to found the Channel from this Place to Lake Huron, to see if it was possible to get one of the Vessels into that Lake; they requested me to let Mr. Rutherford go along with them to see the Lake, that as he was a young Man, he would have a good Opportunity of making useful Remarks along with them; to which I readily consented, as I looked upon him being very happy in such good Company; but, alas! he has been so unhappy as to fall into the Hands of the Savages, as you will see by his Letter to me, of the 18th of May, which you have there-enclosed. I wrote to a Frenchman of my Acquaintance in the Country, to endeavour to purchase him from the Indians; for which Purpose I conveyed him privately, and gave him Orders to receive also from my Correspondents in the Country, Goods to the amount of Eighty Pounds. He accordingly made the Purchase of him from his Master, who was a Sotou, or Sagamon Indian, who would not part with him but on Condition that the Frenchman should not suffer him to come into the Fort before the Siege was over; which I agreed to, rather than suffer him to remain in their Hands, as they were committing the most cruel and horrid Barbarities every Day, in murdering their Prisoners in the most barbarous Manner they could invent. He was but one Day and Night in Possession of the Frenchman, before Pondiac (an Ottawa, Commander in Chief of all the Nations engaged in the War) sent a Band of 50 Indians, and took him away by Force, saying, that no Indian should have Liberty to sell their Prisoners before the War was over. He is returned since to his former Master, the Sagamon Indian, who still uses him very kindly, and took him Yesterday to see the Frenchman he had sold him to, and promised him that he would not suffer him, by any Means, to be killed, for he loved him as his own Child.

May the 7th. The Ottawa, and some of the Chipewagan, to the Number of 300 Men, came to the Fort, and held a Treaty with Major Gladwin, who had Information

the Evening before, that the Indians were determined to fall upon and murder the Officers in Council, while they were to have Parties at the different Merchants Houses to treat them in the same Manner, and then make themselves Masters of the Garrison, by ruffling into the Guard-house, Barracks, &c. and seizing the Arms. The Major would not refuse them Admittance, that they might see he was not afraid of them, but took proper Precaution, nevertheless, to have the whole Garrison under Arms; the Merchants shut up all their Houses, and assembled with their Servants at nine, all well armed. The Indians all entered about 10 o'Clock, and made their Dispositions according to the proposed Plan; Pondiac (as we are informed since) had in his Pouch a certain Belt of Wampum, which he was to have produced as a Signal to begin the Massacre; but he, naturally a Coward, seeing the Garrison under Arms, dared not to produce it, made a Pretence of being surprized at our being under Arms, and feigned to be ignorant of the Cause. The Council ended; they retired, seemingly much disconcerted, and encamped on the farther Side of the River; the young Warriors reproached Pondiac for not producing the Signal, saying, that they could have carried it with the Loss of only a few Men; to which he answered, he did not imagine they would be contented to lose any Men, but if they were willing, they should have a second Opportunity to strike, whether the Garrison should be under Arms or not; to which they all agreed. In Consequence of which, Pondiac, with some others of the Chiefs, came next Day, being Sunday, to smoke the Pipe of Peace with the Major, who despised them so much, because of their Treachery, that he would not go near them, but told Capt. Campbell, if he had a Mind he might speak with them; on which Capt. Campbell went and smoked with them, when Pondiac told him, he should come the next Day and hold a Conference with the Major, and to wipe away all Cause of Suspicion, he would bring all his old and young Men to take him by the Hand in a friendly Manner; after repeating several Pieces of such Stuff, he withdrew with his Gang to his Camp. Next Morning about Eight o'Clock, we counted 64 Canoes, all full of Indians, crossing the River above the Fort; soon after they landed, a few of them came to the Fort, and demanded Permission for the whole to be admitted into Council; which the Major absolutely refused, telling them that it was not because he was afraid of them, for he had already given them a sufficient Instance of the contrary, but that it was not customary to admit so many into Council; however, they might bring 40 or 50 of their Chiefs, which he looked upon as a sufficient Number for that Purpose.

They immediately retired to the others, who were lying all round the Fort, at the Distance of about 200 Yards, to whom when they had communicated what the Major had said, they all got up and fled off, yelling like as many Devils; they instantly fell upon Mrs. Turnbull, (an English Woman, to whom Major Gladwin had given a small Plantation, about a mile from the Fort) and murdered and scalped her, and her two Sons; from thence they went to Hog's Island, about a League up the River from the Fort, and there murdered James Fisher and his Wife, also four Soldiers who were with them, and carried off his Children and Servant Maid Prisoners. The same Evening, being the 9th, we had an Account by a Frenchman of the Defeat of Sir Robert Davers, and Capt. Robinson.

The 10th in the Morning, they attacked the Fort very resolutely; there continued a very hot Fire on both Sides until the Evening, when they ceased firing, having had several killed and wounded. They posted themselves behind the Garden Fences and Houses in the Suburbs, and some Barns and Out-Houses, that were on the Side of the Fort next the Woods, to which we immediately set Fire, by red hot Spikes, &c. from the Cannon, which dislodged them.

Wednesday, the 11th, some of the French advised us to try to come to Terms of Peace with the Indians, which was thought advisable, as we had then but three Weeks Provisions for the Garrison, at a Pound of Bread, and two Ounces of Pork a Man per Day; they went accordingly, and acquainted the Indians of what they had advised us to, in Consequence of which 5 of the Indians came to the Fort, and demanded that two of our Officers should go out and hold a Treaty with them in their Camp, and that Capt. Campbell should be one of them, to which he readily agreed, and the more so, as the French, who had advised the accommodating of Matters, told him there was no Risque in going out; that they would go along with him; that they would answer Life for Life, Body for Body, that he should return safe into the Fort; the Major did not like the Scheme, for which Reason he would not order him out, but told him, if he had a Mind to go, he might, though he did not imagine it would be of any great Service, only to amuse them, whilst he might get Provisions into the Fort: He took Lieut. M'Dougall along with him, however, in the Afternoon, and went off with the 5 Indians, accompanied by 5 or 6 Frenchmen, who, after having given their Parole d'Honneur, went and proved their true French Faith, by delivering him up into the Hands of the Enemy, left him there, and brought Pondiac's Proposals for us to capitulate. Judge of the Conduct of the Canadians here, by the Behaviour of these few Sacred Bourgeois I have mentioned: I can assure you, with much Certainty, that there are but very few in the Settlement who are not engaged with the Indians in their damnable Design; in short, Monsieur is at the Bottom of it; we have not only convincing Proofs and Circumstances, but undeniable Proofs of it. There are four or five sensible honest Frenchmen in the Place, who have been of a great deal of Service to us, in bringing us Intelligence and Provisions, even at the Risque of their own Lives: I hope they will be rewarded for their good Services: I hope also to see the others exalted on High to reap the Fruits of their Labours, as soon as our Ar-

JUST IMPORTED
In the RUBY, Capt. BARRY, from LONDON,
and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store
in ANNAPOLIS, very cheap, for Bills, Cash, or
Tobacco.

**GREAT VARIETY OF EUROPEAN and
EAST-INDIA GOODS**, suitable to
Summer and Winter Seasons. Also Wine, Rum,
Molasses, Rice, Raisins, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
&c. &c.
NATHAN HAMMOND,
N. B. CASH for Ready BILLS.

Alexandria, July 9, 1763.

THE SUBSCRIBER has engaged a Young
MAN (from Scotland) to instruct Fourteen
BOYS; he comes well Recommended for his
Industry, Sobriety, and Knowledge in the Lan-
guages.

In order to make up this Number, the Subscri-
ber will engage for a few Gentlemen's Sons,
Schooling, Board, Washing and Lodging, for 25
Pounds, Virginia Currency, per Annum.

The School shall be convenient to their Lodging,
and plenty of Fire-Wood provided, as long as may
be necessary each Season. WILLIAM RAMSAY.

WANTED,

ACURATE for William and Mary Parish,
in Charles County. Any Clergyman of the
Church of England, that will come well recom-
mended, will be allow'd at the Rate of Eighteen
Thousand Pounds of Tobacco per Year, during the
Absence of the Reverend Mr. MacPherson, Rector
of the said Parish, who is now in Great-Britain.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL, Attorney in Fa&t.

THE Subscribers being appointed to Contract
with Workmen to Build a WHARF at the
End of North East Street, desire any Person who
is willing to UNDERTAKE the same, either in
Stone or Timber, to apply to either of them, that
the Work may be carried into Execution without
Delay.

JOHN BRICE,
WALTER DULANY,
DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

George-Town, April 28, 1763.

TO BE SOLD,

ATRACT of LAND, called The James, con-
taining 600 Acres; also Part of one other
Tract, called The Addition to the James, containing
660 Acres; and one other Tract, called Divercy,
containing 100 Acres, all adjoining, and make a
Body of good Land, (with exceeding good Range)
whereon are Four Plantations, Two of which are
under Promise of a Lease for 21 Years, two of
which Years will expire next Fall; lying near the
Muddy-Branch, in Frederick County, about eight
Miles from the Mouth of Seneca, and about
eighteen Miles from George-Town.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the
said Land, not less than 500 Acres, may have the
Quantity desired, provided it be taken by us
not to incommode the remaining Part, or pre-
judice the Sale thereof. ANTHONY HOLMEAD.

TO BE SOLD,

ATRACT of LAND called Piccadilly, lying
near the Head of Elk, in Cecil County,
containing One Thousand ACRES. For Terms
and Conditions apply to JOHN LLEWELIN, in St.
Mary's County.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Master,
in Queen-Anne's County-SCHOOL.

Any Person properly Qualified, applying to the
Visitors of the said School, will meet with as much
Encouragement as the Law will Support them in.

Signed per Order,
NATHAN WRIGHT, Register.

MR. WILLIAM SANDERS, of this Pro-
vince, who served an Apprenticeship to
Mr. Lux, Merchant, of Baltimore, is settled at
St. John's in Antigua, and will be glad to receive
Consignments from any of his Acquaintance,
Countrymen, or Others, who will oblige him with
their Favours of that Sort; and they may depend
on his Care, Expedition and strict Punctuality.
Having already lived some Time in the West-Indies,
he obtain'd sufficient Credentials of his Capacity,
Honesty, and Integrity.

BIND, in Charles-Street. All Persons

ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate

price after: And Long Ones in Proportion.