

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XIXth Year.]

THURSDAY, September 15, 1763.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 958.]

**TO BE SOLD,**  
PART of a TRACT of LAND, called *Wells*,  
Invention, lying near Mr. Fielder Gantt's Iron  
Mine, in Frederick County, containing 517 Acres  
For Title and Terms apply to BENJAMIN HALL,  
Son of Francis, in Prince-George's County.

**JUST IMPORTED**  
From LONDON, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at  
his Store in ANNAPOLIS, very cheap, for Bills  
or Cash.

**A LARGE Assortment of European and East  
India GOODS,** suitable to the Season.  
Also good *West-India RUM* by the Hoghead.  
BENNETT CHEW.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
For Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money  
**BETWEEN** Five and Six Hundred ACRES of  
LAND, being Part of a TRACT called  
*HILL'S CAMP*, lying in the Forks of *Gunpowder*  
River, in Baltimore County, (and adjoining the  
Proprietary Manor) The Land is esteemed good,  
but those inclinable to purchase, may best judge of  
the Quality, and Conveniencies for Meadows,  
Water Mills, &c. on viewing it.

The Title is indisputable, for which (and the  
Terms) apply to the Subscriber, near *Piscataway*  
in Prince-George's County; or at *Annapolis*, next  
General Assembly.  
JOSIAS BEALL, junr.  
N. B. There is a Plantation and some Im-  
provements on the Land.

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.

**CASH for BILLS:** Enquire at the *Print-  
ing-Office*.

**WANTED,**  
**CURATE** 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. MacPheron, Rector  
of the said Parish, who is now in Great-Britain.  
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL, Attorney in Fac.

George-Town, April 28, 1763.  
**TO BE SOLD,**

**A TRACT** 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 *Discovery*,  
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 so as  
not to incommode the remaining Part, or pre-  
judice the Sale thereof. ANTHONY HOLMES.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A TRACT** of LAND called *Piccadilly*, lying  
near the Head of *Elk*, in Cecil County,  
containing One Thousand ACRES. For Title  
and Terms 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.

**WIND**, in *Charles-Street*. All Persons  
r. **ADVERTISEMENTS** of a moderate  
after: And Long Ones in Proportion.

Mr. GREEN,



**HAVE** of late accidentally  
fallen into several Companies,  
where the Subject of a Paper  
Currency has been warmly  
Debated, and have been Wit-  
nesses to the different Opinions  
which prevail in regard to the  
Necessity of a new Emission in  
this Province. As it is an Affair of the utmost  
Importance to the general Welfare of the Inhabi-  
tants, and highly worthy of the most serious At-  
tention, I have taken the Freedom of submitting,  
through the Channel of your Paper, the few fol-  
lowing Queries to the Consideration of your Rea-  
ders, in which, as I am far from pretending to  
such acquaintance with the Subject, if I should  
unfortunately differ in Opinion with any Gentle-  
man of superior Knowledge, I shall, upon con-  
sideration of my Error, very readily retract what I  
may seem to have in Effect advanced, being  
frayed by no other Motives, than the Love of  
Truth, and a sincere Regard for the Welfare and  
Prosperity of the Province.

Query 1<sup>st</sup>. Is it not a Maxim adopted by the  
most judicious of our Commercial Writers, that  
the course of Exchange is the most general and  
certain Rule, whereby to distinguish whether the  
Balance of Trade be for, or against, a Country?

2<sup>d</sup>. If the Exchange be above the Par, or in-  
trinsic Value of the Money of a Country we Trade  
with is it not a plain Argument that the Balance  
of Trade is on their Side, and that if we cannot re-  
pay them by Bills of Exchange on some other  
Place where the Balance is in our Favor, that it  
shall be remitted them in Bullion, or Specie; as  
on the contrary, where the Balance of Trade with  
a Country is in our Favor, that no Man will export  
Gold or Silver thither, as the Exchange will be a  
more favorable Remittance than the Coin?

3<sup>d</sup>. These Principles being once admitted, Will  
it not follow, that the large Exportations of Gold  
and Silver which of late Years have been made  
from this Province to London, and which, from the  
present Scarcity of Bills of Exchange are likely  
to continue, demonstratively prove, that the  
Balance of Trade with our Mother Country, not  
only has been, but is at present, greatly against us;  
and that we import more of her Manufactures and  
other Merchandize, than what the Produce of our  
Commodities sent there is sufficient to pay for?

4<sup>th</sup>. As this Balance against us is not likely in  
future to suffer any Diminution, Must not so con-  
tinual a Drain of our Specie, supposing the Quantity  
of Gold and Silver amongst us even Ten Times the  
Sum it really is, without adequate Supplies from  
other Branches of our Commerce, occasion soon  
such a general Scarcity, as to leave us without a  
Sufficiency for the Exigencies of Trade, and the  
common Business of the Country? From what  
other Branches then shall We draw Gold and Sil-  
ver enough to replace what we thus export? Will  
any one undertake to prove from Facts, that our  
Trades to the *West-Indies*, *New-York*, *Pennsylvania*,  
or any other Places, are sufficient to answer this  
Purpose? If then we are to have no future Emission  
of Paper Currency, must not this Province either  
suffer almost a total Stagnation in her Commerce  
for want of a circulating Medium, or be obliged  
to increase her Debt to the Merchants in *Great-  
Britain*, by drawing Bills on them to our Neigh-  
bours the *Pennsylvanians* in Exchange for their  
Money; and could even this Method be long con-  
tinued, (which would not be the case) must it not  
in the End bring her to a State of National Bank-  
ruptcy?

5<sup>th</sup>. But admitting, for Argument's Sake, that  
we should still have Credit in *England* whereon to  
draw Bills for such Paper Currency as we might  
be under the Necessity of taking from our Neigh-  
bours' abovementioned; will any thinking Man  
seriously recommend so impolitic a Measure?  
Did not the Want of a sufficient quantity of our  
own Currency for the Commerce of the Province  
in the Year 1759, occasion the drawing down  
of an Inundation of their Money, at an Ex-  
change of 50 and 52 1/2 per Cent, and has not

great Part thereof been returned to them at 70 and  
72 1/2, by which has not this Province suffered a  
clear Loss of 20 l. Currency, for every 100 l. Bill  
negotiated, as aforesaid, with them, and in the  
whole to the amount of many Thousand Pounds?  
Should the Want therefore of a Paper Currency of  
our own be suffered still to exist, so as to put us  
under the like Necessity of making use of their  
Money as a future Medium of Commerce, may it  
not happen, after we have again bought up large  
Quantities at an Exchange of 72 1/2 to 75, that  
particular Circumstances in that Province may so  
govern, as to require new and greater Emissions,  
so as to raise their Exchange to 100, or even 150,  
at which last Rates too would not their Money in  
all probability be return'd to them? Must not  
then the Price of Gold and Silver rise with them  
in proportion? What Security have we that such  
an Event would not happen? But should there  
exist only a Possibility of it's happening, ought  
we not in Prudence strictly to guard against every  
Measure which may, in it's Consequences, be pro-  
ductive of so much Evil to the Province? Would  
it not be rendering the Welfare of the Province  
extremely precarious by suffering it to depend so  
much on the Conduct of our wife and politic  
Neighbours, and putting it in their Power to exact  
a most exorbitant Tribute from us whenever they  
should think fit; Or, is it moreover consistent with  
sound Policy, thus to support the Wealth and Cre-  
dit of a Rival Province in Commerce, when it's  
Inhabitants, from their great Skill and Dexterity  
in the Management of their Trade and Money,  
can so easily turn them to their own Interest, and  
our Ruin?

6<sup>th</sup>. In such a Scarcity of Gold and Silver as  
may very justly be apprehended from the general  
Balance of Trade continuing greatly to our Dis-  
advantage, are not the Difficulties which may arise  
in Paying the Clergy, Officers, and Public Dues,  
agreeable to the Inspection Law, deserving of  
Consideration, as *Pennsylvania* Money will not be  
taken in such Payments?

7<sup>th</sup>. Is not the Want of Gold and Silver amongst  
us, even at this Time, an Evil universally felt and  
complained of, and have not several Gentlemen  
remarkable for Lending out large Sums at In-  
terest, been heard to declare the *Demands for  
Specie were so great that they could not by any means  
supply them?* Has not moreover the Want of small  
Money for Exchange in the general course of  
Business, even when we had much greater Quan-  
tities of Gold and Silver than are at present a-  
mongst us, been attended with the greatest Incon-  
veniencies to the People? If therefore it is good  
Policy in every Government, to render the Circu-  
lation of Property as easy and convenient as may  
be, by taking every prudent Step for that Purpose,  
Will it not be thought necessary, that a Proposal  
for the Substitution of some other Mode for reme-  
dying the latter Evil, even supposing that of the  
former unnecessary, should be laid before the Pub-  
lic for their Approbation, by such Gentlemen who  
are of Opinion the Province will be in no Want  
of a future Emission of Paper Currency?

8<sup>th</sup>. Upon the Whole, if the Maxim is well  
founded, that Gold and Silver cannot long remain  
in any Country where the general Balance of  
Trade is to her Disadvantage, Ought it not  
fully and satisfactorily to appear to the Legisla-  
ture of this Province, that the general Balance of  
Trade is in our Favor, before so Dangerous an  
Experiment is adopted, as the leaving the Province  
without a proper Medium to support her Com-  
merce, and to carry on the other necessary Business  
of the Country?

I am, SIR,  
Your humble Servant,  
PHILAETHNES.

NEW-YORK, September 5.  
A Letter from DETROIT, August 8, 1763.

**THE** 25th of July, we landed at Sandusky (where the  
Fort formerly stood) about Break of Day; and in-  
stantly marched 8 Sergeants, and 160 Men, with 5 Subal-  
terns, for an Indian Town, that lay about 6 Miles off from  
the Lake. Capt. Dalsell, and myself, was in this Detach-  
ment; I commanded an advanced Guard of Light Infantry,  
leaving Capt. Grant, of the 80th, to secure our Boats and

Retreat. We came to the Town about 8 o'Clock in the  
Morning, and directly surrounded it, but could find none of  
the Enemy there; all that we could do was to burn their  
Huts, which were made of Bark and bring off some Peltry  
that the Enemy had hid there; we likewise cut up some  
Corn, but it is of so small Value, that it is hardly worth  
mentioning. We returned to our Boats about 2 o'Clock  
the same Day; and that Night rowed about 5 Miles to an  
Island, and there encamped. The 27th, in the Morning  
the Wind blew fair at South to carry us across by the Islands  
to the Mouth of the River Detroit; and, with a fair Wind,  
and good Sails, we came to it at 3 o'Clock in the After-  
noon, having Distance from Sandusky about 50 Miles. When  
we came there, I put into Leeward of a small Island, and  
waited for the Rear; the whole arrived very soon. Capt.  
Dalsell ordered us to proceed; we got undiscovered to the  
Horenges Villages, where the Savages fired on both Sides  
at us, just at the Dawn of Day; but we kept the Center of  
the River, which is about 600 Yards across. The Indians  
wounded 10 Men slightly, but killed none; we arrived at  
the Fort about Sun-rise the Morning of the 28th.

In the Morning of the 30th, a Detachment was ordered to  
march under the Command of Capt. Dalsell, of 140 Men,  
with Gray of the 55th, Major Rogers, Capt. Grant of the  
80th, Lieuts. Brown, Luke, and Northlow of the 55th,  
with Lieuts. Bain and Cuyler of the Queen's Rangers, Lieut.  
M'Dougall, and Ensigns Pauly and Anderson, of the Royal-  
Americans, Ensigns Anderson and Fisher, with Lieut. Gat-  
chel, of the 55th, with a proper Proportion of Sergeants,  
Corporals and Drummers, and 8 Volunteers from the Tra-  
ders, with Messrs. Pabee and Martine, on whose Intelligence  
we depended. We marched up the River Side, along the  
Road that led to the Indian Encampment, having on our  
left Fields of Wheat, and Orchards, and on our Right a sandy  
Beach to the Water Side, with no other Cover to the  
Detachment than two Battoes, with Swivels in their Bows.  
In this Manner we marched about a Mile two deep, with an  
advanced Guard of 25 Men, under the Command of Lieut.  
Brown, about 20 Yards a-head. We continued our March  
with fixed Bayonets; the advanced Guard got about the Cen-  
ter of a Bridge we had to cross, and the Main Body just en-  
tering of it, we received a Fire from the Houses (of which  
there were many there) and Hedges in Front, which killed  
and wounded the greatest Part of the advanced Guard; the  
Fire we returned in Platoons, and soon after received a Fire  
from our left Flank; but we marched over the Bridge, and  
beat the Enemy from the Hedges, &c. by the Assistance of  
the Boats aforementioned, where we halted the Detach-  
ment for some Time, to get the Dead and Wounded on board  
the Boats, the Indians in the mean Time got between us  
and the Fort; in this Situation the Detachment was ordered  
to face to the Right about, and fall in two deep, and retreat  
slowly, Capt. Dalsell in the Rear with the Light Infantry;  
in this Manner we retreated, followed by a heavy Fire from  
the Hedges, Orchards, Houscs, &c. keeping close to the  
Fences that divided the Inhabitants Fields from the Road;  
and once in a while sent out a Party to beat them back a lit-  
tle; when we had marched Half a Mile, the Enemy came  
close upon our Right, and attacked us with a heavy Fire;  
upon which, Capt. Gray was ordered out with his Company,  
to beat them back, and myself ordered with another Detach-  
ment, to take Possession of a House the Enemy had got  
into, opposite the Center of the Detachment. I took Pos-  
session of the House, with some Loss, and Capt. Gray drove  
the Enemy back from the Fence, but with Loss, himself  
being wounded. About this Time Capt. Dalsell was killed,  
and Lieut. Brown wounded; Capt. Gray was brought to  
the House, and the Rear came up; the Boats fired with  
their Round and Grape Shot, which by the Help of our Mus-  
quetry from the House, drove the Enemy to some Distance,  
and gave me an Opportunity to put Capt. Gray, Lieut.  
Brown, and several other wounded Men, on board the Boats;  
which Delay caused the Front and Rear to be divided,  
by Reason of the Front's marching forward, on which I sent  
a Messenger to Capt. Grant, to desire him to halt in the Front  
(as I was then the Commanding Officer of the Party) and  
marched up with the Rear, followed closely by the Savages,  
which continued coming closer and closer, in so much that I  
was obliged to take Possession of another House, which I  
did with Lieut. Northlow, and Ensign Anderson, and about  
30 Men, which was the only Way I could think of to secure  
the Retreat.

I went forward to acquaint Capt. Grant, that he might  
secure the Retreat in the same Manner, or as he thought  
best; which he did, by taking Possession of the Houses;  
also at this House the whole of the Enemy fell upon me,  
thinking to force the House, the Boats having gone down to  
the Fort with the Wounded, and to return directly with a  
fresh Supply of Men and Ammunition. Here I stood them  
about two Hours, with only the Loss of two Men; they  
were in Number 200 at least; and they kept up a very brisk  
Fire through the Windows of the House, which were very  
large; but I fortified them with Beaver Skins, as there  
were many in the House, as also the Chamber, beating the  
Boards off the Roof, and making a Breast-Work with them  
and Skins. About 8 o'Clock the two Row-Boats came up,  
one with a 3 Pounder in her Bow; she immediately threw in  
a Shower of Round and Grape to the Right and Left of the  
House, to a Barn and some Defiles which were there, and  
drove the Enemy back, with the Help of our Small-arms.  
This gave us an Opportunity of making our Retreat to the  
Fort, where we arrived at Half past 8. Capt. Dalsell, one  
Sergeant, one Corporal, and 19 Men, of this Detachment  
were killed; Capt. Gray shot through the Body and Right  
Arm, Lieut. Brown through the Thigh, Lieut. Luke in the  
Leg, and 48 Men wounded. Since the above we have had  
several Skirmishes, but none of any Consequence, having no  
Men either killed or wounded.