

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XIXth Year.]

THURSDAY, December 15, 1763.

[N^o. 971.]

IMPORTED the last Shipping, from London, a Cask containing Four Seines, which cannot be found. They are in a Cask mark'd M. H. with a figure 4 and Crow-Foot between) No. 1. Whoever has received it, is desired to give Notice to Mr. John Wistar, of Charles County, to whom they belong.

A STOCKING MANUFACTORY,

LATELY set up in Annapolis, near the Church, where any Gentlemen or Ladies may be furnished with Stockings of any Kind, done in the neatest Manner, and at the most reasonable Prices. Likewise with Patterns for Jackets and Breeches, or any Thing in that Way of Business. The Subscribers will give Ready Money, and the best Prices, for THREAD, as it comes off the Reel.

JOHN BAILL,
BERNARD BEALL,

N. B. Any Persons may have their own Thread or Worsted Wrought up, agreeable to Directions at the lowest Rates.

TO BE SOLD,

ALIKELY, healthy NEGRO GIRL, aged about 17 Years, who has been brought up to Household Work, such as Washing, Ironing, Cooking, &c.

For Terms, enquire of William Wilkins at Point, or George Newman in Annapolis.

TO BE SOLD, very Cheap,

For Ready Money, or Short Credit,

A Quantity of Melasses, Barbados Rum and Sugar, by the Hoghead or Barrel; Madeira Wine, by the Pipe, Hoghead, or Quarter Cask; Claret Wine, by the Hoghead; and Barrel'd Pork, by

THOMAS RICHARDSON and Company

Nanticoke, November 1, 1763.

TO BE SOLD,

GLASGOW, a Negro, the Property of a Gentleman gone to Scotland. He is about 30 or 35 Years of Age, a strong, well-made Fellow, handles a Broad Axe well, is a pretty good House Carpenter, and Caulker, and can Hand, Rudder and Steer as well as most Sailors. The Price 80l. Sterling, under which he will not be disposed of.

CHARLES MURPHY

WILLIAM LOGAN, Barber, Peruke-Maker, Hair-Cutter and Dresser, who served his Apprenticeship to Mr. Andrew Buchanan,

BEING now out of his Servitude, has set up his Business, at the Barber's Pole, near Nathaniel Hammond's on the Dock in Annapolis, where any Gentlemen or Ladies, may depend on being as well suited as in London, with the greatest Dispatch, and at the cheapest Rates. He has a Quantity of the best Hairs, and the newest Fashions as late as March last.

WANTED in VIRGINIA,

MILLER that understands keeping a Mill in Order, and understands grinding Wheat in the best Manner for making Flour, for the West-India Market. Enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

TO BE SOLD,

TRACT of LAND called The Plain Parran, commonly called Hammond's Quarter, containing 1580 ACRES, lying on the Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frying-Town, about 1/2 Miles from the former. The Soil well adapted to Farming, and convenient for a Merchant Mill. The whole will be sold together or in Lots of 300 Acres, as may suit the Purchaser. For Terms apply to

ALEXANDER LAWSON

TO BE SOLD,

FOR Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money, ABOUT Five Hundred ACRES of Land, Part of a Tract of Land (where Neel lives) called *Hard to Get and Dear paid for*, in Anne-Arundel County, near Elk-Ridge, and the main Road from Annapolis to Frederick-Town. For Title and Terms apply to

THOMAS, SAMUEL, & JOHN SHOWN

nd, in Charles-Street. All Persons
ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate
ter: And Long Ones in Proportion

BURLINGTON, November 16, 1763.

The SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Jersey, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the same.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

BY the Papers which I shall order to be laid before you, you will find that, since your last Sessions, the Indians have commenced fresh Hostilities against the English, and even extended their Incursions to the Borders of this Province. Soon after the first Intelligence of their Depredations in the Frontiers of the neighbouring Governments, I directed the Commanding Officer of the Militia in Sussex, being the County most exposed, to have his Regiment fitted for service, so that he might either march the whole, or send detachments, to any Part that should be attacked, or in danger: He was likewise ordered, in case of Necessity, to call upon the Militia of the other Counties for Assistance. Accordingly, when the Indians had begun to ravage the adjacent Part of Pennsylvania, he sent a Detachment to occupy the several Posts which had been fortified on our Frontier during the late War. But as a Party of the Enemy did notwithstanding come over, and destroy some of the settlements within the Limits of this Province; and as the rest of the Inhabitants of that County were thereby greatly alarmed, and apprehensive of Danger, I ordered Ninety Men from the Militia of Morris County to their Relief: And soon after, on the Advice of the Council, I reinforced them with Forty Men from the Regiment of Somerset, and directed the fortifications at the several Posts to be repaired. Had not this Assistance been granted, there is great Reason to believe the Inhabitants would have abandoned their Settlements, and that Part of the Country become entirely depopulated, the Consequences of which are too obvious to need mentioning.—I have also empowered Jonathan Hampton, Esq; to raise the Militia which are now, or may hereafter be sent to the Frontier, with Provisions, and other Necessaries, both he, and they, place great Confidence in the Honour and Justice of the Legislature of this Province, and expect meet with a proper Compensation for their Services.

After all, Gentlemen, I am far from thinking that even the whole Militia of the Province were sent to our Borders, they would be sufficient to secure effectually so extended a Frontier against the Inroads of Savages. A skulking Party of them will always have it in their Power, notwithstanding all our Care, to steal in unperceived, commit their outrages, and retire with Impunity. Would you keep the Peace in your own Country, there is no Way so effectual as to carry it into that of the Enemy. By acting on the Defensive only, you give them almost every Advantage they can desire. They may uninterrupted assemble together in distant Quarters, settle their Plans of Operation, and execute their own Time for carrying them into Execution. If we were to send Parties of Rangers into their Country, to cut off the Communication between their several Places of Residence, surprize them in their Hunting and Fishing, destroy their Corn Fields, bring off their Women and Children, and burn their Habitations, we should, in a little time, be able to oblige them to accept whatever Terms we might think proper to dictate. In short, if we would fight in their own Way, we should find that an Indian War would soon be stripped of all its Terrors: And this, were Colonies united in their Measures, would be a Matter of Difficulty, as we could then with Ease furnish ten Parties more that could be furnished by the Enemy.

These having been long my Sentiments with regard to the Method of conducting a War against Indians, it affords me particular Pleasure to have it now in my Power to lay before you a Plan of Sir Jeffery Amherst's, for "putting an Execution such *Offensive Operations* as may be most effectual for reducing the Savages, and securing Peace and Quiet to the English Settlements hereafter." For this desirable purpose, the General makes a Requisition of 600 Men, to be raised, clothed, and paid by this Province: Arms, Ammunition, and Provisions he undertakes to supply on the Part of the Crown. They, with the Troops that are to be raised in New-York, and such Regulars as can be collected, are to be employed in punishing the Savages to the Northward, till the Forces raised in the Southern Colonies are carrying their Operations against the Enemy in that Quarter.—The Plan proposed, Gentlemen, appears extremely judicious, and will probably, if well executed, be productive of the most salutary Effects. It will, too, I am convinced, be considerable Saving to the Province: For the frequent taking of the Inhabitants from their several Employments, marching to the Frontiers, and maintaining them while there, attended not only with a great Expence to the Public, but heavy Loss to Individuals, who being many of them Masters of Families, their private Affairs must suffer greatly in their Absence.

Although the People of this Province have had but very little, if any, Commerce with Indians, yet I think it advisable, on the present Occasion, that a Law should be passed forthwith, for making it highly penal to supply them with any military Stores whatever. I have but little more, Gentlemen, to add on this Head. I must be so fully convinced as myself that, unless during this War we make these Barbarians feel very sensibly the weight of our Resentment, any Peace we may hereafter conclude with them, will be but of short Duration: Their rage upon the Effects, and massacring the Persons of the same who came among them, upon their own Invitation; and murdering in cold Blood, the Garrison who had sur-

rendered on Promises of Safety and Protection; and their butchering Women and Children, and even Persons who had done them signal Favours, are such strong Instances of their Breach of Faith, Treachery, and Inhumanity, that they no longer deserve to be considered as in the Scale of human Beings, or indeed upon a Level with the ravenous Beasts of the Wilderness.

The Company in the Pay of this Province, which has been long stationed at Niagara, is, as you will see by the Papers communicated to you, greatly reduced. Part of them are now on their Return to the Province, and the General has promised to discharge the Remainder as soon as the Service will admit of it. Some additional Provision there will be a Necessity of making on their Account.

The Re-enacting (and amending, if requisite) the Law for regulating the Militia, is another Matter that I must recommend to you as absolutely necessary.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

As I form my Expectations of your future from your past Conduct, I cannot admit of a Doubt that you will most cheerfully raise the Supplies now required.—It would, I assure you, be with Reluctance that I should consent to lay any additional Taxes on a People, who have borne so large a Share of the Burthen of the late War, did I not know that their immediate Preservation made it a Matter of Necessity. Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly, You will, perhaps, when you have gone through the several Matters I have now recommended to you, think it a convenient Season for engaging in the other Business of the Province. If this should be the Case, you may depend on finding me ready to co-operate with you in whatever may be necessary for the Public Service.

LONDON, September 17.

ALL the old Twenty-gun Ships in the Navy are to be sold or laid up, as fast as they arrive in Port, being mostly of the old built, clumsy and heavy Sailer, and not at all calculated for the Purpose of cruising or stationed Ships, which the new ones are principally constructed for, on Account of their Swiftnes, and Length of Keel.

A Gentleman of Bristol, who has lately fixed a House at Granada, writes, that it is near twice as large as Barbados; the Soil exceeding rich, produces as fine Sugar as any of our Islands; that our new Settlers have begun building a Town on a most excellent Spot, and that it bids fair for being a very flourishing Colony in a short Time.

They write from Stockholm, that from the Beginning to the End of the Failures of the Merchants in Holland and Hamburgh, above 2500 Bills of Exchange were returned Protested to several Trading Towns in Sweden, for want of Payment or Non-acceptance, amounting to a very large Sum of Money.

We hear Orders were given last Week for preparing, with the utmost Expedition, a Number of small Vessels of a particular Construction, which are to be shipped off in Frames, in order to occupy the Rivers St. Lawrence, Ohio, and the Great Lakes on the Back of our Settlements in North America.

Monday a Messenger arrived with some Dispatches from the Court of France. It is rumoured our Court has demanded the Money due for the Maintenance of the French Prisoners; and that an Answer has been given of a very extraordinary Nature.

It is said every Ship in the Royal Navy is to undergo a thorough Examination as to the State of her Bottom, as well cruising Ships as those laid up; which, as it will be a lasting Work, and furnish Employment for a great many Hands, may, perhaps, be a Means to stop so many of our Ship Carpenters from seeking their Bread elsewhere.

Thursday Night about 9 o'Clock a most dreadful Fire broke out at the House of Mr. Rogers, Ship-builder, near Coles Stairs by Shadwell Dock, and burnt till Two next Morning; upwards of 40 Houses, Shops, &c. close to the Water-side, and several Boats, were burnt.

In order to assist the Currency and Circulation of North-America, occasioned by the late Increase of Trade since the Peace, vast Quantities of Half-pence have been ordered in Commission from thence, among which it is to be feared, no small Number of Birmingham's, will unavoidably be introduced.

BOSTON, November 14.

Yesterday Afternoon arrived here Capt. Dean, in a Brig in 7 Weeks from Bristol, who informs, that last Friday Night, at 11 o'Clock, on George's

Banks, he discovered a Comet in the South-east Board, about 45 Degrees from the Horizon, with a Tail about two Fathoms long, which extended towards the North-east. The Curious are desired to observe it with their Telescopes.

By a Letter from London, we are informed, that it was reported there, that the Government will require 10,000 Troops to be kept in Pay by the Northern Colonies, and at their sole Expence.

NEW-YORK, November 24.

We hear several Vessels are ashore at Barnegat. We hear from Jamaica, Long Island, that last Week died there one John Cockefer, who was born so long ago, that for many Years he had forgot his Age. He often said he was a Soldier in the Port in Governor Leyfner's Time (who was here during a Civil War) and had been a Man grown several Years before he enlisted, and that, when a young Man, he had often shot Squirrels, &c. on or near Pot Baker's Hill, in this City, which was then a Wilderness.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

Last Saturday about 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Henry Hamilton was stopped on Wissahiccon Road, three Miles from this City by a Foot Pad, who clapped a Pistol to him, and ordered him to deliver, when Hamilton took out his Pocket Book, and gave him all the Money he had; the Highwayman asked him for his Dollars, and being told by Hamilton that he had none, the Villain immediately shot him in the Breast, and then made off into the Woods, of which Wound he languished till two o'Clock next Morning, and then died. The Villain is described by Hamilton to be a middle sized Man, with a light colour'd Coat, and dark Hair or Wig. The next Day several Persons were taken up on Suspicion, and committed to Goal. One of which if a Runaway Convict from Maryland.

Extra^d of a Letter from Carlisle, November 8.

"Again our savage Enemy have begun to infect our Borders. Yesterday Morning, about or before Sun-rise, as one James Williamson was going from his House to his Barn, he was fired on by three Indians, who killed and scalped him, and his two youngest Children, taking the eldest (a Girl about ten Years old) Prisoner; the Wife happily made her Escape.—Said Williamson lived about 16 Miles up the County, near the Foot of the North Mountain. The Settlement being alarmed, a Party of near Forty immediately turned out, and went in Pursuit of the Enemy; and unless by this Means the Indians be intimidated to a hasty Flight, we shall most probably here of more Mischief being done, as the Inhabitants on this Side of the Hill were in general gone home to their Places, and many also of those over the Hill."

P. S. "An Account is just now arrived of Indians having been seen Yesterday, in the Upper Part of Shearman's Valley; and that the People are hastening from that Side of the Hill.—The Party that went out after the three Indians, is returned without finding them."

Extra^d of another Letter from Carlisle, Nov. 14.

"By a Gentleman arrived this Evening from Bedford, we have the following Account, viz. That the Convoy of Provisions for Pittsburgh left that Place on Thursday last, under an Escort of about 60 Men: That on Friday Morning several Indians were seen about, or near, the Road: That one Man, who had been out hunting Horses, was dangerously wounded, but made his Escape, and was brought back to Bedford: That William Reed, and David Glafs, were found killed and scalped the same Day at Dunning's Creek, about three Miles beyond Bedford; and a Third was missing, supposed to be made Prisoner: And that it was thought there was a large Party of the Enemy in those Parts, as many Tracks had been discovered.

"By the same Gentleman we are further informed, That Yesterday, in the Afternoon, soon after he got to Fort Loudoun, two young Men came in there, having fled from the Great Cove, and brought Advic^e, that on their hearing several Guns fired in the Forenoon, and imagining it to be a Party of Indians, they, and two others, went to make a Discovery, and soon came up with about