

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXth Year.]

THURSDAY, May 17, 1764.

[No. 993.]

**T**HE Departure of the Emperor for France is fixed for the 11th of next Month. His Imperial Majesty will be 22 Days in his Journey, and is to be supplied at every Station with 467 Horses. His Suite will consist of 65 Coaches, and other Carriages.

**Hague, Feb. 20.** By Letters from Warsaw, dated the 6th ult. we learn, that the Election of a King of Poland will not take place till the Month of August next. According to the Polish Constitution, there must be an extraordinary Diet held first, and the Primate, for his own Advantages, will prolong the Interregnum as long as he can; if the Election be made within twelve Months from the King's Death, it is all the Prælia Convenia require.

**LONDON, February 18.** Letters from Dublin mention, that it was reported there, that the Dolphin, of Stockton, Capt. Jackson, which sailed the 27th ult. for Virginia, with Convicts, was on Sunday the 29th ult. wrecked on the Banks of Arklow, and all on board perished.

**Feb. 21.** The States of Lower Austria have made a Present to their Sovereign of 110,000 Crowns, to defray the Expences of the Coronation of a King of the Romans. Presents on the same Occasion are expected from all the other hereditary Countries.

**Feb. 25.** Yesterday the House of Commons adjourned to Wednesday next, on Account of the Indisposition of the Speaker.

Yesterday Morning a magnificent State Coach, made by order of his Majesty, as a Present for the Prince of Brunswick, was brought to the Queen's Palace for the Inspection of their Majesties, and in a few Days it is to be shipped for Brunswick.

It is said that a noble Duke is soliciting a Grant of the Island of Cape Breton. The Coals on this Island, which are almost even with the Surface, exclusive of every other Produce, will be worth 12,000 l. the first Year.

**March 1.** A few Days ago was presented to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences (at the Desire of four great naval Officers) an Air Jacket, to prevent the fatal Consequences attending Sailors in a Ship-wreck; it met with great Applause from the Society.

By Letters from Berkshire, we are informed that the Waters are all returned into their proper Channel; and that the Corn, on the Lands that have been so long overflowed, carries a better Aspect than could have been expected.

The King of Prussia's Minister at Warsaw delivered a fresh Declaration to the Primate, on the 22d of January, disclaiming any Intention in the King, his Master, to dismember any Part of the Polish Dominions, and again recommending to the Poles to chuse for their Prince a Native of the Kingdom.

**March 6.** They write from Genoa, of the 8th ult. that before his Royal Highness the Duke of York left that City, he received from England Jewels and Toys to the Value of 400,000 Ducats, for Presents to be given to the Princes and States of Italy.

Yesterday Morning early arrived Baron de Schesse, from Osnaburg, whom the States and Noble Chapter hath sent with the News, that the Election was happily fallen agreeable to his Majesty's Command. Elise, upon his second Son Prince Frederick, to be Bishop and Sovereign of that See.

**March 8.** Yesterday, at a Quarter after Three in the Afternoon, died at his House in Grosvenor-Square, in his 74th Year, Philip Earl of Hildesheim; whose Character and Conduct will adorn the most interesting Pages in the History of this Age and Country.

A grand Ball was given on Monday Night last, at her Majesty's Palace, on Account of the young Prince Frederick, born August 16, 1763, being appointed Bishop of Osnaburg.

The King of Spain has lately sent the University of Edinburgh a Present of four large Folio Volumes of Prints, engraved from the Paintings found in the Ruins of Hercules. The University have sent him a very handsome Letter of Thanks written in Latin.

We hear that the Commissioners are already named who are to divide the West-India Surveyed, and who are to divide them in proper Lots; and put them up to sale to the highest Bidder, for the Benefit of the Public, agreeable to his Majesty's most gracious Declaration.

It is now thought that the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton will be disposed of in the same equitable Manner.

**Dublin, Feb. 21.** We hear that it is now intended to send four Regiments of Foot from this Kingdom, and two from England, to America, some Time this Spring.

**Edinburgh, March 3.** Yesterday arrived here the two Edinburgh Waggoners from the South. The Roads were so blown up with Snow, that they were obliged, the greater Part of the Way, to put 26 Horses to each Waggon.

**NEW-YORK, May 7.** On Monday last the whole Body of New-Jersey Provincials, raised for the present Expedition against the Indians, arrived here, on board several Vessels, and the same Day sailed for Albany.

Our last authentic Intelligence from Albany, dated April the 23d, will, we hope, be very pleasing to our Readers.

Two Days ago, Capt. Montour arrived with some of his Party at Johnson-Hall, brought the Scalps, &c. taken some Time since. The Indian Scalps, was a Head Warrior, Nephew to the Squah-Cutter, a Chief of the Delaware, Capt. Montour brought with him likewise, a Head named Emascop, a Son of a Native, New-Jersey, taken last Year at Wyoming, with 6 others, by the Delaware, and a Delaware who went to Johnson-Hall, on the 20th Instant, under some specious Pretences, was, on Discovery of his Villanies, apprehended. The 6 Nations (except these in

Pursuit of the Enemy) are returned Home, to be in Readiness for accompanying the Troops.

The Public may confide in the following Report, now in Town, viz. That by the Articles of Peace agreed on by the Five Nations, and Sir William Johnson, they are to cede to his Majesty, all the Country from Niagara to above the Great Falls, on both Sides of the River; being a Tract of 15 or 20 Miles in Length, and several in Breadth; very advantageous Concessions, equally interesting to the Public.

In the Course of the last Sitting of the General Assembly of this Colony, the Committee of Correspondence with our Agent at the Court of Great-Britain, laid before the House two Letters from Him; the one dated 26th November 1763, mentioning, That the Sum of £. 133,333: 6: 8 Sterl. granted to the Northern Colonies for the Services of the Year 1762, was likely soon to issue; it was Ordered That a Bill be brought in to appoint proper Persons to receive our Proportion of it, which was accordingly done. The other Letter dated 20th February 1764, advising that, "Upon Complaints of divers Merchants trading to Virginia, That they were injured in their Property by Means of a Paper Currency issued in that Colony, the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations seemed determined to adopt the Plan of the Act passed in the 24th of the late King, for regulating and restraining the Paper Currencies of New-England; and to propose that the same should be extended over all the other Colonies in America;" it was Resolved by the House, That if that Plan should be carried into Execution, it would not only highly reflect on the Credit, Honour, and Punctuality of this Colony, but also reduce it to a State of Bankruptcy, as by the Want of a proper Medium of Gold and Silver, it would be incapacitated to carry any publick and necessary Measure into Execution, unless a Paper Currency be permitted to be issued on solid Funds, and that such Currency be allowed as a proper Tender in all Payments within the same. After which it was Ordered, That the Committee draw up a proper State of the Paper Currency of this Colony, with all Speed; and transmit it to the Agent; distinguishing therein particularly for what Purposes the same hath from time to time been emitted; on what Funds; and shewing, that all possible Care is taken for sinking it at the proper periods; and that therefore it would be highly Unjust, after this Colony has involved itself in an enormous Expence at the Requisition of the Crown, in a just and necessary War against the common Enemy, and hath always supported its Honour and Credit with great Punctuality (viz. granted a Loan of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds when His Majesty's Service required it) to involve it in the Evils imputed to others. It was likewise Ordered, that the Committee direct the Agent to give all possible Opposition by himself, or Council, against any Bill being passed into a Law that may be brought into Parliament, for adopting the Plan aforesaid.

The Day after the foregoing Procedure, Alderman Livingston, in Behalf of the Merchants of this City, presented the Copy of a Memorial drawn up by the said Merchants; in order to be presented to the Parliament of Great-Britain; the Purport of which is, complaining of the Hardship the Trade of this Colony labours under, by Reason of the Statute of the 6th of his late Majesty George II. commonly called *The Sugar Act*, and praying Relief in the Premises. The House approved of it; and Resolved, Nem. Con. to pay all Expences attending our Agent's utmost Opposition to the Renewal or Continuation of the said Act.

Some of our Advices by the Packet are, that a Scheme of Taxation of the American Colonies has for some Time been in Agitation; That it had been previously debated in the Parliament, whether they had Power to lay such a Tax on Colonies which had no Representatives in Parliament, and determined in the Affirmative; That on the Ninth of March Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ made a long Harangue on the melancholy State of the Nation, overloaded with heavy Taxes, and a Debt of 146 Millions, 52 Millions of which had arisen in the four last Years: That by a Comparison, which he laid before the House, 360,000 l. Sterling per Annum was expended on North-America, and therefore it was but reasonable they should support the Troops sent out for their Defence, and all the other Expences of the Nation on their Account. To raise this Sum, he proposed that the Drawbacks on Re-exportation of particular Goods should be discontinued: That a Duty should be laid on East-India Goods, a Duty of 7 l. Sterling per Ton on all Wines from Madeira, the Western and Canary Isles; a Duty of 3 s. per Gallon on foreign Molasses, of 20 s. per Hundred on Sugars; a high Duty on Coffee, Cocoa, &c. and that Rum should be wholly prohibited. That Wines from Spain, Portugal, &c. should be first landed in England, before it might be sent to America, (which seems to make it liable to a double Duty). Besides this, an internal Tax was proposed, a Stamp Duty, &c. but many Members warmly opposing it, this was deferred till next Session; but it was intimated that the Tax upon foreign Goods would pass into a Law this Session. That these Colonies are under great Disadvantages, in not having sufficient Interest in Parliament, from the Want of which, the West-Indians have been able to carry any Point against them. That Mr. Jackson, Agent for Connecticut, (a Member of the House) exerted himself nobly, and that it was chiefly owing to him that the Stamp Act did not take Place; likewise, That Mr. Allen of Philadelphia, was indefatigable, in remonstrating to many of the Members, with whom he was acquainted, on the Illegality of an internal Tax, and had considerable Influence in preventing it.

**PHILADELPHIA, May 10.** By the Brig Olive Branch, Captain Robertson, from Honduras Bay, we have Advice, that the Spaniards had forbid the English from cutting Wood in the Bay; upon which they had sent an Express to Jamaica for Assistance.

**FORT PITT, April 16, 1764.** Extraits from the Examination of Gershom Hicks, (a White Man) lately with the Indians, who came in here the 14th Inst. as a Spy, taken at several different times.

**T**HAT an English Army was expected by the Indians down the Ohio this Spring. That he left Hockhocking about 30 Days ago, in Company with 7 Delaware Indians, to go to War on the Frontiers. That they came in upon Shearman's Valley, murdered and scalped one James and his Wife, and took two little Boys, their Children, Prisoners. That they came with the Children within a few Miles of this Post, when he was desired to come in here, under Pretence he had made his Escape from the Indians, and to enquire into the Strength of the Fort, Ammunition, Provisions, &c. what Guards were out each Day, and to return to them in two Nights; and that if he met with any Indians, not to let them know any thing till he got to King Beaver. That the Night they came here a Party of 8 Shawanese came to their Sleeping Place, and had two Scalps, which they got between Ligonier and Bedford. That there were three Parties of Indians from the Salt Licks, Hockhocking, and Wackatomochy, consisting of 9, 10, and 13; and one Party of 30, from Sciota, to set off for this Fort a few Days after him; and that he does believe they are about this Fort now. That about the latter End of this Month 40 Wyondots, and 100 Ottoways, were to set out for this Post; that their Parties were to Way-lay the Communication. That in May the Wyondots, Ottoways, Delawares and Shawanese, in all about 800, were to come and attack this Post, and to keep all in a Body; and should they fail here, to proceed and attack Ligonier and Bedford, which were not so strong as this. That last Winter two Delaware Chiefs, and White Eyes with them, went down to the large French Stone Fort, on the Mississippi, and took three English Scalps, and asked Assistance from the French to carry on the War against us. That they found both French and English in the Fort. That the Commanding Officer, a Frenchman, would not hear them, and ordered the Scalps to be thrown out of Doors; and gave them some Flints and Powder, and ordered them to return. But that they went to some French People, called Out-laying French, that live along the Mississippi, and are great Traders with the Indians for Ammunition, &c. one of which had 4 or 500 Barrels of Powder, and Lead in Proportion. That White Eyes purchased of him nine Horse Loads; but in returning, thro' the Badness of the Weather, they lost great Part of it. And that they entered into an Agreement with three Traders, to send up to Sciota, before the First of May, 12 Barreaus of Powder, Lead, &c. and that they would send their Canoes, loaded with Provisions, to meet them, and that he is of Opinion they are there by this time. And that about the latter Part of the Summer, they are to send the Indians 12 Barreaus more. And they are to pay them with the Skins and Furs taken from our Traders in their Towns. But should this fail (which he thinks not at all probable) they will attack us with Bows and Arrows. And that the first Barreaus were to furnish the Indians with two Frenchmen Gunsmiths. That White Eyes visited some Indians on the Mississippi, from whom he asked Assistance against the English, to which they consented, saying, the White Men should not live on the Mississippi; that they would join in Bodies, and lay on all the narrow Passages on the River, and attack our Boats and Troops as they passed. That these Indians are very numerous, known by the Names of Catahoucs, Cawectoos, Warhaws, and another Nation, which he does not remember. That the Wyondots, Ottoways, Delawares and Shawanese, with their Chiefs, intended to come here, under Pretence for a Peace, to watch an Opportunity to get into the Fort, and murder every Soul. But if they miscarried, they would fight their Way to the Licks; from thence to the Mississippi, and join the above Tribes. And finally, that they sent Deputies to the Six Nations to join, who treated them with Contempt, told them to fight for themselves, and called them Women; which so much disgusted them, that they sometimes threatened to go to War against them.