

[XX<sup>th</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, March 14, 1765.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1036.]

**(TO BE SOLD)**  
**A TRACT** of LAND adjoining to the Town of Nottingham, on Potomac River, in Prince George's County, called *Beane's Pasture*, containing 280 Acres whereon is a new Dwelling House 28 by 26 Feet, finished in a very neat and convenient Manner; a new Kitchen 20 by 16 Feet (under which is a small Stone Cellar); and a Stable. About Half the Tract is fine hard Marsh, which may easily be improved to very great Advantage: The other Part is very level, and of a good Soil; The Situation is very convenient for either a Merchant or Tavern Keeper. Also a Lot of Ground in the Town of Nottingham, whereon is a very good Stone House 30 Feet square, with a good Store Room, Lumber Room, Combing Room, with a Brick Chimney thereto, and a Lodging Room, on the first Floor: Above Stairs there is Three good Rooms, completely finished, and in good Repair; there is also a good Cellar under the House; the full Size thereof, with Three convenient Rooms therein. The Whole to be Sold together, or separate, as the Purchaser chooses, for *London Bills of Exchange, Settling or Current Money*, upon very reasonable Terms.  
 All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Col. James Beane*, late Deceased, are desired to settle and discharge their respective Balances by the Tenth Day of February next; otherwise they may depend on being Sued and Warranted, without Respect to Persons.  
 (1) WILLIAM BEANE, Junior, Executor.

**MR. CHARLES WALLACE** having given me up his Business of STAY-MAKING, and furnished me with a complete Assortment of GOODS for carrying it on; I hereby give Notice to his Customers and Others, who shall please to Employ me, That their Orders for STAYS will be Executed in the best Manner; and as the Business cannot be carried on but at a great Expence, I hope they will always contrive me the Money as soon as possible, after receiving the Stays, as I shall allow a considerable Abatement in the Price, for prompt Pay, or Three Months Credit.  
 (1) JOSEPH FOARD.

**ALL Persons** who are indebted to *Lawrence Spencer, Esq.* of Liverpool, for Dealings either with Himself, or with his late Factors in Maryland, are desired to pay their respective Balances to the Subscriber, who is properly authorized to receive the same.  
 It is hoped that such Persons as can pay directly, will, from a Consideration of the long Indulgence they already have had, make a Point of doing it. And those whose Circumstances are such as to require still some further Time, must (if they chuse) to avoid being Sued and Warranted) come to the Subscriber at *Piscataway*, and settle their Accounts to his Satisfaction, otherwise they may depend on Severity being used.  
 I have remaining on Hand for Sale, Fifteen Crates of Flint Stone Ware, consisting of Dishes and Plates, Tea Ware, Mugs, Bowls, &c. &c. Four Tierces of Bottled Beer, about Ten Hundred Weight of *British* Refined Sugar, from 15 *l.* to 26 *per* Pound, and 20 Dozen of Mens Leather and Womens Stuff Shoes, neat and fashionable; which I will sell at a reasonable Rate, for Cash or Tobacco.  
 (1) W. SYDENHAM.

**RAN** away about the Middle of September last, from the Subscriber's Plantation beyond *Elk Ridge*, a Country-born Mulatto Fellow called *Jack*, as he lived several Years on *Poplar Island*, he is known to most People who have used the Bay; he is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a long crooked Nose, one of his Hands has been burned by Gunpowder, he is much given to Liquor, and when Drunk is very talkative and quarrelsome; he was seen at *Mr. Blake's* Quarter about 8 Weeks ago, where he told them he was going towards *Choptank*, and should pass for a Freeman.  
 Whoever takes up the said Slave, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall receive Five Pounds Reward. All Skippers, and Masters of Vessels, are forewarned carrying him off at their Peril; and in Case he should be carried off, any Person giving Information thereof, shall, upon Conviction of the Offender, receive THIRTY POUNDS Reward.  
 (1) CHA. CARROLL.

in Charles-Street. All Persons  
 ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate  
 and Long Ones in Proportion.

An account of GIANTS, from a Memorial lately read before the Academy of Sciences at Rouen, by M. Le Cat.

**T**HE Bible mentions several Races of Giants, as the Rephaims, the Anakims, the Emims, the Zonzonims, and others. Profane Historians also mention Giants; they gave 7 Feet of Height to Hercules their first Hero, and in our Days we have seen Men 8 Feet high. The Giant who was shown at Rouen, in 1735, measured 8 Feet some Inches. The Emperor Maximin was of that Size; Skenkius and Platerus, Physicians of the last Century, saw several of that Stature; and Goropius saw a Girl who was 10 Feet high.

The Body of Orestes, according to the Greeks, was 11 Feet and a Half; the Giant Galbara, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Cæsar, was near 10 Feet; and the Bones of Sccondilla and Puffio, Keepers of the Gardens of Salutt, were but 6 Inches shorter.

Funnam, a Scotsman, who lived in the Time of Eugene II. King of Scotland, measured 11 Feet and a Half; and Jacob le Maire, in his Voyage to the Straits of Magellan, reports that the 17th of December, 1615, they found at Port Desire several Graves covered with Stones; and having the Curiosity to remove the Stones, they discovered human Skeletons of 10 and 11 Feet long.

The Chevalier Scory, in his Voyage to the Pike of Tennerif, says that they found in one of the sepulchral Caverns of that Mountain the Head of a Guancho which had 30 Teeth, and that the Body was not less than 15 Feet long.

The Giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, Nephew of Charlemain, was 18 Feet high.

Rioland, a celebrated Anatomist, who wrote in 1614, says that some Years before there was to be seen in the Suburbs of St. Germain's the Tomb of the Giant Isoret, who was 20 Feet high.

In Rouen, in 1509, in digging in the Ditches near the Jacobins, they found a Stone Tomb containing a Skeleton whose Skull held a Bushel of Corn, and whose Shin Bone reached up to the Girdle of the tallest Man there, being about 4 Feet long; and consequently the Body must have been 17 or 18 Feet high. Upon the Tomb was a Plate of Copper, whereon was engraved, "In this Tomb lies the noble and puissant Lord the Chevalier Ricon de Vallemont, and his Bones." Platerus, a famous Physician, declares that he saw at Lucerne the true human Bones of a Subject, which must have been at least 19 Feet high.

Valence in Dauphine boasts of possessing the Bones of the Giant Bucart, Tyrant of the Vivarais, who was slain by an Arrow by the Count de Cabillon his Vassal. The Dominicans had a Part of the Shin Bone, with the Articulation of the Knee, and his Figure painted in Fresco, with an Inscription, showing that this Giant was 22 Feet and a Half high, and that his Bones were found in 1705, near the Banks of the Merderi, a little River at the Foot of the Mountain of Cruissol, upon which (Tradition says) the Giant dwelt.

January 11, 1613, some Masons digging near the Ruins of a Castle in Dauphine, in a Field, which, by Tradition, had long been called the Giant's Field, at the Depth of 18 Feet, discovered a Brick Tomb, 30 Feet long, 12 Feet wide, and 8 Feet high, on which was a grey Stone, with the Words Theutobochus Rex cut thereon: When the Tomb was opened they found a human Skeleton entire, 35 Feet and a Half long, 10 Feet wide across the Shoulders, and 5 Feet deep from the Breast Bone to the Back; his Teeth were about the Size each of an Ox's Foot, and his Shin Bone measured 4 Feet.

Near Metarino in Sicily, in 1516, was found a Giant 30 Feet high; his Head was the Size of a Hoghead, and each of his Teeth weighed 5 Ounces.

Near Palermo, in the Valley of Mazara, in Sicily, a Skeleton of a Giant 30 Feet long was found in the Year 1548, and another of 33 Feet high in 1550; and many curious Persons have preserved several of these gigantick Bones.

The Athenians found near their City two famous Skeletons, one of 34, and the other of 36 Feet high.

At Totu in Bohemia, in 758, was found a Skeleton, the Head of which could scarce be encompassed by the Arms of two Men together, and whose Legs, which they still keep in the Castle of that City, were 26 Feet long.

The Skull of the Giant found in Macedonia, Sept. 1691, held 210 *lb.* of Corn.

The celebrated Sir Hays Sloane, who treated this Matter very learnedly, does not doubt these Facts, but thinks the Bones were those of Elephants, Whales, or other enormous Animals. Elephants Bones may be shown for those of Giants, but they can never impose on Connoisseurs. Whales, which by their immense Bulk are more proper to be substituted for the largest Giants, have neither Arms nor Legs, and the Head of that Animal hath not the least Resemblance with that of a Man; and if it be true, therefore, that a great Number of the gigantick Bones which we have mentioned have been seen by Anatomists, and have by them been reputed real human Bones, the Existence of Giants is proved.

WATERFORD, November 8.

**Y**ESTERDAY arrived here the *Hopefull*, belonging to this Place, Captain Sybrand, from Carthagea, who, with his People, in his Protest, maketh Oath, That about the 16th of May, on his Voyage from Malaga and Certe, for this Port, he fell in with 8 Spanish Men of War, who fired on him; on which he, the said Captain, immediately hoisted English Colours, which they disregarded, and continued their Fire; at this Time, the Vessel lying under the Commodore's Stern, the Captain and Crew cried out for Mercy, entreating him to desist, declaring themselves to be English: Notwithstanding this Declaration, they fired several Broadfides, which cut all their Rigging and Sails, and carried away both Masts, the Round-houfe, and every thing above Deck, killed a Gentleman Passenger, belonging to Madeira, wounded the Captain in the Arm, shot off Capt. Galaspy's, a Passenger's Arm; also mortally wounded John Hamilton, a Supercargo, who died of his Wounds a few Days after at Carthagea, to which Place they towed the said Vessel.

It is very remarkable, that a Scotch Sailor on board the Commodore, during the firing on this Vessel, cried out several Times that they were English; for which he was directly put in Irons, and got 500 Lashes. The Vessel, during the Time, was so very near, that they could not bring Guns to bear on her, or she must have been sunk. The said Vessel has lain at Carthagea, from about the 20th of May until the Middle of October, waiting in daily Expectation of Satisfaction being made by the Spanish Court; but finding it of no use to wait any longer, the Captain was obliged to sell a considerable Part of his Cargo to pay his Men their Wages and other Expences, the Spaniards not allowing him a Farthing, except repairing the Vessel. The Cargo is much damaged, and we hear the Proprietors, if not relieved, will be great Sufferers.

LONDON, November 17.

Upon deliberate Examination it appears by our public Accounts, that of 3434 Persons Inoculated in the Inoculating Hospital, only Ten have died; whereas of the Number of 6000 and odd having the Small Pox in the natural Way, dying in the same Hospital, upon the lowest Computation it is Twenty-five in an Hundred. The Question is, if in common Life this is not Ten or Twenty per Cent short of the ordinary Mortality by the Disease? If so, this Hospital is of great Utility, and may be considered as preventing Contagion. It is past all doubt, that Inoculation has preserved many Thousand Lives, which probably would have been otherwise lost.

The Two Sisters, Johnson, from Maryland, is ashore at the Nore.

Nov. 22. They write from Pensacola, that the Interdiction of a Spanish Trade with the British Subjects of West Florida, has, upon a moderate Calculation, thrown into the Hands of the French Merchants at New Orleans, in the Course of the

present Year, a Sum of Money, in Gold, Dollars, and Pistres, little short of 70,000 *l.*

Nov. 24. It is said Orders were last Friday dispatched to Portsmouth to get five more Sail of the Line ready for Sea with the utmost Expedition.

Four Spanish Men of War were seen cruising without the Straits of Gibraltar the 28th ult. with Intent, as it is said, to intercept some Ship Loads of naval and warlike Stores, sent by certain Northern Powers as Presents to the Regencies of Barbary; his Catholick Majesty being determined to put a Stop to so injurious and unnatural a Practice, and at the same Time so highly detrimental to his own Subjects in particular.

We are informed, that for the future no warlike or naval Stores of any Kind will be included in any future Presents sent from England to Algiers, or other piratical States of Barbary.

It is certainly on the Carpet, for the British Plantations to have the Privilege of Representatives in the House of Commons in England; but we are told that they are not to be chose by the whole Body of the People in our Colonies, but by and from amongst the Members of the Assemblies of the several Provinces.

We hear a List of such British American Vessels as have been unjustly seized by the French Guard-Costas in the West-Indies, on Pretence of illicit Trade, and carried into their Islands, amounting in the Whole to 14 Sail, was lately brought over from New-York.

The Demands for Hemp-seed from the Baltick, it is computed, will fall short this Year several Thousand Pounds, great Quantities having been imported from North-America.

Nov. 29. They write from Plymouth, that, last Thursday, a Passenger, the Master, and all the Men, belonging to a French Bark from Havre-de-Grace for Cork, were stopped, by Order, and all separately searched and examined, on Suspicion of their having some ill Design to execute at that Port; but the Event is not yet known. The Reason given by the Frenchman for putting in there, when he had a fair Wind to carry him to Cork, was, because they had forgot to take some Candles on board at Havre. In searching the Passenger, a Quantity of Lace and Ruffles were found upon him, which has been lodged in the Custom-House.

It is said the TOBACCO TRADE will certainly be exonerated next Sessions, both to the original Planter and Importer.

Yesterday 18,000 *l.* in Half Guineas were delivered at the Mint.

Dec. 6. The Reports of the Sailing of several Fleets, are occasioned merely by Orders for the replacing a fresh Supply of Ships on the West-India Station, which is done every Year. And the other Articles propagated of warlike Preparations, seem calculated to serve private Purposes.

We are credibly informed, that the Circulation of Bank Notes in North-America, under proper Regulations, is now upon the Carpet.

Dec. 8. On Tuesday last arrived at Pool the Banks, Capt. Kerley, from Newfoundland; on board of which Ship came Capt. Dowson, and Four of his Crew, whose Ship, the *Volunteer*, of London, foundered in her Passage from Virginia, laden with Tobacco, in Lat. 41° 57' Long. 59° 18'. The Crew were taken on board the *Donald*, Capt. William Mores, from Virginia for Glasgow, from whom Capt. Kerley took them on board his Vessel.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

Our private Advices by the Packet are, that some Discoveries have lately been made, which have given Cause of strong Suspicion, that a Number of Frenchmen (whether with or without Authority from France we have not heard) had formed a villainous Design, which was almost ripe for Execution, whereby our Dock Yards, Vessels on the Stocks, and Naval Stores, at Portsmouth and other Places, were to be destroyed by Fire; and such a Blow given to our Naval Strength, as might have disabled us for some Time to oppose the Designs of our Enemies. In Consequence of this Discovery, we hear eight Frenchmen were taken up, and extraordinary Precautions used in all his Majesty's Dock Yards, Naval Store Houses, and Magazines in the Kingdom.