

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXI<sup>st</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, August 14, 1766.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1092.]

**WANTED** for the Free-School, in the City of Annapolis, an USHER, capable of Teaching the English Language, WRITING, SURVEYING, and ARITHMETICK, &c. Any Person qualified for the above Purposes, and that will come well Recommended for his Care, and Diligence, may know the Terms, on Application to JOHN DAVIDSON, Register.

Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey, March 10, 1766.  
**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, in October 1762, a Mulatto Woman, about 30 Years of Age, named Violet, she was born in New-Jersey, is of a middle Stature, very active, and it is said she pretends to be a Free Woman; she has since been seen in Company with one James Lock, on Sugar-banna, and was afterwards, in 1764, taken up and committed to the Jail of Frederick-Town, in Maryland, on Suspicion of her being run away, from whence she is said to have made her Escape; she then acknowledged that she had belonged to the Subscriber, but that she being imposed upon by being sold a Slave for Life, run away, which is only an Invention of hers, for she was born a Slave, and as such, was sold to the Subscriber, by the Executors of her former Master, of Frederick, in the County of Monmouth, and Province, aforesaid, deceased, for the Sum of Ninety Pounds, Proclamation Money: She is now supposed to be some where in Maryland, Virginia, or North-Carolina; she is Cunning and Artful, and very probably may have chang'd her Name, and will make her Escape if taken, unless great Care is taken to secure her.

Whoever shall take her up, and secure her in any of the Prisons in Maryland, Virginia, or North-Carolina, or elsewhere, so that she can be brought Home, or sold there, shall have the above Reward, paid by JONAS GREEN, at Annapolis, or the Subscriber.

(37)

PHILIP KEARNEY.

## WILLIAM WHETCROFT,

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,

**B**EING encouraged by several GENTLEMEN in Town, has Open'd SHOP, at the Head of Mr. William Knapp, Watch-Maker, near the Town Gate, in Annapolis, where he Makes and Repairs all Sorts of SILVER and JEWELLERY WORK. He has at present for Sale, a neat Assortment of PLATE and JEWELS, made up in the best Manner, and of the newest Fashions; and also, a large and curious variety of Stones, elegantly finish'd; together with a complete Apparatus for Cutting them agreeable to any Directions, either for Buckles, Buttons, Rings, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, &c. &c.

As he has been regularly bred to the above Branches, and the Work he has, being principally executed by Himself, the Public may depend on being served upon much better Terms than have hitherto been practis'd: And, as many LADIES and GENTLEMEN, are frequently obliged to be supplied from England with the above Articles, on Account of their Orders not being punctually complied with here; he assures all such as shall please to favour him with their Custom, that no Delay in the speedy and effectual Execution of their Commands, shall for the Future induce them to send Home: Therefore humbly Hopes for the Encouragement of the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Province; to Merit and Preferre which, shall be his constant Study, and greatest Ambition.

N. B. He gives the highest Prices for old GOLD, SILVER, and SILVER LACE.

**T**HIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber has a new Erected FERRY, on Patowmack River in Virginia, opposite to Cedar-Point in Maryland, 24 Miles distant from Westmoreland Court-House, 40 from Richmond, 12 from King George, 26 from Stafford; from Leeds-Town 15 Miles, from Port Royal 12, and from Fredericksburg 34 Miles. There is a good FERRY kept, with ENTERTAINMENT, &c. by

GEORGE W. SPOONER.

Office, in Charles-Street: Where all Advertisements of a moderate Length; and long Ones in Proportion.

(FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE.)

The History of John Bull's Children.

**S**IR Humphry Polesworth, who formerly gave the World a true and faithful Account of John Bull, and of his Mother, and his Sister, and Wives, and his Servants, now writes the History of his Children, and how they were got, and how they were educated, and what befel them. Courteous Reader, if thou hast any Curiosity to know these Things, read the following Chapters and learn.

Chap. I. Of Seven natural Children, which John Bull had in his younger Days by Doll Secretary, his Mother's Maid; namely, three Boys, John, jun. or Master Jacky, Yorky, and Jerry; four Girls, Penelope, Mary, Virgey, and Caroline: How the old Lady would suffer no Bastards in her Family; and how the poor Infants were turned adrift on the Fish Ponds as soon as born; how they landed on the Western Shore, and were there nursed by a wild Bear all under the green Wood Tree.

Chap. II. How John disowned them, and left them to get over the Childrens Disorders the best Way they could, without paying a Farthing for Nurses, or Apothecary's Bills; and how, as soon as they had cut their Eye Teeth, and were able to walk alone, John claimed them for his own.

Chap. III. How Master Jacky turned Fisherman and Ship-Carpenter; Yorky and Jerry drove a great Trade; Miss Penny dealt in Flour, called the Maid of the Mill, and never curtesy'd to any Body: How Mary and Virgey set up a Snuff-Shop, and Caroline turned Dry-falter, and sold Indigo; how they all flourish'd exceedingly, and laid out every Penny they earned in their Father's Warehouse.

Chap. IV. Of two Children more, which John had afterwards in lawful Wedlock, viz. a Boy which he called Georgey, after his great Patron, and a Girl, which he called Peg, after his Sister Margaret; how he crammed them with Sugar-plumbs, and how they remained sickly, rickety Brats at this Day.

Chap. V. How young Master Baboon, old Lewis's only Son, fell in Love with Miss Virgey; and how he came behind with Intent to ravish her; how she squealed and alarmed her Dad.

Chap. VI. How John called for his Stick and his Barge, and crossed the Pond to save his Daughter's Virtue; how young Lewis gave him a confounded Rap on his Fingers, and drove him back, and then at his Daughter again.

Chap. VII. How her Brother Jack came to her Assistance, and threw young Lewis on his Back; how old Lewis Baboon flew to help his Son, and carried Lord Strutt along with him; how John Bell returned and mustered all his Children at his Back, and to it they went.

Chap. VIII. How they had a long Tussle; how John's Children saved their old Dad from a broken Head, and helped to seize young Lewis and tie him; how the old Folks agreed to leave young Lewis in Custody, and drink Friends themselves; and how John made his Children pay a Share of the Reckoning without giving them any of the Drink.

Chap. IX. How John in his Cups bragged of his Exploits, and said he had done all himself, and his Children nothing; how he made Choice of fair Georgey, the Gentle Shepherd, for his House Steward, because he could tell, without the Book, that two and three made Five, and the Multiplication Table by Heart.

Chap. X. The whole Stewardship of fair Georgey; how he neglected to protest Lewis Baboon's Note of Hand on the Day of Payment, released Lord Strutt from a Mortgage on his Manor of Eastland; how he took an Aversion to Cyder, and would allow none to be drank in his Family; how he rummaged every Man's Chest for Pen, Ink, and Paper, and obliged those he catch'd Writing to stand a-top of the Table, with a Wooden Neckcloth under their Chin, while he counted sixty times sixty; and how this is called the Gentle Shepherd's Benefit of Clergy unto this Day.

Chap. XI. How Fair George took an antipathy to John's Children, because he said they put nothing into the Box at Christmas; and when they came to pay their Shop Accounts, they brought in their Money at the back Door; how he adviced John to brand them on the far Buttock, as they do Stray Cattle, that he might know them to be his own.

Chap. XII. How John's Children rode restiff, and swore they would not have the broad R stamp on their Backsides; how John, in heating the Irons, burnt his own Fingers most dreadfully; how all his Neighbours laughed, and fair George could not find him a Plaster.

Chap. XIII. How John, in a Passion, kick'd fair George down Stairs, and rung up other Servants; how they adviced him to consult his Wife; and how Mrs. Bull bid him let his Children alone; that though born in Sin, they were his own Flesh and Blood, and needed no Stamp to shew it; how John took her Advice, and let the Irons cool again; and how some suspected if John's Fingers had not smarted, he would not have complied so soon.

Chap. XIV. A Dialogue on Education, between fair George and lame Will; how Will proved it to be both cruel and impolitic to pinch Children till they Cry, and then pinch them for Crying; and how George answered and said nothing.

Chap. XV. How John, by means of his new Servants, became beloved of his Children, and respected by his Neighbours; how he obliged Lewis Baboon to beat down the Wall of Ecclestone Castle, because it overlooked his Pond, and harboured Sea-Gulls to Gobble up his Fish; how he made him also pay up his Note of Hand; and how Lord Strutt—

But, Mr. Printer, I have given you enough to judge of the general Plan of this History. Pray let me have your Opinion as to the Publication. My Notion at present is, to send it abroad in Sixpenny Numbers, and engage the Country Carriers to take it down; it may pass for Political an Hundred Miles from Town.

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From a late London Paper.

**A**LL the Articles of News lately published, that seem improbable, are not mere Inventions. Some of them I can assure you on the Faith of a Traveller, are serious Truths. And here give me Leave to instance the various numberless Accounts the News-writers have given us (with so much honest Zeal for the Welfare of poor Old-England!) of the establishing Manufactures in the Colonies to the Prejudice of those of this Kingdom. It is objected by superficial Readers, who yet pretend to some Knowledge of those Countries, that such Establishments are not only improbable but impossible; for that their Sheep have but little Wool, not in the Whole sufficient for a Pair of Stockings a Year to each Inhabitant; and that, from the universal Dearness of Labour among them, the working of Iron and other Materials, except in some few coarse Instances, is impracticable to any Advantage. Dear Sir, do not let us suffer ourselves to be amused with such groundless Objections. The very TAILS of the American Sheep are so laden with Wool, that each has a Cart or Waggon on four little Wheels to support and keep it from trailing on the Ground. Would they Caulk their Ships? Would they fill their Beds? Would they even Litter their Horses with Wool, if it was not both plenty and cheap? And what signifies Dearness of Labour, where an English Shilling passes for Five-and-twenty? Their engaging Three Hundred Silk Throwsters here in one Week for New-York was treated as a Fable, because, forsooth, they have no Silk there to throw. Those who made this Objection perhaps did not know, that at the same Time the Agents from the King of Spain were at Quebec contracting for 1000 Pieces of Cannon to be made there for the Fortifications of Mexico, with 25,000 Axes for their industrious Logwood Cutters; and at New-York engaging an annual Supply of warm Floor-Carpets for their West-India Houses; other Agents

from the Emperor of China were at Boston in New-England treating about the Exchange of raw Silk for Wool, to be carried on in Chinese Jonks thro' the Straits of Magellan. And yet all this is as certainly true as the Account, said to be from Quebec, in the Papers of last Week, that the Inhabitants of Canada are making Preparations for a Cod and Whale Fishery this Summer in the Upper Lakes. Ignorant People may object that the Upper Lakes are fresh, and that Cod and Whale are Salt-Water Fish: But let them know, Sir, that Cod, like other Fish, when attacked by their Enemies, fly into any Water they think they can be safest; that Whales, when they have a Mind to eat Cod, pursue them wherever they fly; and that the grand Leap of the Whale in that Chace up the Falls of Niagara is esteemed by all who have seen it, as one of the finest Spectacles in Nature!— Really, Sir, the World is grown too incredulous: Pendulum-like, it is ever swinging from one Extrem to another. Formerly every Thing printed was believed, because it was in print: Now Things seem to be disbelieved, for just the very same Reason. Wise Men wonder at the present Growth of Infidelity! They should have considered, when they taught People to doubt the Authority of News-Papers, and the Truth of Predictions in Almanacks, that the next Step might be a Disbelief in the well-vouch'd Accounts of Ghosts and Witches, and doubts even of the Truth of the A—n Creed.

Your humble Servant,  
A TRAVELLER.

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M A D R I D, April 22.

**T**HE King has sent Orders to the Marquis d'Ensenada to retire from Court. Yesterday two Regiments of Horse arrived here with 8 Pieces of Cannon, and near 10,000 Troops are on Guard round this Capital; notwithstanding which, Libels of a most atrocious Nature are daily dispersed and posted up. Every Corner resounds with Threats of Riots and Insurrections. The Populace have even attempted to set Fire to the Castle of the Duke of Acros, in the Neighbourhood of Alicante, and to raise a Disturbance in the Palace of St. Ildefonso. Two Officers, on their Return from Carthage, whither they had been to escort the Marquis de Squilace, found the People every where in Commotion, and crying out, Long live the King! Destruction to Squilace.

We learn from Barcelona that Papers had been posted up there, setting forth that a Revolt would take Place the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, unless the Price of certain Commodities were lowered. Tho' the Marquis de la Mina, Captain General of the King's Armies, and of the Principality of Catalonia, was persuaded that this Menace had no real Foundation, he thought proper to take every necessary Step to prevent this pretended Sedition, and punish the Authors of it.

Civita Vecchia, April 30. According to some Letters from Corsica, an Exchange of Prisoners of War have been made there; but Paoli and his Senate have expressed so much Aversion to the Genoese, and even to the French, who lately hanged a Taylor and a Shoemaker at Ajaccio, that Peace seems to be banished from that unfortunate Island. The Crime laid to the Charge of the poor Taylor and Shoemaker was that they publicly cried out in the Midst of its Garrison, "Long live our Country, and Paoli, its Protector."

Genoa, May 3. According to our last Advices from Spain, the Spirit of Mutiny circulates yet in the several Towns of that Kingdom; and it was believed this was the Reason that the Queen's Regiment, which was to embark at Cadiz for America, had received Counter-Orders.

A Vessel is arrived here from Bastia, the Commander of which reports, that a French Tartane had brought from Toulon an Hundred Cannoneers and Matrosses, whom the Marquis de Marbeuf had distributed into the several Places held by the French in Corsica. From this Circumstance it is apprehended that much Blood will be shed soon in that Isle.