

We return your Excellency sincere Thanks, in consoling us for this Loss, by that agreeable and just Representation you are pleased to make, of what may be reasonably hoped from the good Sense, and other promising Qualities of our present Lord Proprietary.

Your Excellency's Conduct and Readiness, in promoting the Welfare of this Province, can leave no Room to Doubt, but that you are thoroughly convinced of the Proprietary's real Interest, and that of the Country being the same; and that the Riches of his Tenants must be a Source of Increase to his own.

We shall only further add an Assurance of our Willingness to concur, in aiding what Imperfections may have happened in our late public Proceedings.

B. TASKER, President.

December 9, 1751.

To which his Excellency returned the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I Thank you for your kind Address. The Approbation you are pleased to express of my Conduct cannot but be very agreeable to me, as there is nothing I wish for more heartily, than to make my Administration of real Service to the Province.

SAM. OGLE.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of DELEGATES: To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor of Maryland.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland, in Assembly convened, return your Excellency our Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening of this Session.

It is with just Concern we lament the Death of the late Right Honourable Lord Proprietary of this Province, and condole with your Excellency that melancholy Event; but at the same Time it is the greatest Satisfaction to us, to reflect upon the valuable Qualifications of his noble Successor, of whose early good Sense, and other promising Qualities, we are assured by your Excellency, and from which we promise ourselves all the Blessings that naturally flow from a mild and equitable Administration.

We congratulate your Excellency upon your Continuance in the Government, and are truly thankful for your Excellency's kind Professions, and sincere Intentions, towards the good People of this Province: And as it is certainly true, that the Interest of his Lordship is best promoted by increasing the Number and Riches of his Tenants here, we hope those Means will be constantly pursued, whoever shall have the Administration of Affairs; and on our Part, we assure your Excellency, we shall always exert our utmost Endeavours, to advance the Welfare and Happiness of those we represent.

We shall immediately set about the Business recommended by your Excellency, and give it all the Dispatch which the Consequence and Nature of it will admit. And altho' at this Season of the Year we may be very desirous of being at our Homes, we shall cheerfully forego that Satisfaction, as the immediate Interest of the Public requires our Attendance here.

P. HAMMOND, Speaker.

December 10, 1751.

To which his Excellency returned the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

I Return you Thanks for your kind and obliging Address, and you may be always assured of my Readiness to concur with you in any Thing that can be proposed, for the Advancement of the Welfare and Happiness of those you represent.

SAM. OGLE.

LONDON, August 28.

AMONG the several Memorials drawn up by the French Court, to prove her Right to the Island of St. Lucia, there is one which speaks to the following Purport:

That in 1624 M. Dijet de Nambuc, after having conquer'd some of the Antilles Islands, also seiz'd upon the Island of St. Lucia, and took Possession of it in due Form, but could not

keep Footing there: That in 1638, some English Adventurers made a Descent there, and were soon after expelled by the Savages. That M. du Parquet, Nephew of M. Dijet de Nambuc, having succeeded to the Rights of his Uncle, took Possession of St. Lucia towards the End of the Year 1640, by Consent of the Native Inhabitants, who acknowledged him in Quality of Governor. In 1664, the English having attacked the Island of St. Lucia with a Body of 1500 Men, obliged M. Buard, the then Governor thereof, to deliver up the Fort to them. The next Year the English having been again driven out by the Savages, the French repossessed themselves of the Island, but having neglected to maintain the Colony, the Island became almost common to all Nations, till the Year 1686, when the English came with Force and Arms, and drove out the few French that were settled there, pretending that the Island belonged to them, &c.

It is also said in this Piece, that in 1687, the Dispute about the Property of St. Lucia was treated of at London, but the Revolution, which happened soon after, prevented its being decided. In 1718, his most Christian Majesty granted the Sovereignty and Property of the Island to the Marshal Duke d'Etrees: That the Governor and the Troops which the Marshal sent thither, having been recalled some Time after, the King of Great Britain gave the said Island to the Duke of Montague, in whose Name Possession was taken of it in 1722; and that M. Champigny, then Governor of Martinico, looking upon this as an unwarrantable Procedure, had attacked the English at the Head of 2000 Men, and obliged them to acknowledge St. Lucia for a neutral Island till this Affair should be finally decided, &c.

September 6. By the last Letters from Italy we are informed, that in the Village of Fossato, in the Pope, there were felt, between the 26th and 28th of last Month, upwards of three hundred distinct Shocks of an Earthquake, by which every Thing in that Neighbourhood is destroyed.

Extract of a Letter from Dumfries, September 7.

Upon the 19th ult. the Cornelia Snow, Alexander Durdie, Commander, was upon this Coast spoke with by the Commander of a Cruizer, who demanded to know from whence he came, and where bound, and upon the former's answering from Bergen to Dumfries, the Cruizer told him, he could not make his Port that Tide, but might to Heston (being about three Leagues short) and as he was going there, might follow him in. The Master of the Snow having no Pilot on board, and being unacquainted upon the Coast, he accordingly followed the said Cruizer to the above Port, where, to his great Surprize, he was (even before the Vessel was well moor'd) boarded by the said Commander, and ten other Men well arm'd, who took violent Possession of the Snow, broke up her Under Decks, forced the Captain on Shore, and next Morning carried her off to Sea. We hear he carried the Snow first into Whitehaven, and from thence to Whitehorn, where he still keeps Possession of her by Force of Arms, having deposed the Admiral Officers, who went to put a Warrant in Execution against him.

September 18. We hear that Orders have been dispatched from the Lords of the Admiralty to Commodore Rodney, by a Sloop of War, for his pursuing, with all Diligence, the Discovery of an Island, agreeable to the Plan laid before that Honourable Board.

September 20. It appears by Letters from Corfica, that the Accommodation made by France between the Genoese and Corficans, is far from being satisfactory to the Corficans.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Monday last, the Ship *Greyhound*, Capt. *Gracie*, arrived in *Potowmack* from *London*, with *Convicts*.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Entered since November 13.

Sloop *Molly*, *George Perkins*, from *Barbadoes*;

Sloop *Nancy*, *Thomas Price*, from *Virginia*;

Ship *Chester*, *John Lorain*, from *Bristol*;

Sloop *Haerlem*, *Daniel England*, from *Coracoa*;

Sloop *Hopewell*, *Sweetman Burn*, from *Antigua*;

Schooner *Sparrow*, *Samuel West*, from *Salem*;

Cleared for Departure,

Ship *Speedwell*, *Nicholas Stephenson*, for *London*;

Schooner *Peggy*, *William Davis*, for *Virginia*;

Schooner *Wilcox*, *Joseph Berry*, for *Virginia*;

Sloop *Industry*, *John Strup*, for *Lisbon*;

Brigantine