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Pennsylvania Gazette, 1754-5-9

Item Type	Image
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Download date	2026-05-19 22:36:40
Link to Item	https://soar.kennesaw.edu/handle/11360/7114

May 9, 1754.

NUMB. 1324.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestick.



The SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq; To the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, March 28. 1754.

HAVING received in the Retreat of the Court some Dispatches, which nearly concern the Welfare of the Province: I thought it necessary to require a general Attendance of the Members of both Houses at this Meeting of the Assembly, that the Matters contain'd in them may have a full and speedy Consideration, as the Importance of them seems to demand.

By Accounts sent from Richmond Fort, and Declarations made before me and His Majesty's Council, by two of the Settlers at Frankfort, upon the River Kennebeck, I am inform'd, that in the Summer before last a considerable Number of French settled themselves on a noted Carrying-Place, made Use of by the several Indian Tribes inhabiting that Part of the Country, in their Passage to and from Canada, which separates the Head of the aforesaid River from that of the River Chaudiere, which last falls into the great River St. Lawrence, at Four Miles and a Half above the City of Quebec.

And I have received further Intelligence, that the French are settled very thick for 12 Miles on each Side of the said River Chaudiere, at about 30 Miles Distance above the Mouth of it, and in the Midway between the River St. Lawrence and the before-mentioned Carrying-Place: And the Captain of Richmond Fort in his Letter, dated 23d of last January, informs me, That the Norridgewock Indians have declared to him, "That they had given the new French Settlers upon the Carrying-Place, Liberty to hunt any where in that Country, as a Recompence for the great Service they will be of to them, in a Time of War with the English, by supplying them with Provisions and Military Stores."

The same Officer further acquaints me, in another Letter, dated February the 11th, That several Indians of the Arrisigunicook, and some of the Penobscot Tribe, amounting, together with the Norridgewock Indians, to Sixty effective Men, besides Boys, capable of bearing Arms, were then lately arrived in the Neighbourhood of the Fort under his Command: And that tho' they assembled there on Pretence of writing a joint Letter to me, as they have done, yet he had Reason to expect from their Haughty Insolent Behaviour, the repeated open Threats of some of them, and the private Warnings from others, that as soon as the Rivers should be free from Ice, they would commit Hostilities against the English, upon that and neighbouring Rivers; in which they intimate, they are to be assisted by a Number of French from Canada, disguised like Indians: And in another Letter, dated the 10th of March, he acquaints me, that the French Priest, Missionary to the Indians of the River Kennebeck, appeared to him to be constantly using Artifices to excite the Indians to prevent our Settlements from being extended higher up it; to set them at Variance with the English; and to dispose them to a War with them this Spring.

Most of these Accounts are confirm'd by the Declarations of the before-mentioned Settlers at Frankfort, with the additional Circumstances, that the French Priest had been very inquisitive after Roman Catholic Families in that Settlement; and used Endeavours to draw off some of the Inhabitants into the Service of the French; particularly for building a Chapel and a Dwelling-House for himself upon that River, about three or four Miles above Caspiana, and at the Distance of 24 from Frankfort; and been very industrious to persuade them that it was within the French Territories: And the Indians have further declared, that they have been intimidated by the Governor of Canada to hinder the English from settling upon any Part of the River; which is strongly confirm'd by a Deposition of Capt. Lithgow, made in August last.

Upon this Occasion, Gentlemen, I sent as soon as might be, with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, the necessary Reinforcements of Men and Stores to all the Eastern Forts; issued Commissions for raising six Independent Companies in the Townships and Districts next adjacent to them, with Orders for the Officers and Soldiers to hold themselves in constant Readiness to march upon any Alarm, to the Succour of any neighbouring Fort or Settlement which may be attack'd; to cut off the Enemy in their Retreat; and in case that they should find that the Norridgewock Indians have committed Hostilities, to break up their Villages and Settlements upon Kennebeck, and to kill or capture all they can meet with of their Tribe: I likewise ordered an Officer, commissioned by me for that Purpose, to proceed by the first Opportunity to the supposed Place of the new French Settlement, in order to discover the Certainty and Circumstances of it; and to require the French Commandant to retire and withdraw the People under his Command from that Spot, as being under His Majesty's Dominion, and within the Limits of this Government.

And I doubt not, Gentlemen, from your distinguish'd Zeal for the Defence of His Majesty's Territories, and the Protection of his Subjects within this Government upon all Occasions, but that upon a Refusal of the French to comply with that Requestion, you will make sufficient Provision for enabling me to compel them with the arm'd Force of the Province, to free it from their Incroachments.

The Concern, Gentlemen, which you express'd in your Message to me at our Meeting in December last, upon your Apprehensions of the imminent Danger, which the Province was in, from the French having fortify'd themselves upon the River of St. Johns, close to our Borders, leaves me no Room to doubt of your being sensible of the fatal Consequences in the general that must attend Incroachments, which it seems plain they are now pushing into the Heart of the Province (as the General Court in a Vote pass'd the 16th of January, 1749, justly calls the River Kennebeck) unless they are timely removed.

But it may not be improper for me to observe to you in particular, that it appears from an Extract which I have lately caus'd to be made of some original Letters taken among Father Ralle's Papers at breaking up the Indian Settlement at Norridgewock in 1724, and which pass'd between him, Father Lavoisier, Priest of the Penobscot Tribe, and Father LeCasse, Superior of the Jesuits at Quebec, during the Indian War in the Years 1723 and 1724; That the Head of Kennebeck River, near which the Indians have declared the French have made a new Settlement, was the Centre of most of the Tribes then at War with us, and the general Rendezvous of all that came to the Eastern Parts: The Uronons, the Iroquois of the Falls of St.

Lewis, the Tribe of St. Francis (or Arrisigunicooks) and the Indians of the Seigneurie (as the French call them) of Blancour on the one Hand, used to assemble with the Norridgewock here, from their several Settlements, and the Penobscot from their River, on the other: Here they held their Consultations, and from hence issued in Parties united or separate, as best suited them, against the English; hither they retired for Shelter, and brought their Wounded for Relief; and here, when they met with Provisions, they said well; if not, they suffer'd justly for Want of them.

It appears further from these Letters, that the several French Missionaries chiefly conducted and managed this War; that they had the Care of supplying the Indians with the necessary Provisions and Stores for carrying it on; were employ'd to make them persevere in it, and to push them on to their boldest Enterprises; that they transmitted Accounts of their Proceedings to the Government of Canada thro' the Hands of the Superior of the Jesuits at Quebec, thro' whom likewise they received their Directions from thence; and as the Governor of Canada seems to have done his, upon this Occasion, from the Court of France.

And I would further observe, that this Route affords the French a shorter Passage for making Descents from Quebec upon this Province, and destroying the whole Province of Maine, with the King's Woods there, and in the Government of New-Hampshire, than any other whistever from Canada.

These Advantages, which the Possession of this River would give the French over this Province, make it easy to account for their constant Endeavours ever since the Treaty of Breda, at which it was determined in the most solemn Manner, between the two Crowns, that the River Pentagoet or Penobscot, was the Boundary between New-England and Acadia or Nova-Scotia, to extend the Limits by Claim upon all Occasions (as in Fact they have done) to the Eastern Side of the River Kennebeck; tho' they never attempted, until within these few Years, to pass over the River St. Lawrence, within the Extent of this Province.

I am satisfied it is needless for me, Gentlemen, to urge any Thing more to them now necessary for the Safety of this Government it is, that we should secure to ourselves the Possession of this important River against the Incroachments of the French without Delay: And I think, the present Situation of Affairs in that Country must convince you, how vain a Scheme it would now be to have your sole Dependence for gaining this Point upon making annual Presents to Indians, who appear to have entered into an offensive Alliance with the French against you; and have shew'd evident Marks of a Disposition to put the River into their Power.

How different are such Proceedings from those of the French? Whilst we have been suing in vain a few Indians for their Permission to settle Lands within the supposed Limits of this Province, and which themselves can't deny to have been purchased of their Ancestors; and have in Effect promis'd them a yearly Tribute to restrain them from committing Acts of Hostility against us; the French have marched Armies into distant Countries of numerous and powerful Tribes, which without any Colour of Right they have invaded; They have forbid them to make further Grants of any of their Lands to the English, and have built, and are still building strong Forts, with an avow'd Intent to drive them off from the Lands already granted to them, and to exclude them from all Commerce with those Indians, whom they have threatened with Destruction, if they shall presume to interfere in their Favour.

It is time, Gentlemen, for you to desist from having your chief Dependence upon temporary Expedients, which seem rather to have expos'd the Government to the Contempt of these Indians, than to have conciliated their Friendship to it; and to take Counsel in Part from the Policy of our Neighbours.

Vigorous Measures against the French, in case they shall refuse to quit his Majesty's Territories within this Government, without being compell'd to it by Force; building a strong Fort near the Head of the River Kennebeck, above the Settlements of the Norridgewock Indians, and pushing on our Settlements upon it, in a defensible Manner, would effectually rid the Province of the Incroachments of the Former, and either hold the Latter in a due Dependence upon us, or oblige them to abandon the River.

And further, by making ourselves, through this Means, Masters of the Pass, which was the general Place of Rendezvous during the Indian War in 1723 and 1724, of all the Tribes engaged in it, both in their Incursions and Retreats, we should have it in our Power to curb all those Indians for the future; and in a great Measure prevent them from attempting to make Depredations in our exposed Settlements.

I must further observe to you upon this Occasion, Gentlemen, how dangerous Delays to make suitable Preparations for removing the French would be.

How practicable was it at first, to have put a Stop to their Proceedings, in building their Fort at Croton-Point? And you can't but remember, what mischievous Effects of the Neglect to do that in the Beginning, were felt by this and the Province of New-York, in the Ravages which they suffer'd from thence during the late War.

A short Delay to dislodge them from their Incroachments near the River Kennebeck, might give them an Opportunity of making themselves Masters of that River likewise, in the End; and in that Case we may expect soon to see another Fort built by them near the Mouth of it, and the French in Possession of all the Sea Coast, between that and the River St. Johns.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives, I hope you will proceed in the Consideration of these Matters with that Unanimity and Dispatch which his Majesty's Service and the Safety of the Province requires; And that you, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, will make the necessary Supplies.

Council-Chamber, March 28, 1754. W. SHIRLEY.

The SPEECH of his Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova-Castara, or New-Jersey, and Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. to the Council and General Assembly of the said Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly, ALTHOUGH I am sensible it is a busy Season, yet His Majesty's royal Orders, have made it absolutely necessary to call you together at this Time; and I have directed the Secretary,

to lay before you the following Letters: One from the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Whitehall, August 28, 1753: And another from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated Whitehall, September 18, 1753. The first Letter you will see, relates to any hostile Attempts or Incroachments that should be made on the Limits of the King's Dominions. And the other respects an Interview that is to be held, the Middle of June next, with the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Albany.

I have also ordered to be communicated to you, three Letters from the Honourable Mr. Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Territory and Dominion of Virginia; which gave you the Particulars of the Invasion and Depredations made by a Body of French and Indians, on the King's Lands; and of the cruel Barbarities and Murders committed by them, on His good Subjects; and all done in Infraction of the Treaties of Peace, made between His British Majesty and the French King.

I also send, with the other Letters mentioned, One from His Excellency Mr. Shirley, Governor of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England: Another from the Honourable Mr. De Lanoy, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Colony of New-York.

By these two Letters, you will find the unjust Attempts the French are making upon the King's Territories in New-England; and that they seem to be laying Schemes for a general Destruction and Ruin of the English Provinces on this Continent: As also, the great Necessity of our joining with the other Colonies, in sending Commissioners to Albany in June next, there to consult the most prudent Measures for holding and confirming the Six Nations in the English Interest. Yet, if, upon the Whole, there becomes a strict Union among all His Majesty's Colonies, we may reasonably hope (with the Help of God) the Designs of the French will soon be rendered vain and abortive; which at present so nearly affect the Honour and Interest of the Crown of Great-Britain, as well as the future Peace and Welfare of this, and the neighbouring Provinces: I therefore earnestly recommend to your most deliberate and mature Consideration, these extraordinary Proceedings; and then I shall not doubt your doing every Thing in your Power, in Aid and Assistance with the Rest of the English Colonies: I say, I hope you will cheerfully unite with them, to ward off from yourselves and your Posterity, the fatal Consequences that must attend the present unjustifiable Violence and Insults of the French (in Conjunction with the Indians) And on this Occasion it is with Pleasure, Gentlemen, that I mention to you, the Zeal and Alacrity, with which many of our Neighbours have already exerted themselves, for the King's Honour and Interest, and in Compassion to their Fellow-Subjects, on this common Emergency. And your answering the King's just Expectations in these important Affairs, you may depend, will greatly recommend you to the Royal Grace and Favour.

Gentlemen, You will, according to your wonted Care, make Inquiry into any temporary Laws that are expired, and that ought to be revived.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, As the Provision made in your last Session, for the Support of the Government, expires the next Month; I shall not doubt your now doing what may be necessary for maintaining the Honour and Justice of the Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly, I desire you will consider of any Thing you may think further needful to be done at this Session, for His Majesty's Service, and for the Welfare of His good People; and on your laying it before me, you may be assured, I shall heartily concur with you therein. Elizabeth-Town, April 25, 1754. J. BELCHER.

Boutreaux, Feb. 8. Our Parliament's Arret of the 25th of January, was served upon the Curate and the Vicar of Dax the 28th of the Curate absconded, and the Vicar refused to obey the Arret, which ordered them to administer the Sacraments to a sick Lady. The Prior of the Carmelites, who had refused to perform a Funeral Service for the late M. Daillenc, had also fled from Justice. The Bishop of Dax, degrading the Consequence of this Affair, retired to Floris, a little Town in his Diocese. However, the Informations ordered by the Parliament having been made, they were received Yesterday; and this Day all the Chambers being assembled the Solicitor presented the Informations, and also two Petitions, one from the Relations of the late M. Daillenc, and the other from the sick Lady, demanding the Execution of the Arrets already issued by the Parliament. To-morrow, 'tis expected, will produce some important Resolution.

Aix, Feb. 10. The first Instant M. Castelin, Father-in-Law of M. de St. Michel, Lieutenant Civil in the Bailiwick of Mar-saillen, notified to M. Dargent, who as well as M. de Montclair is the King's Attorney-general in this Parliament, an Arret of the Council of State, ordering the Prosecution against M. de St. Michel to be suspended, and the Motives thereto to be sent to the Council. This Arret was notified by M. Castelin alone, as no Officer or Tip-Staff could be prevailed upon to do it. The Attorney-general refused to receive it, and made a Report of the Matter to the Parliament; upon which, all the Chambers being assembled Yesterday, came to the following Resolution:

"That the Deliberation of the 14th of January last shall be executed; and to this End Deputies shall repair forthwith to the King, in order to carry him the most humble and most respectful Remonstrances agreed upon in the said Deliberation; and moreover to represent to the said Lord the King, in the strongest Manner, that his Parliament would render themselves guilty of a Violation of the Laws of which by their Station they are the Depositories, if they paid any Diserence to an Arret that waives the respectable Marks of his Authority, and has all the Characteristics of being Jurisdiction; and that the said Arret overturns all judicial Order, and the Rules of Subordination and Obedience, that constitute the Safety of the State, &c. &c."

"And the said Lord the King shall be most humbly entreated to provide for the Maintenance of his Parliament's Authority and Dignity, who cannot with Honour continue their Functions, if they do not obtain the Revocation of the said Arret, the Return of their Attorney-general to his Functions, and the Execution of their Decrees against the Sieur St. Michel."

The first President has been desired to put himself at the Head of the Deputies, and has promised to do so with the King's Leave; for as he

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be is Intendant of the Province, he cannot be absent without Permission from Court.

Brussels, Feb. 25. The Measures taken by the Government to make the Commerce of these Provinces flourish, answer as well as can be expected: Ships from the Ports of France and Spain have not only come up directly to Ghent, but a Vessel has also sailed from thence for Cadix, freighted with Linens, Laces, Thread, and other Manufactures of this Country.

N E W T O R K, May 6.

We hear from Augustine (via South-Carolina) that a Vessel of War belonging to his Catholic Majesty, was just arrived there from the Havannah, the Captain whereof reported, that several armed Vessels, with Men and Ammunition, were failed from thence for Campeachy, to join a Fleet that was fitting out there, with a Design to attack the Mosquito-Shore. The above News may be depended on, as we have it from good Authority.

The General Assembly of Boston have passed an Act for levying of Soldiers for the better Security of his Majesty's Subjects inhabiting the Eastern Frontiers of that Province, from any Attempts that may be made by the Indians on that Quarter; and his Excellency Governor Shirley has issued a Proclamation to encourage the enlisting of Volunteers for that Service.

Last Week another Scizure was made by George Harrison, Esq; of between 30 and 40 L. of Counterfeit English Halfpence.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 9.

Friday last an Express arrived here from Major Washington, with Advice, that Mr. Ward, Ensign of Capt. Trent's Company, was compelled to surrender his small Fort in the Forks of Monongahela to the French, on the 17th inst; who fell down from Venango with a Fleet of 360 Battes and Canoes, upwards of 1000 Men, and 18 Pieces of Artillery, which they placed against the Fort; and Mr. Ward having but 42 Men, and no Cannon to make a proper Defence, was obliged to surrender on Sunday, capitulating to march out with their Arms, &c. and they had accordingly joined Major Washington, who was advanced with three Companies of the Virginia Forces, as far as the New Store near the Allegheny Mountains, where the Men were employed in clearing a Road for the Cannon, which were every Day expected with Col. Fry, and the Remainder of the Regiment. We hear farther, that some few of the English Traders on the Ohio escaped, but 'tis supposed the greatest Part are taken, with all their Goods, and Skins, to the Amount of near 200,000 L. The Indian Chiefs, however, have dispatched Messengers to Pennsylvania, and Virginia, desiring that the English would not be discouraged, but send out their Warriors to join them, and drive the French out of the Country before they fortify; otherwise the Trade will be lost, and, to their great Grief, an eternal Separation made between the Indians and their Brethren the English. 'Tis further said, that besides the French that came down from Venango, another Body of near 400, is coming up the Ohio; and that 600 French Indians, of the Chippawags and Ottawaes, are coming down Sata River, from the Lake, to join them; and many more French are expected from Canada; the Design being to establish themselves, settle their Indians, and build Forts just on the Back of our Settlements in all our Colonies; from which Forts, as they did from Crown-Point, they may send out their Parties to kill and scalp the Inhabitants, and ruin the Frontier Counties. Accordingly we hear, that the Back Settlers in Virginia, are so terrified by the Murdering and Scalping of the Family last Winter, and the Taking of this Fort, that they begin already to abandon their Plantations, and remove to Places of more Safety. The Confidence of the French in this Undertaking seems well-grounded on the present disunited State of the British Colonies, and the extreme Difficulty of bringing so many different Governments and Assemblies to agree in any speedy and effectual Measures for our common Defence and Security; while our Enemies have the very great Advantage of being under one Direction, with one Council, and one Purpose. Hence, and from the great Distance of Britain, they presume that they may with Impunity violate the most solemn Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns, kill, seize and imprison our Traders, and confiscate their Effects at Pleasure (as they have done for several Years past) murder and scalp our Farmers, with their Wives and Children, and take an easy Possession of such Parts of the British Territory as they find most convenient for them; which if they are permitted to do, must end in the Destruction of the British Interest, Trade and Plantations in America.



We hear that the General Assembly of this Province have voted the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds to be given to the King's Use at this Time; and also Five Hundred Pounds, to be given in Behalf of this Province, as a Present to the Indians of the Six Nations at the Treaty proposed to be held at Albany in June next.

Captain Cotton, from Barbados, advises, that off of Guadalupe he was boarded by a French Guard de Coast, who, after asking him some Questions, and trying his Rum, Sugar, &c. left him, and went on board Capt. Lowcher, of and for this Place from the same Island, of whom there is no Account since. The Captains Reece, Lisle, Cookson, and Wayles, from this Port; a Vessel from Wilmington, and one from Salem, are arriv'd at Barbados.

Tuesday last the Ship Ariana, Capt. Kennedy, arriv'd here from Londonderry, by whom there is Advice, that Capt. Smith, in the Devonshire, from New-York, was arriv'd there, and had met with stormy Weather on his Passage, in which he lost his Boltspit, and was obliged to throw overboard Part of his Cargo: That in Lat. 6 N. he (Smith) took up all that werelost of the People of the Ship Diligence, William Dixon Master, bound to Whitehaven for Choptank in Maryland, viz. The Captain, Mate, Supercargo, one Foremastman, and two Boys; the rest, seven in Number, being drown'd; which Ship, after being four Weeks at Sea, lost her Masts in a Gale of Wind, had every Thing swept off of her Decks, and when met with by the Devonshire there was four Feet Water in her Hold; so that it was supposed the muck have sunk soon after they left her. The Hands were quite worn out with Fatigue, having been eight Weeks in a most dismal Condition; and the Supercargo was so spent, that he died 3 Days before Capt. Smith got in. Capt. Kennedy, about 200 Leagues to the Eastward of our Capes, met with a terrible Storm at West and by South, and shipped a Sea, by which he lost all his Masts, had his Boat stove to Pieces, his Cabin, and every Thing on Deck, wash'd overboard, and his Ballast (being) the Vessel lay down on her Side, and continued in that Condition for several Flouts, till they got the Ballast shifted again, when she righted. They then got out by Jury-masts, and pieced their Sails and Rigging in the best Manner they could, and got safe in, without the Loss of any of their Hands.

By Captain Rankin, in six Weeks from Liverpool, we are informed, that Captain Mage failed two Weeks before him for this Place: And that a Vessel, belonging to Liverpool, failed at the same Time with him for this Port.

Yesterday the Ship Friendship, Capt. Wright, arriv'd here from the Spanish Main, in a very lucky Condition, who informs us, that when he was in the Harbour of Guira, in the Province of Santa Marta, a violent Gale of Wind sprang up, at North-east, on the 18th of March, which forced him out to Sea, with the Loss of two Anchors and Cables: That some Time after he endeavoured to regain the Port of Guira; but the Wind still continuing to blow very hard, together with a strong Leeward Current, found it impossible to get back, and so proceeded for Philadelphia: And that in coming through the Gulph of Florida, on the 17th of April, he struck on a Reef of Rocks, called the Martieri, where, to lighten the Vessel, he was obliged to throw overboard some Tons of Wood, by which the Ship was got off; and was then under a Necessity of cutting away his Anchor, to prevent her falling back on the same Rocks. While he was in Direction, Captain Church, of Rhode-Island, bore in Sight, and came to his Assistance; he spar'd him an Anchor, paid by him two Days, and offer'd to stay longer, if there had been Occasion, and to do him any Service in his Power.

Captain Lauderdale, from Jamaica, on the 27th of last Month, in Lat. 38. 22 North, 50 Leagues to the Eastward of Sandy-Hook, spoke with the William and Mary, bound to London from New-York.

The Managers of the Lottery for erecting a School-house for the Benefit of the Poor of the Dutch Reformed Congregation, commonly call'd the Calvinists, in Philadelphia, hereby give Notice, that the Drawing will certainly begin the Twentieth Instant, at the Place mention'd in the Scheme of said Lottery. A LIST OF LETTERS in the Post-Office in Third-street, Philadelphia (not before advertised.)

- George Adams, N. Castle Co. James Knox, Peach-Boat.
Joseph Airey, Phil. Edward Kerr, Phil.
John Adams, ditto. David Leeholts, ditto.
Edward Ball, ditto. Hezekiah Lipincut, ditto.
Capt. George Briggs, ditto. Sarah Levingston, Pecqua.
John Brown, ditto. James Love, Chest. Co.
Daniel Bennett, ditto. Thomas Line, ditto.
Moses Brinton, Lan. Co. M
James Brice, ditto. John Melley, ditto.
John Bailey, Haddorfsaid. John M'Farland, Forks Br.
Caleb Copland, jun. Chest. Morgan Morgans, ditto.
John Collins, Glou. Co. Waiton Marsh, ditto.
John Campbell, Copper Mines. Nathaniel Matthews, Wilming.
John Collins, Bucks. Griffin Minshall, ditto.
John Cooper, Phil. N
Sufannah Copp, ditto. John Nicholson, Blackley.
William Conquergood, ditto. Ebenezer Northy, Pennsylv.
D
Sarah Dunnington, ditto. Mary Nelson, Phil.
Duncan Drummond, Whit. Cr. Adam and Deacon Paines, ditto.
Thomas Dunning, 2, Bucks. James Parkinson, ditto.
E
Sufannah Edwards, ditto. William Righ, ditto.
F
Richard Foster, Phil. Richard Smith, ditto.
Jean Fortescue, ditto. John Smith, ditto.
Mary Finch, Lan. Capt. Salter, ditto.
Alexander Slater, ditto.
Peter Ganthony, Phil. John Shannon, ditto.
Jacob Spicer, ditto.
Robert Hinfelwood, ditto. John Stapler, ditto.
William Hazelton, 2, ditto. Thomas Stigreeves, Chest. Co.
Mrs. Hanerwood, Uby. Richard Sanderton, ditto.
Edward Howell, West's Trade. T
John Hughson, Phil. Mr. Troot, ditto.
J
Michael Jeffery, Bucks. George Webb and Son, Phil.
John Jerman, Radnor. Y
William Jeffery, Wilming. Robert Young, 2, ditto.
Price current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

- Flour 13. 6d. Wheat 4s. 8d. Indian Corn 2s. 4d. Ship-bread 16s. Middling Ditto 22s. White Bisket 24s. Beef 50s. Pork 60s.
Pipe Staves 7. 10s. Barrel Staves 5s. Hoghead Staves 4. 10.
Madeira Wine 32l. West-India Rum 3s. 3d. New-England Ditto 2s. 5d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 6d. Mucovado Sugar 7s. 6d. Melafice 2s. 1d. Salt 1s. 6d. Tobacco 20s. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 13d. Powder 7l. 10. Hemp 4s.

- CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.
Snow George, William Quoy from Barbados.
Brig Rebecca, Daniel England, from Ditto.
Brig John and Richard, Thomas Calvert from Ditto.
Ship Charming Polly, William Morrell from Ditto.
Snow Melefant, John Cotton from Ditto.
Brig Molly, Hugo Stewart from Jamaica.
Schooner Molly and Hannah, James Campbell from Boston.
Brig Friendship, Thomas Fowie from Bermuda.
Sloop Speedwell, Fortunatus Sheerman from R. Island.
Ship Friendship, Hugh Wright from St. Martha.
Ship Ariana, Alexander Kennedy, from Londonderry.
OUTWARDS. Ship Myrtilla, William Marfden from London.
Snow Prince George, Benjamin Rawle for W. Indies.
Schooner Abigail, Theophilus Cotton for Boston.
Sloop Harriot, William Borland for S. Carolina.
Snow Anne, John Sibald for Madeira.
Sloop Betsey, Samuel Laing for Providence.
Snow Nancy, Samuel Appowen for W. Indies.
CLEAR'D. Brig Cumberland, John Lownes to Jamaica.
Snow Polly, Tony Edwards to Ditto.
Brig Shirley, Thomas Moore to Lisbon.
Sloop Rock, John Clark to New-York.
Snow Betsey, Matthew Dreston to Madeira.
Sloop Speedwell, Clark Sheerman to R. Island.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers thereof (Price 6d.) THE VOTES of the last Session of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania.

TO be sold, by REED and FURMAN, in Trenton, a like-ly healthy Negro man, about 24 years of age, has been brought up to country Buiness; and the purchaser may have a reasonable time for payment.

Also to be sold by William Douglas, about 4 miles from Allentown, two likely young Negro men, who have been brought up to country Buiness, and a Dutch servant girl's time, who has about four years and a half to serve. Any Person inclining to buy any of the above mentioned servants, may know the terms by applying to either of the owners.

TO be SOLD, or LETT, A Houfe and lot or piece of ground in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth upon High-Street fifteen feet nine inches, and in length or depth three hundred and six feet, bounded northward with the said High-Street, eastward with John Ogden's lot, southward with the back ends of Chestnut-street lots, and westward with the lot of Marcus Kuhl. Enquire of Hannah Pearson, living in said house, or Thomas Say, in Second-street, and know further.

N. B. The said Say has sundry sorts of medicines to sell.

Just imported in the last ship from London, and to be sold very cheap for ready money or short credit, by

WILLIAM CLAMPFFER,

At his store in Second-street,

A Neat assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

Just imported in the last vessels from Liverpool, and to be sold by EDWARD PENNINGTON,

At his store, next door to Edward Catbrell's, in Water-street. A Large assortment of Irish Linens, and cotton and linen checks; A ware may be had out in jars, fine salt, white flint and delf ware, with sundry other sorts of goods.

All persons indebted to the said Edward Pennington (whose Debts are become due) are desired to discharge the same.

DANIEL BENEZET is removed from his House in Front-street, to a House in Arch-street, between First and Second-streets, near the George Tavern, where he hath to sell a neat Assortment of European and East-India Goods. Tbc. 3 Mo.

THE members of the Union Library Company of Philadelphia, are desired to meet on the 16th inst, at the Library-room, in Second-street, to choose Directors, a Treasurer, and a Clerk, and to make their ninth annual payment. By order of the Directors, JAMES CHATTIN, Clerk.

The Royal Patent MEDICINAL POWDER, or SNUFF, which is well prov'd, and known to have cur'd many Thousands in most Disorders incident to Human Nature, is, by Appointment of the Patience and Company, to be sold by CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, at the Golden Ball, in Chestnut-street, who is their only Agent to vend the same, and no other, in Philadelphia.

THIS excellent medicine operates on the head as a purgative, on the stomach and lungs as a dissolvent, and on the blood and juices, as an astringent.

By its operation on the head, dissipation of vapours, and warm aromatic quality, it effectually cures recent lunacies, dizzines, apoplexies, deafness, and all fore eyes; breaks and carries off impo-lithumations and ulcers inwardly or externally, quickens the spirits, and awakens them from a lethargic state; has a very good effect in oil chronical cases, carries off the stone and gravel, and the cauf; brings away the polypus in the nose, cures fits, agues, and all pains in the head and gums in a few minutes, or a very little time, without drawing tooth or flump.

By its power on the stomach and lungs, &c. it gradually dissolves coagulated matter; and by the channel of the nose, by stool, urine, insensibly carries off every kind of putrefaction, and thus removing all obstructions or oppressions on the breast, stomach or lungs, it eradicates the Asthma, catarrh and phthisis; recovers to the stomach and nerves their genuine tone and Action, and utterly annihilates all hysterical disorders.

By its efficacious, alexteric and purging quality, it cleanses the blood and reins; it will bring away any congeal'd, and sometimes slight quantities of other impure blood, but it is never attended with bad consequences, as it is part of the cure; restores the juices to their pristine state, cures the scurvy, icter, leprous humours, and rheumatical fevers, banishes all reliques of former infections, and unskillful physicking, and re-establishes the whole animal oeconomy in all their natural Functions, and a cure must ensue.

Its singular use and excellence consists in being pleasant in the taking, happy in the operation, and mostly certain in the cure. It hinders no business, eating or drinking, &c.

In a word, as all distempers affect the head principally or eventually, so is the nose the best to the proper channel, through which all wholesome fluids should pass; and however singular this may appear, we humbly apprehend it capable of anatomical demonstration, as well as experimental proof; and we should be obliged to any anatomist or physician, to show why all this may not be as well effected by the channel of the nose, as by that of the mouth; because, if there is any difference, we humbly apprehend it to be consequent of some modern discovery. And we further challenge them to then use any medicine, or course of medicines, that will cure in general cases with equal safety and dispatch, as the ROYAL PATENT MEDICINAL POWDER or SNUFF.

N. B. It has been imagin'd by some, that in cold or bad weather this medicine is liable to give cold, because a very little stoppage sometimes is in the passage to the nostril, which is only the disorder's working off; but in moving about in business, it clears that passage continually by its discharge, and on our faithful words no cold can be catch'd, or ever has, by this medicine, but quite otherwise, as we can pledge our character to this assertion; and that it cures the greatest colds, and the tribe of disorders they bring with them, in the worst of weather; therefore is of great service in the winter, as it absolutely cures the asthma, phthisis, &c. giving immediate relief, if ever so bad; quinifies and impotheses immediately cur'd. If we have fail'd in any case, we are ready to finish all such cures in London streets, or stand condemn'd.

SAMUEL MAJOR, Dispensary.

The above said CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL continues to sell Turlington's balsam of life, Bateman's drops, British oil, Daffy's elixir, Steubton's elixir, Squire's grand elixir, Hooper's female pills, Locher's pills, Scots pills, Bannister's drops, Schwaberg's fever powder, and liquid bell, Godfrey's cordial, right French Hungary and lavender water; with great variety of drugs, medicines, dye-stuffs, &c. with oils and colours for painting, varnishing and gilding, cinnamon, cloves, mace, and Westons's snuff, wholesale and retail, as usual, at the lowest rates. He gives the best price for fustic and bees-wax.

Imported in the ship Carolina, Stephen Melnard commannder, and the ship Myrtilla, William Marfden, from London, and to be sold cheap, for ready money or short credit, by

JAMES M'CU L L O U G H,

At his store in Front-street, where Mellicers Levy and Frankes formerly lived, and Mr. George Mifflin lately removed from,

Sail-cloth, No. 1 to 7, FF gun-powder, glaz'd and unglaz'd, 3, 8, 10, 12, and 20d nails, hot; durants, tammies, calumna-coes, silk ventianes, yd. wd. cords, flower'd fattins, an assortment of Scotch thread, yd. and 3-8th linen checks, ditto cotton, cotton holland, dy'd fustians, cotton thick setts, bluish, black and white half ell persians, cloth and light colour'd sewing silk, assortment of ribbons, ferrits, pins and taze, womens hair hats, brown buckram, printed linen, light and purple ground, sheeting linen, superfine sag-gathies, silk and hair buttons, fans, China black taffeties, cloth colour'd ditto, Scotch handkerchiefs, silk ditto, hot paper, printed calicoes and chints, 6 gr. muslin, ell-wide ditto, yard-wide ditto, childrens pumps, womens shoes, demy cambrick, demy 7-eight clear lawns, tandem, tandem garls, long lawns, Cumberland handkerchiefs, princes linen, Fiance's bed-ticks, Dutch pretties, sealing wax, snuff boxes, oenbrigt, ticklingbough, bestlin, childrens spotted hof, mens and womens ditto, double and single silk cap, Turkey oil stones, assortment of Irish linen, clouting diaper, ell-wide black perfan, striped ditto, brimstone, coppers and alum, yard-wide tanjels, cotton romals, plain and flower'd bannaoces, tea and cinnamon, 3-gr. linen check, peeper, assortment of pewter, iron tuncery, and sundry other goods suitable for the season.

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold by JOSEPH MURRIS,

At his store, next door to Robert R. g. at the corner of Black-horse-alley, in Front-Front-street,

WESTON'S best Snuff, and a great choice of English and India goods, very suitable for the season. 21 ct.