

1739

Mon. 8th January 1739 (no. 2929) p. 3. '13 women and 2 boys enacted to transport themselves from the House of Correction to the plantations'.

Thurs. 30th January 1739 (no. 2939) p. 1. 'By a letter from Charlestown in South Carolina (Dec. 12th) we learn that Apartments have been taken there for General Oglethorpe to reside in, on account of the late Mutiny'.
p.2. Gravesend. 'Arrived the *Mermaid*. Wilson, from Carolina'.

Thurs. 1 February 1739 (no. 2940) p. 1. Spanish attack feared in Carolina. Militia formed.

Mon. 12th February 1739 (no. 2944) p. 2. Advice received that the *Savannah* is lost on her way to Bristol from New York.

Fri. 2nd March 1739 (no. 2952) p. 1. American trades present petition re their fears that the recent trading agreement between Spain and Britain will be ineffectual in securing their interests.

Tues. 13th March 1739 (no. 2957) p. 2. Loss of shipping. The *Francis*. Andrew Mansfield, Jamaica - New York, near Martha's vineyard, near Rhode Island.
Same page. Mr Gordon appointed to HM Council in North Carolina; resigns as Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Learning.

Thurs. 5th April 1739 (no. 2967) p. 3. Ship is lost off the Cape of Virginia, with Palatines for Plymouth on board.

Tues. 10th April 1739 (no. 2969) p. 2. The *Content*, Stoddart, is arrived at Cowes from Carolina.

Thurs. 1st May 1739 (no. 2978) p. 2. Account from New York of the distress of the poor Palatines wrecked off the Capes of Virginia.

Tues. 3rd May 1739 (no. 2979) p.1. Ship lies ready to sail for Carolina with 70 pieces of cannon on board plus arms for 3000 men.

Mon. 7th May 1739 (no. 2980) p. 3. Supposed that 9,000 Germans have transported themselves from the Rhine to Pennsylvania.
p. 4. Highland dress. Deserter from the Royal Regiment of Foot, John MacDonald, aged c. 21, 5'10", 'wore the trews and plaid', born Kilmichael, Glassary, Argyleshire.

Tues. 5th June 1739 (no. 2993) p. 3. Advert for the *James* of Dundee, Traill, which is to sail for Boston.

Tues. 19th June 1739 (no. 2999) p. 1. Letters from Charlestown mention the *Betty*, Anderson, from Honduras to Carolina, chased by a Spanish sloop.
Same page. General Oglethorpe's troops deserted from their regiment in Georgia.

Thurs. 21st June 1739 (no. 3000) p. 1. Anderson recovers the *Betty*, after she was plundered by the Spanish.

Tues. 26th June 1739 (no. 3002) p. 2. Letter from Charlestown. The Spanish at St Augustine have offered freedom to all people of whatever race who will settle with them. Land has been allotted at St Augustine.

Thurs. 28th June 1739 (no. 3003) p. 1. Letters from Virginia say that a cache of gold coins, dating from Elizabeth I - Charles I, has been found by a negro in Williamsburg.

Mon. 23rd July 1739 (no. 3013) p. 1. Advice from Boston tells of ships taken by the Spanish.

Tues. 24th July 1739 (no. 3014) p. 2-3. The *Sherk*, Symonds, arrived at Dover from Carolina bringing over 'several persons of Note of that Province'.

Thurs. 26th July 1739 (no. 3015) p. 3. Note about the appointment of James Glen as Governor of South Carolina as Vice Admiral and Captain of 2 independant companies.

Mon. 30th July 1739 (no. 3016) p. 1. Report of an intended move against the Chickesaws by the French in the Mississippi area.

p. 2. Note of ships arriving at Cowes from South Carolina. Includes the *Glasgow*, Warden.

p. 3. Forger James Aidie, is to be transported to the plantations when the opportunity first arises.

Thurs. 7th August 1739 (no. 3020) p. 1. 'We continue transporting warlike --- to our Plantation in America'.

Same page. News also of ships, including the *Wilmington*, which have received 'letters of marque'.

Mon. 13th August 1739 (no. 3022) p. 4. The *Trial*, Hugh Brown, will sail from Greenock for Virginia'.

Mon. 10th September 1739 (no. 3034) p. 2-3. King of Spain's defence for his not paying £15,000. The issue is over Florida.

p. 3. The *Carles*, Henry Heramonsdale, is arrived at Leith from Charlestown.

Tues. 11th September 1739 (no. 3055) p. 2-3. Continuation from previous issue of the King of Spain's defence.

Thurs. 13th September 1739 (no. 3036) p. 1-3. More about the Spanish in America and the King of Spain's manifesto.

Mon. 17th September 1739 (no. 3037) p. 3. Defence of Charlestown being undertaken, anticipating trouble from Spain.

Thurs. 27th September 1739 (no. 3042) p. 3. Disturbance in Ross. Cattle belonging to Mackenzies strayed onto Lord Ross's estates and were 'put in ward' by his factor. A 'scuffle' ensued when their owners came to collect them and who 'did not receive encouragement'.

Mon. 15th October 1739 (no. 3049) 'Such Accounts are published of the Increase of the French Woollen Manufactures as are enough to make an Englishman's Blood run cold in his veins'.

p. 4. Advert for a runaway black boy in Leith, called Tony.

Tues. 23rd October 1739 (no. 3053) p. 4. Lord Rae's regiment, 'of Sturdy Highlanders, in very good order' is in Edinburgh en route to Cork.

Mon. 5th November 1739 (no. 3058) p. 1. 'Some letters from Carolina say, that the English have taken Fort St Augustine'.

Tues. 6th November 1739 (no. 3059) p.2. The *Essex*, Captain Smith, belonging to Bristol, bound for Virginia, was lost on the 20th inst.

p. 3. Reports of the loss and damage to other ships in British waters.

Thurs. 8th November 1739 (no. 3060) p. 1. Reports that all ships belonging to the English in America, have been seized.

Same page. report that 4000 men are ordered for America to counter the Spanish.

Tues. 20th November 1739 (no. 3065) p. 3. Formation of a new Highland Regiment contemplated, from 6 Independent Companies.

Mon. 26th November 1739 (no. 3068) p. 2-3. Ships recently taken by the Spanish belonged to Rhode Island and Boston.

Mon. 3rd December 1739 (no. 3070) p. 3. Privateer of Rhode Island involved in alleged swoop on Spanish on the north side of Cuba.

Tues. 4th December 1739 (no. 3071) p. 2. Ships wrecked off the coast of Youghal, include the Virginia ship, *Squire* of Liverpool, Captain Pritchett.

Thurs. 6th December 1739 (no. 3072) p. 1. Reported from Carolina, that the *Squirrel* man of war and the Spence sloop have seized a Spanish schooner.

Mon. 10th December 1739 (no. 3073) p. 1. Reports from Carolina that General Oglethorpe, with 1200 Indians, is preparing to descend on St Augustine.

p. 3. the *Jean* of Port Glasgow, Capt. Dunlop, returned unexpectedly to Glasgow without landing at Virginia on account of harassment by 2 Spanish ships.

Tues. 11th December 1739 (no. 3074) p. 3. Sickness in South Carolina. Negro rebellion.

Mon. 17th December 1739 (no. 3076) p.2. ship arrives at Plymouth from South Carolina, via Lisbon, the *Seaford*, Earl of Delorain.

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Mon. 7th Jan. 1740 (no. 3085) p. 2. More news from Carolina of the *Squirrel* man-of-war.

Tues. 15th Jan. 1740 (no. 3089) p. 3. The *Sally*, from Carolina with rice is driven ashore at Falmouth.

Thurs. 17th Jan. 1740 (no. 3090) p. 1. News of fever outbreak at S. Carolina.

Mon. 21st Jan. 1740 (no. 3091) p. 1. Report from Charlestown that a man-of-war under Capt. Warren, has taken a Spanish ship worth £60,000. Negroes murdering whites there.
p. 2. Soldier in what is referred to as 'Highland dress' presented to the King by Sir Robert Munro.

Mon. 28th Jan. 1740 (no. 3094) p. 4. The *Sophia*, William Walkingshaw, will shortly sail to Boston from Port Glasgow.

Tues. 29th Jan. 1740 (no. 3095) p. 1. Creek Indians in South Carolina 'seem at present to be seduced by the French'.

Thurs. 7th Feb. 1740 (no. 3099) p. 2. Estimated that 45 English ships have been taken in America by the Spanish.

Mon. 11th Feb. 1740 (no. 4000) should be 3100. p. 2. list of English ships taken by the Spanish.

Thurs. 21st Feb. 1740 (no. 3105) p. 1. 3 regiments to be raised in America - 3000 men in total.

Mon. 25th Feb. 1740 (no. 3106) The 3 American regiments are to rendezvous at NY.

Tues. 26th Feb. 1740 (no. 3107) p. 1. English men-of-war have blocked up the harbours in America.

Tues. 4th March 1740 (no. 3110) p. 2. The *Catherine*, Capt. Farmer, has lately arrived from New York bringing news of shipping.

Fri. 7th March 1740 (no. 3111) p. 2. News via Capt. Farmer of English men-of-war at Rhode Island. Also news of shipping from Carolina. Rev. Whitfield is to visit New York.

Mon. 10th March 1740 (no. 3112) p. 2. Indian news from New York. Incursion against Chickasaws. James Glen, the new governor of South Carolina, sets out.

Tues. 11th March 1740 (no. 3113) p. 2. Letter from South Carolina reports on the late rebellion amongst the negroes. Also Gen. Oglethorpe on James River. Two Highland servants have been killed by the Spanish.

Mon. 17th March 1740 (no. 3115) p. 1. Report from North Carolina that Indians and French have come into the country from the north to attack the southern Indians.

Tues. March 18th 1740 (no. 3116) p. 2. Capt. Hall's exploits in the *Virginia Queen* against the Spanish confirmed in a letter from Carolina. p. 3. Brutal attack on 25 Highlanders by the Spanish near Savannah.

Mon. 24th March 1740 (no. 3118) p. 2. Transportation of 110 men, women and children

from Harris and Lewis last October is reported. The people were herded like sheep and tied whilst still in their nightclothes and put aboard a ship for America which stopped at Ireland where they broke loose. They had been intended for sale in America. Paper calls it an outrage.

Mon. 7th April 1740 (no. 3124) p.1. More news from Carolina of the *Squirrel*.

Tues. 8th April 1740 (no. 3125) p.1. News from Carolina. Those willing to move from north to the south shall be given 'a commodious tract of land on the North-side of the Santa Fe River, from Jack's Creek to the Watertown ship and 10 miles back'.

Mon. 14th April 1740 (no. 3127) p.1 Report from a ship at Newport New England on Capt. Hall's attempts in the war.

Tues. 15th April 1740 (no. 3128) p. 1. Gen. Oglethorpe in Georgia takes 2 forts from the Spanish. 7 transports for America have taken their stores.

Thurs. 24th April 1740 (no. 3132) p. 3. Rev Whitefield is in Savannah and has found employment for many around the orphan house, especially in the cotton industry. This has prevented people from leaving the colony.

Mon. 28th April 1740 (no. 3133) p.2. Council and Assembly of ^{South}~~Soth~~ Carolina have granted £120,000 for raising a troop of horse and 400 pioneers to assist Gen. Oglethorpe.

Mon. 5th May 1740 (no. 3136) p. 2. Captain Hall's men arrive at New Providence and tell of their exploits at Porto Plate.
p. 3. Gun powder and lead shot shipped to Virginia.

Mon. 12th May 1740 (no. 3139) p. 1. Report from Georgia, Feb 23, of Spanish attack on settlers. Many killed. Negroes incited to rebel. Gen. Oglethorpe attacks Florida in reply. Chickesaws and negroes used.

Tues. 20th May 1740 (no. 3143) p. 1. Privateer belonging to Rhode Island, the *Virgin Queen*, Capt. Hall, takes 3 'prizes'.
p.2. Seizure of the *Hannah*, Capt. Deering, from New England by Spanish.

Mon. 26th May 1740 (no. 3145) p. 3. Gunpowder exported to New England.

Tues. 27th May 1740 (no. 3146) p. 1. More news of Capt. Barnard's exploits against the Spanish.

Thurs. 29th May 1740 (no. 3147) p.1. Griffith of Rhode-Island takes rich Spanish prize.

Thurs. 5th June 1740 (no. 3150) p.1. The French ministry have protested to the Earl of Waldegrave about the British proposal 'for encouraging the British subjects to form Societies, for making Conquests in America' which was recently publicised in London.

Mon. 9th June 1740 (no. 3151) p.1. Seizure of the *John* show from Falmouth which was bound for Carolina. Letters from Charlestown say that the General Asembly have decided to raise a regiment of foot and a troop of Rangers to assist Gen. Oglethorpe.

Tues. 10th June 1740 (no. 3152) p.1. Note of the release of a ship from Bristol which was bound for America.

Thurs. 12th June 1740 (no. 3153) p.1. News of Gen. Oglethorpe who has taken a wooden

fort and blocked up another one.

Mon. 16th June 1740 (no. 3154) p. 3. Exported for Carolina and Maryland were 21 C (= 'hundredweight?') lead shot. Ship to sail from Leith to Virginia, the *Conveener*, Capt. Dickie. Arrived in Greenock, the *Thomas* of Greenock, William Watt, from North Carolina with tobacco, plank, staves, tar etc..

Tues. 17th June 1740 (no. 3155) p. 1. Reports of seizures of Spanish ships (one reported to be carrying £50,000 in cash on board) by American privateers.

Thurs. 19th June 1740 (no. 3156) p. 1. The *Squirrel* was attacked off St. Augustine but the Spanish had to retreat.

Mon. 23rd June 1740 (no. 3157) p. 3. Safe arrival of Clyde ships in America reported. No Clyde ships (remarkably) have been lost yet.

Tues. 24th June 1740 (no. 3158) p. 2. 1000 lb of gunpowder exported for Carolina.

Thurs. 3rd July 1740 (no. 3162) p. 1. News from New York of the recent seizures. p. 2. Ship sails from Leith for Virginia - the *Conveener*, Robert Dickie.

Mon. 14th July 1740 (no. 3166) p. 1. The seizure of Fort Chayne by Admiral Vernon yielded £1/2 million in treasure.

Thurs. 17th July 1740 (no. 3168) p. 1. More news of the *Squirrel's* activities off St. Augustine.

Mon. 21st July 1740 (no. 3169) p. 2. Note that "the insurance on shipping is abated, the Leghorn & Carolina Merchants have subscribed 3 and a half and 4 per cent."

Thurs. 24th July 1740 (no. 3171) p. 1. The *Bever*, Capt. Web, from New England for Bristol is seized by the Spanish. A Captain charged with murder at Charlestown refuses to submit to the law. Another man is murdered when a crew refuses to be 'impressed'. News of Oglethorpe and a battle between French Indians and Indians from Georgia. Shipping news from Virginia.

Mon. 28th July 1740 (no. 3172) p. 1. At Carolina they consider that an attack on St Augustine would greatly increase their wealth and have voted men and money for it.

Thurs. 31st July 1740 (no. 3174) p. 1. New York. 2 guineas given to each man who enlists: several companies already completed.

Mon. 4th August 1740 (no. 3175) p. 2. Report of a privateer from Philadelphia taking a Spanish sloop. Suspicions of Spanish captives at Charlestown.

Tues. 5th August 1740 (no. 3176) p. 2. The *Friendship* of Ayr, coming from Virginia, struck a rock off the coast of Ireland 16th July.

Thurs. 14th August 1740 (no. 3180) p. 1. News from Charlestown (13th July) of 3 forts taken at St. Augustine. Deal. Arrived the *Inverness*, Cumming, from Carolina.

Thurs. 21st August 1740 (no. 3183) p. 1. The *Vernon*, Capt. George Willis, and the *Revolution*, Joseph Stocker have been fitted out by the merchants of Boston, against the Spanish. Also at New York. p. 2. The *London*, en route for Carolina from Amsterdam, was seized by a Spanish privateer.

Tues. 26th August 1740 (no. 3185) p. 2. The *Peggy*, Thomas Gault, of Pennsylvania, seized off Oporto last November. The *Ann*, John Curling, from Boston in New England, taken in January 1740 off Ushart.

Thurs. 28th August 1740 (no. 3186) p. 2. List of ships taken by the Spanish in Europe and America.

Thurs. 4th September 1740 (no. 3189) p. 2. Letter from Charlestown gives news of the activities of privateers from Philadelphia.

Tues. 9th September 1740 (no. 3191) p. 1. Letter from South Carolina tells of 500 men being sent to join those in Georgia returning half-starved & with ill-success.

Thurs. 1st September 1740 (no. 3195) p. 1. New York. The Province has voted £2500 against the Spanish. Volunteers are meanwhile raising at Rhode Island. p.2. Account of *Hector's* cruise against the Spanish. Letter from Virginia 24th July brings more marine news.

Mon. 22nd September 1740 (no. 3196) More news of the war preparations in America. Ship seizes Spanish gold worth £4000. p. 2. Ship from Carolina seized by the Spanish.

Tues. 23rd September 1740 (no. 3197) p. 1. News of a ship bound for North Carolina - the sloop *Mary*, under convoy of Capt. Warren.

Tues. 7th October 1740 (no. 3203) p. 2. Letter from South Carolina expresses dissatisfaction at the conduct of military affairs at St Augustine and says: "the Scots Highlanders, who went from Inverness to Georgia, had the greatest Blow, being detached from the main Body with a few Indians, & some Carolinians". 47 were killed out of 140 and 23 taken prisoner by the Spanish "most of them Highlanders, under the Command of one Mackintosh, who is now Prisoner in St Augustine". p.3. Boston privateer nets Spanish prize worth \$4000.

Tues. 4th November 1740 (no. 3215) p. 1. Ships from Philadelphia seized by the Spanish. The *Laurel*, Tress, and the *Good Hope*, Seagrove, who were bound for Lisbon.

Tues. 11th November 1740 (no. 3218) p. 2. Reports on shipping mention the snow *Nancy*, Lithgow, from London for Carolina, as being lost.

Mon. 17th November 1740 (no. 3220) p. 2. News of the fleet in America. Capt. Tuckerness in a brig of New York is seized by the Spanish.

Tues. November 25th 1740 (no. 3224) p. 3. 1000 soldiers raised in Virginia & Maryland set sail under convoy.

Thurs. 27th November 1740 (no. 3225) p. 3. News of seizures of ships sailing from American harbours, by the Spanish.

Mon. 1st December 1740 (no. 3226) p. 3. Spanish privateer, a New England-built sloop of 10 guns & 100 men, has seized a Boston sloop under Capt Willer.

Thurs. 4th December 1740 (no. 3228) p. 2. More seizures of ships in American waters reported.

Fri. 12th December 1740 (no. 3231) p. 1. Report from Charlestown of Capt. Hall & Capt.

Longdon, who have taken 3 Spanish ships.

Mon. 15th December 1740 (no. 3232) p. 2. Report of shipping affected by the recent hurricane in the W. Indies mentions ships from Carolina.

Mon. 29th December 1740 (no. 3238) p. 3. Letter from William Gillan, a Scot who was on board a ship from Carolina to Bristol which was seized by the Spanish, complains of ill-treatment by them and pleads for assistance.

1741

Fri. 2nd January 1741 (no. 3240) p. 3. Advert. James Glen, new Governor of South Carolina, is in Edinburgh and will sail soon for America. Informs those who feel they have business with him to contact him at his lodgings in Milns Square.

Tues. 13th January 1741 (no. 3245) p. 1. Report of a major fire in South Carolina.

Thurs. 15th January 1741 (no. 3246) p. 2. More on the fire at South Carolina.

Mon. 2nd February 1741 (no. 3253) p. 3. Note about the levying of troops in America, including 4 companies from North Carolina (400 men) which are not yet arrived.

Mon. 23rd February 1741 (no. 3262) p. 2. Brig sailing from South Carolina seized by a privateer while on her way to Plymouth.

Tues. 3rd March 1741 (no. 3266) p. 1. Loss of the *Adriatick*, Capt. Hannaway, from Port Louis, lost at Virginia.

Fri. 6th March 1741 (no. 3267) p. 3. The *Renfrew*, Alex. Cambell, from Virginia, arrives at the Hebridean island of Canna.

Tues. 10th March 1741 (no. 3269) p. 1. 20 ships reported lost at Boston due to a recent storm.

Thurs. 12th March 1741 (no. 3270) p. 1. Wilmington, Cape Fear, Nov. 18th. A Capt. Innes has embarked here on the 15th Nov. 'for the general rendezvous'.

Mon. 16th March 1741 (no. 3271) p. 2. The snow *Mary*, Best, which left South Carolina for London was seized en route and carried into St Sebastiens.

Thurs. 19th March 1741 (no. 3273) p. 2. The *Mary & Jean* of Greenock, Daniel Rodger, for North Carolina, was wrecked on the 6th February on the Long Island in South Uist. Crew were saved.

Thurs. 26th March 1741 (no. 3276) The *Prince of Orange* will sail for Carolina next week.

Tues. 7th April 1741 (no. 3281) p. 3. The *James* of Crawfordsdyke, Robert Sinclair, 'with Pitch and Tar from a ship stranded in the North' arrives at Glasgow. (Could this be from the *Mary & Jean*. ? - see no. 3273).

Tues. 14th April 1741 (no. 3284) p. 3. An embargo has been placed on shipping going to America to try and prevent the incidence of the enemy getting provisions.

Mon. 27th April 1741 (no. 3289) p. 3. Last Saturday a Creolian, Marcus Ramus, 19, born at La Vera Cruz in America, arrived in Edinburgh from Glasgow where he was given protection by the Town Guard from the torments and taunts of local youths who didn't like the looks of him - he was Spanish-looking. He had come from Jamaica on board the *Macfarlane* of Glasgow as a sailor, by permission of Governor Trelawney. He had arrived at Jamaica on board a British vessel when he was taken prisoner by them.
S/p. The *Prince of Orange* sailed from Greenock for Carolina.

Tues. 28th April 1741 (no. 3290) p. 2. The *Lucy*, Abingdon, is arrived at Falmouth from Carolina.

Thurs. 7th May 1741 (no. 3294) p. 2. The *St Andrew*, Steedman, from Carolina, sailed from Cowes for Rotterdam.

Thurs. 14th May 1741 (no. 3297) p. 2. Ships taken in America by Spanish.

Tues. 26th May 1741 (no. 3302) p. 1. Fire at New York and the arrest of Capt. Hinman by a Spanish privateer.

Thurs. 28th May 1741 (no. 3303) p. 2. Loss reported of the *Mercury*, Hog, in the Delaware River, which was travelling from Philadelphia to Lisbon.

Tues. 9th June 1741 (no. 3308) p. 1. seizures of 2 ships laden with provisions one belonging to New York, the other to Philadelphia - off Carolina.

Thurs. 18th June 1741 (no. 3311) p.2. Ship reported earlier, taken by Spanish, was the *Susanna*. Partington, South Carolina to Lisbon.

Tues. 7th July 1741 (no. 3320) p.2. Privateer of St Augustine seizes a South Carolina ship laden with provisions from New York; also another ship of Philadelphia.

Mon. 13th July 1741 (no. 3322) p. 1. More reports of Spanish seizures of American ships.

Thurs. 16th July 1741 (no. 3324) p. 3. More seizures. The *America*, Ritchie, from Glasgow, and the *Brandson*, Simpson, from Whitehaven 8-12th May between the Capes of Virginia.

Mon. 27th July 1741 (no. 3328) p. 3. seizure of ships by Spanish. The *Paxton Pink*, Shaw, for London with tobacco; the *Argyle*, MacGun, with wheat, pork, of Glasgow. Also ship bound for Carolina, the *Crawford*, Capt. Ford. Others ships too, including one which carries pitch, tar, oil and turpentine.

Tues. 28th July 1741 (no. 3329) p. 3. More reports on the recent seizures. Mentions an unnamed sloop from North Carolina 'laden with turpentine and tar for Boston' which was plundered by the Spanish for the cargo. Sailors taken were released and put aboard the North Carolina sloop with supplies and arrived 4 days later at New York.

Mon. 3rd August 1741 (no. 3331) p. 1. Black uprising plot discovered at New York.

Thurs. 6th August 1741 (no. 3333) p. 2. Reports from New York of the seizure of ships belonging to New England and Rhode Island.

Thurs. 13th August 1741 (no. 3336) p.1. Quakers collect money for the sufferers of the recent fire at Charlestown.

Tues. 18th August 1741 (no. 3338) p. 4. Transports for the Americas service will soon arrive in the Clyde 'to take in the troops from this country and Ireland'
Sip. The *Thomas* of Greenock, William Watt, sailed for Carolina.

Thurs. 20th August 1741 (no. 3339) p.1. Boston privateer takes rich Spanish prize.

Thurs. 27th August 1741 (no. 3342) p.2. more exact details of the recent American seizures in a letter from Williamsburg.

p.4. Fund-raising publishing venture for a 'negroe-school' to be set up in Pennsylvania under auspices of Rev. Whitefield.

Mon. 31st August 1741 (no. 3343) p. 2. Letter from Edenton in North Carolina, May 18th talks of ships and seizures off the coasts.

Thurs. 6th October 1741 (no. 3359) p. 2. Note that "They continue at New York in hanging, burning and breaking alive the rebellious Negroes."

Tues. 13th October 1741 (no. 3362) p. 3. New York August 17th. Another Spanish Negroe executed. He was a Christian, and a Roman Catholic.

Mon. 19th October 1741 (no. 3364) p. 1. *Revenge* privateer, Capt. Fox, brings into Rhode Island a Spanish ship.

Tues. 20th October 1741 (no. 3365) p. 3. Letters between Rev. Whitefield and a local man recently returned from Carolina, discuss the matters concerning a supposed orphan-house in Georgia which Whitefield has been collecting for. Criticism and implication Whitefield is duping the public and making off with the money.

Thurs. 22nd October 1741 (no. 3366) p. 2. Trial of a Roman Catholic priest, August 3rd, at New York, who is supposed to be behind the recent slave revolt.

Fri. 30th October 1741 (no. 3369) p. 2. Continues the issue of Rev. Whitefield's subscriptions for the orphan house. Writer says houses a-plenty available in Georgia at give-away prices.

Tues. 3rd November 1741 (no. 3371) p. 1. The privateer the *Speedwell*, brings a Spanish sloop into Carolina.

Mon. 9th November 1741 (no. 3373) p. 2. Ship taken, the *Swan*, Falkener, from St Christopher to Philadelphia. Also another which was headed for Cape Fear.
p. 3. Advert for book - the Historical Narrative of the colony of Georgia.

Thurs. 26th November 1741 (no. 3381) p. 3. Letter from North Carolina August 18th. Tells of the numbers of privateers along the coast.

Mon. 30th November 1741 (no. 3310) (mis-numbered) p. 1. News from Carolina of fresh seizures off the coast.

p. 2. Rev. John Macleod sent to preach the Gospel at North Carolina. Mentions New Inverness, Georgia, now ruined "most of the Men having been killed or taken before St Augustine".

Tues. 8th December 1741 (no. 3314) p. 4. The *Industry*, Hubbard, from Virginia to London, foundered at sea.

Mon. 14th December 1741 (no. 3317) p. 2. Account from Williamsburg, September 11th, of recent maritime exploits.

S/p. Good crop news from Maryland.

Mon. 28th December 1741 (no. 3322) p.2. Ship coming from Belfast with 108 passengers, was found in distress by HMS *Success* in November. Vessel was owned by Josiah Thompson, Newhaven, Connecticut.

1742

Tues. 5th January 1742 (no. 3326) p. 1. Seizure of the *Rochester*, Hewitt, from New England for London, by Spanish.

Mon. 25th January 1742 (no. 3334) p. 3. Charlestown. Letters tell of the extent of Spanish depredations on shipping: 64 ships taken.

Tues. 26th January 1742 (no. 3335) p. 2. 500 troops raised in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and New England.

Mon. 8th February 1742 (no. 3340) p. 2. *Macnamara* taken by Spanish privateer near Philadelphia.

Tues. 23rd March 1742 (no. 3359) p. 4. Advert. For Philadelphia lintseed, last year's crop, for sale.

Tues. 27th April 1742 (no. 3374) p. 1. Two ships carried into Bilbao from Carolina - the *George and William*, Brown; the *Amsterdam*, Wilson.
p. 2. Letter from South Carolina about Oglethorpe's progress.

Thurs. 29th April 1742 (no. 3375) p. 2. Charlestown. April 19th. Account of taking a Spanish ship. Other news of Oglethorpe - gone with 800 men to besige St Augustine.

Mon. 3rd May 1742 (no. 3376) p. 2. Carolina ship, *Anne*, Peircy, is taken into Porto Rico. S/p. Investigation into financing of Georgia is to take place.

Mon. 6th May 1742 (no. 3378) p. 2. Ships carried into St Sebastian are listed, with their cargoes and destinations.

Mon. 10th May 1742 (no. 3379) p. 2. *Charles*, Haramond, from Carolina to London, is taken on the 29th March to St Sebastien.

Mon. 14th June 1742 (no. 3394) p. 2. The *Sea-horse*, Forrest, from North Carolina for London, seized by the Spanish and taken to Bilbao.
p.3. Account of religious fervour in New York, Northampton etc., talks of "Brain-sick Teachers".

Mon. 2nd August 1742 (no. 3415) p. 1. Account of South Carolina vessels taken.

Mon. 13th September 1742 (no. 3432) p. 2. Account of the goings on in Carolina and Gen. Oglethorpe. "The People of Charlestown seem'd very easy, yet all the Inhabitants had orders to prepare for their Defence".

Tues. 21st September 1742 (no. 3436) p. 3. Letter about the fall of Georgia asks - "Why a place should cost so much that is worth so little?"
S/p. Letters from Carolina say that they are in a state of alert "even the faithfulest Negroes are incorporated in the militia".

Mon. 4th October 1742 (no. 3441) p. 2-3. Account of Rev. Whitefield's activities and his account of the orphan-house in Georgia.

Fri. 22nd October 1742 (no. 3449) p. 1. Georgia, July 9th. Account of Gen. Oglethorpe's engagements. Highlanders and Indians play a major role.

Mon. 25th October 1742 (no. 3450) p. 3. Letters say that the population of Georgia has retreated to the Carolinas.

Thurs. 4th November 1742 (no. 3455) p. 2. Consternation in religious matters in the Carolinas. "An itinerant Preacher has been lately imprisoned at Boston for spiriting up the Negroes to Rebellion, and railing at the Clergy".

"Some of these fellows (itinerant preachers) pretend they are erecting Schools in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, in Wales, and among the wild Irish for instructing the Youth in the Provision of Christendom."

Tues. 9th November 1742 (no. 3457) p. 2. Letters from Maryland tell of white paranoia. Schemes to murder whites by Indians are supposedly discovered. Methodism is blamed for the dissent.

Thurs. 11th November 1742 (no. 3459) p. 2. Letter from Maryland about the supposed Indian attack.

Thurs. 18th November 1742 (no. 3461) p. 1. Account from General Oglethorpe at Frederica in Georgia. Mentions a Highlander.

Thurs. 25th November 1742 (no. 3464) p. 1. Ship from North Carolina seized: the *Experiment*, Johnstone, by Spanish en route for London.

Thurs 2nd December 1742 (no. 3467) p. 2. Charlestown, September 15th. The colony of Georgia has recovered from the shock of invasion by 4500 Spanish troops.

Thurs. 9th December 1742 (no. 3470) p. 1. Deposition of Samuel Clerke, *HMS Flamborough*, of recent events in Georgia. He was taken prisoner by the Spanish.

Thurs. 30th December 1742 (no. 3479) *HMS Shoreham* arrived at Carolina with 500 soldiers from Jamaica on the 9th October.

(National Library of Scotland)

North Carolina related material

Tues. 4 Jan. 1743. p2. London (28/12):

The St Peter, Fennell, from Vera Cruz, arrived at Carolina.

Thurs. 3 Feb. p2.:

The Hector, Rogers, arrives at Dover from Carolina.

Mon. 4 April, p2.:

Five ships from Virginia, Carolina and Jamaica taken by Spanish Privateers off Cape Finister. The Bonadventure, Ward, from Exeter, en route to Madeira and Carolina, taken soon after Madeira by Spanish Privateer.

Thurs. 14 April, p2.:

To sail from Leith to Carolina, 1 May: the ship Magdalene, Captain William Carse. 160 tons burden. Passengers and trades/craftsmen willing to indent apply to Mr Hugh Clerk, merchant, Milns Square, Edinburgh, or to the captain at his lodging in Leith. Any surgeon embarked for Charleston shall have easy passage if acts as such to ship's company and passengers for voyage.

[Also Mon. 18 April, p4.]

Mon. 2 May, pp2. & 3.:

By letter from North Carolina, hear that the Mary Transport arrived at Wilmington from Jamaica with only 25 men out of 100. Also adds that a large fort is being built on the Island of Ratan to secure American trade to the Musqueto Shore and Bay of Honduras; 300 men enlisted to garrison it. [p2]
Greenock, 23 April: the Thomas of Greenock, William, Watt, from North Carolina. [p3]

Thurs. 26 May, p2.:

Greenock, 21 May: sailed, the Prince George of Glasgow, Hugh Couter, en route to Carolina.

Tues. 31 May, p2.:

Last Tuesday, the Jenny, Staples, from Carolina arrived at Cowes. Met with very bad weather and taken by a Spanish Privateer; retaken by a King's ship, the Princess, Captain Smith.

Mon. 27 June, p1.:

The Virgin, Sumner, Barbadoes en route to Carolina taken by a Spanish Privateer off Capes of Virginia.

Thurs. 7 July, p2.:

Greenock, 2 July: sailed the Thomas of Greenock, William Watt, en route to Carolina.

Thurs. 23 August, p3.:

Greenock: arrived -----Mackay, from North Carolina.

Mon. 29 August, p3.:

By Captain Bunn from North Carolina informed that received advice from South Carolina while in North Carolina: 3000 Spanish to invade Georgia and South Carolina; therefore 800 men sent from North Carolina to South Carolina.

Mon. 12 September, p3.:

The Minerva, Cloud, and the Elizabeth, Quanne, both Carolina to London, taken by Spanish Privateer, the Santa Fides Magdalena, and taken to Cadiz.

(National Library of Scotland)

General American - related material.

Tues. 4 January, p2. London (28 December):

The Katharine, Curosoa, en route to New York, lost on Long Island.
The Betty, Crawford, Virginia to London, run ashore on Stow, Bristol Channel.

Tues. 4 April, p2.:

Five ships from Virginia, Carolina and Jamaica taken by Spanish Privateer off Cape Finister.

Tues. 10 May, p1.:

Several Negroes in South Carolina have been tried on the Negroe Act for enticing others to run away and leave the Province; some ordered executed and accomplices to be whipped and pickled for '3 several' days.

Mon. 16 May, p1.:

Ship taken by Spanish: The Friendship, Chambers, London to Virginia.

Tues. 31 May, p2.:

Georgia: "A Party of Spanish Indians, conducted by French and Spanish Officers, on attempting to seduce the Cowetaw Indians with Presents, to join with them to destroy some of the Out-Settlements of the English, were repulsed with great loss, being most of them either killed or taken."

Mon. 27 June, pp1 & 2.:

The Hopeful, Best, Boston en route to Maryland, taken by Spanish Privateer off Capes of Virginia.

Letter from Charleston, South Carolina, 1 March: inhabitants leaving Georgia after the late attack of the St Augustine Fortress generally settle in the Carolinas; the last five Scots inhabitants came yesterday to settle in Charleston.

Thurs. 14 July, p2.:

'Deserter Highlanders' to be sent to Georgia.

Mon. 26 September, p2.:

Yesterday at 11am, the '38 Highlanders' with a Piper playing before them, marched to Gravesend where a vessel was ready to sail with them to Georgia.

Tues. 25 October, pp 3-4.:

Letter from Charleston, South Carolina, 9 July: still at variance re Religion, but the "Keenest differences not essential to Holy Religion." Lately held a Synodical Assembly of the Brethren of these Provinces; after great discussion, the work going on in Boston was disapproved of, but an Association since has approved it. (~1/2 col.)

Tues. 8 November, p1.:

Violent hurricane in South Carolina caused great damage to small craft, destroyed half the crop of rice, blew down several houses.

The Foreward, Serjeant, Virginia to London, carried to St Sebastians by the Spanish.

Large ship from Virginia to Liverpool and a ship laden with provisions lost on 23 October off coast of Ireland.

Thurs. 17 November, pp1 & 3.:

The Two Sisters, Rotterdam, en route to Madeira and Carolina, taken by the Spanish on the coast of Portugal. [p1.]

The Francis and Elizabeth arrived Philadelphia at the end of August with 300 Palatines; the Loyal Judith arrived at Philadelphia, 21 September with 400 Palatines - both from Rotterdam. [p3.]

Tues. 22 November, p2.:

The Prince of Wales, Messury, Virginia to London, lost near Waterford; crew died.

(National Library of Scotland; missing 29 March, 30 May, 2 & 24 July)

North Carolina related material

Tues. 28 Feb. 1744. p2.:

The Sea Nymph from Carolina saw 15 French Men of War off the isle of Wight, plying windward, wind S.W..

Mon. 7 May 1744. p3.:

Arr. in Leith Road: Robert Rag, Carolina to London.

Tues. 5 June 1744. p2.:

The George and Peggy, Atkins, North Carolina to London, taken by a French Man of War of 54 guns and carried to Brest.

Mon. 11 June 1744. p2.:

The -----, Davis, from Carolina, taken by the French and carried to Nantz.

Tues. 19 June 1744. p2.:

The Chesterfield, Josiah Fox, from Cape Fear, arr. in the Firth last Friday; came north about, having been informed of the French war while at sea.

Mon. 23 July 1744. p2.:

The Union, Payne, Carolina to London, taken and carried to Bilboa.

Thurs. 20 Dec. 1744. p2.:

The Charlotta, Wilkinson, to Carolina, sailed with Admiral Davers; taken by the French to St. Maloes.

Thurs. 27 Dec. 1744. p3.:

Greenock, 22 Dec.: arr. the Jean of Port Glasgow, Dan Macintosh, from Carolina.

(National Library of Scotland; missing 29 March, 30 May, 2 & 24 July)

General American related material

Mon. 6 Feb. 1744. p2.:

Letters of a late Date from Frederica in Georgia advise, that a party of the Creek Indians had brought in there a Spanish Serjeant, whom they took Prisoner, having killed some and defeated the rest of the Party he commanded. He says, the Spaniards from the [H]avanna designed to have invaded Georgia in the beginning of the summer, but many things delayed their Preparations, and therefore their Expedition is put off till next spring.'

Mon. 27 Feb., 1744. p2.:

House of Commons Resolution: "That there be paid for all Sugar-candy, and Sugar refined, double or single, in loaves, imported from America, and for all Sugar imported from Foreign parts, 10s per 100 wt. over and above the several Duties already chargeable."

Thurs. 19 April 1744. p1.:

The William and Marth, Saunders, South Carolina to Hamburg, taken by a French Privateer of 30 guns and 180 men; carried to Dunkirk. Captain cruelly murdered by the French soon after boarding.

Mon. 30 April 1744. p2.:

The Carter, Malban, taken by the French and carried to Port Louis.

Tues. 1 May 1744. p1.:

The Ruby, West, and the Upton, Cobby, both from London to Maryland, taken by 4 French Privateers on 13 April and carried to Port Louis.

Thurs. 17 May 1744. p2.:

The Ranger, Reeve, Philadelphia to London, carried to Port Louis by the French.

Mon. 21 May 1744. p2.:

The Molly, Bowman, Virginia to Whitehaven, taken by Spain to St. Sebastians.

Tues. 5 June 1744. p2.:

The Edward, Seabrook, Virginia to London, taken by Spain to St. Sebastians.

Tues. 10 July 1744. p1.:

The Grace and Mary, Beale, Dublin to Philadelphia, and the True Friendship, Philadelphia to London taken on 17 June by 4 French Men of War and carried to Brest.

Mon. 23 July 1744. p1.:

The -----, Barns, Virginia to Liverpool, carried to Morlaix.

Tues. 14 Aug. 1744. p2.:

The Francis and Eliza, Service, Dumfries to Virginia, taken by the French and carried to Newfoundland; took cargo and sunk the ship.

Thurs. 30 Aug. 1744. p3.:

Petition from the inhabitants of Charleston, South Carolina to Gov. James Glen to complete the fortifications at Charleston in case of attack from the Spanish at Havanna and St. Augustine, who are being encouraged by the French.

Mon. 26 Nov. 1744. p2.:

The Newport, from Guinea to Rhode Island, taken by 2 French Men of War and carried to Hispaniola.

(National Library of Scotland; missing 1 & 3 Jan.; 26 Aug.; 15, 19 & 28 Nov.; 9, 26 & 30 Dec..)

North Carolina related material

Thurs. 10 Jan. 1745. p1.:

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered two 60 Gun ships to be fitted out in all expedition; they're to be stationed at Carolina under the direction of the governor of that colony.

Thurs. 21 March 1745. p2.:

The Biby, in 33 days, arr. at Bristol for Carolina.

Tues. 26 March 1745. p1.:

Damaged or lost: The Friendship, Woods, of Carolina, a snow; The Carolina, Hunchley, of Carolina, a brig.

Tues. 4 June 1745. p2.:

The ship sent in here by the Melford is the Neptune, Ladd, Carolina to London, which was taken on 18 May by the Conquerent, 22 Guns, in Lat. 47.30. Long. 22.30; retaken 8 days later.

Wed. 3 Nov. 1745. p2:

The Eleanor, Doldston, North Carolina to Pitscataqua, taken and carried to Havannah.

Tues. 3 Dec. 1745. p2.:

The Northley, Salmon, Leeward Islands to North Carolina, taken by a French Privateer to Martinico.

The Phoenix, Strobe, Fowey to Carolina, lost off Fowey on 19 Nov..

The Caesar, Boyd, Virginia to Liverpool, ashore in Wales.

Mon. 16 Dec. 1745. p3.:

The Thomas and Mary, Cornish, Carolina to Figuera, taken by the French.

Capt. Sears, from North Carolina to Barbados, carried to Martinico by the French.

(National Library of Scotland; missing 1 & 3 Jan.; 26 Aug.; 15, 19 & 28 Nov.; 9, 26 & 30 Dec..)

General American related material

Mon. 28 Jan. 1745. p1.:

They write from Charleston, South Carolina that all the Indian Nations that have lived in amity with them have given fresh assurances that they will continue to dos; some Creek Indians committed hostilities against the French on 'the side of the Mississippi.'

Tues. 26 March 1745. pp1-2.:

1 1/2 column list of ships lost/damaged; great many from the colonies.

Tues. 23 April 1745. p3.:

The Ship Advice of Whitehaven, from Virginia, was cast away on 5 April on the Island of Colonza; master, mate, and 8 men died, but great part of the tobacco saved.

Mon. 3 June 1745. p3.:

The Thomas and Hannah, Butler, South Carolina to Philadelphia, taken and carried to Cape Breton.

Tues. 27 Aug. 1745. pp2-3. From the *General Evening Post*:

Charleston, 30 Aug.: On 26 Aug., the Emperor of the Cherokees with most of the Head men of his nation arr. at Charleston; at the same time came the King of the Catawbas with 18 head men. Cherokees haven't been in South Carolina for some year, but came to renew friendship with Gov. Glen and his government, and to get commissions. They were received with great ceremony and many gifts. (*Transcript of Gov. Glen's speech follows.*)

Fri. 13 Dec. 1745. p3.:

The Conclusion, flunk, New England to London, taken on 5 Sept and carried to Bayonne.
The Polly, Ivies, to Barbados and the Fanny, Calvert, to the Leeward Islands, both from Virginia, taken by the Spanish.

Mon. 16 Dec. 1745. p3.:

List of commanders carried to Martinico by the French ; mostly from Virginia, Boston, and Maryland and bound predominantly to Barbados and Antigua.

Thurs. 19 Dec. 1745. p3.:

The Dragon, Foot, Virginia, taken and carried to St. Malos by the Sultana Privateer.
The Mayflower, Boston to London, taken off Beachy-Head and carried to Dieppe.

Mon. 23 Dec. 1745. p3.:

The Philadelphia Galley, Smyter, taken by a French Privateer.

Tues. 24 Dec. 1745. p3.:

The John Gally, Craig, London to Boston; the Banstead, White, Virginia to London; and the Mercury, Bacon, Virginia to London all taken and carried to St. Malos.

(National Library of Scotland)

North Carolina related material

- Wed. 1 Jan. 1746. p2.:
The Jason, Arkinson, Carolina to Bristol, taken by Spain and carried to Bayonne.
- Fri. 3 Jan. 1746. p3.:
Carried to Bayonne: the Jason, Priestly, from Carolina.
- Mon. 6 Jan. 1746. p3.:
The Anne and Sarah, Boston to Cape Fear, lost on the Virginia coast; master and crew saved.
- Wed. 15 Jan. 1746. p3. London (9 Jan.):
The Mercury, Wilkinson, from Carolina, taken and carried to St. Malos.
- Fri. 24 Jan. 1746. p2.:
The Felix, Terelas, Carolina to London, taken and carried to St. Malos.
- Mon. 10 Feb. 1746. p3.:
Taken by France: the Lime, Swin, Plymouth to Carolina, taken to St. Malos.
- Wed. 12 Feb. 1746. p3.:
The Tryal, Jefferies, Carolina to Oporto, taken and carried to Vigo.
- Mon. 3 March 1746. p3.:
The Daniel, Tysburst, from Carolina to Oporto, taken by Spain and carried to Galicia.
- Tues. 11 March 1746. p3.:
The Phillis, Nairne, North Carolina, taken by a Spanish Privateer of 30 guns and carried to Havanna.
- Mon. 17 March 1746. p4.:
Taken by the French and carried to Brest: the William of Boston, Jenkins, from Carolina.
- Tues. 1 April 1746. p3.:
The Nancy, Martin, Barbados to Carolina, taken by the French to Martinico.
- Tues. 8 April 1746. p2.:
A Spanish privateer taken off the coast of Carolina by a Carolina Schooner; exchanged several broadsides.
- Mon. 5 May 1746. p3.:
The Young, Mary, from Carolina, taken and carried to St. Malos.
The Experiment, Carr, Jamaica to London, retaken and carried to Carolina.
- Mon. 12 May 1746. p3.:
The Brothers, Evans, Carolina to Cowes, taken and carried to Granville.
- Mon. 2 June 1746. p3.:
The Brothers, Evans, retaken by an English Man of War, but taken again by a French Privateer of St. Malos and carried thither.
- Tues. 10 June 1746. p2.:
The Mary, Gavan, Barbados to Carolina, lost on the coast.
The Three Friends, Howard, taken on the coast of Carolina.
- Tues. 7 Oct. 1746. p2.:
The Blackwater, Butler, Lisbon to Carolina, taken by the French and carried to St. Domingo.

(National Library of Scotland)

General American related material

Wed. 1 Jan. 1746. p2.:

The Dove, from Marblehead in New England, taken and carried to Brest.

Fri. 3 Jan. 1746. p3.:

Carried to Bayonne: the Anne and Fanny, Wilson, from Virginia; the Nottingham, Chapel, from Virginia.

Mon. 6 Jan. 1746. p3.:

The Lark, Noble, Scotland to Virginia, taken by a Spanish Privateer and carried to Havanna.

Tues. 7 Jan. 1746. p1.:

Charleston, South Carolina, 23 Oct.: Epidemic there, high deaths, especially amongst the new settlers. The disease 'Consists of the black Vomit, the nervous and yellow Fever.'

In New England, Indians rose against the inhabitants of Sheepscut on 30 Sept.; imprisoned a great number.

Fire in a sail-maker's loft in Marblehead consumed the sails of almost 40 vessels - damage at £10,000.

Mon. 13 Jan. 1746. p2.:

New York, 21 Oct.: Gov. met the Chiefs of Six Nations of Indians at Albany; negotiations successful.

The Halsey, Charles Vernon, England to Philadelphia, lost near the Bahamas; capt. and crew taken up and have arr. in New England safely.

Wed. 29 Jan. 1746. p2.:

The Maryland Merchant of Biddeford, from Maryland, was retaken by the Hampton-Court and sent to Biddeford.

The Three Brothers, Maryland to London, taken and carried to St. Sebastians.

Fri. 31 Jan. 1746. p3.:

The Albany, Bryant, New York, last from Portsmouth, taken by a French Privateer and carried to Dieppe.

Mon. 3 Feb. 1746. p2.:

They write from New York, 2 Dec., regarding the destruction of the village of Saratoga by the Indians. 90 people are missing. Details and account follows, further precautionary measures are being taken.

Tues. 11 March 1746. p3.:

The James. Hoare, Maryland to London, taken on 8 Feb. and carried to Havre de Grace.

Mon. 24 March 1746. p3.:

The St. David, Hutchins, from Scotland to Lisbon, taken by the French.

Tues. 1 April 1746. p3.:

The Agnes and Betty, Brame, Maryland to London, taken on 24 Feb., with others, by a Spanish Privateer and carried to Bilboa.

The Frederick, Hall, Virginia to London, and a ship of 14 guns from Maryland or Virginia, both taken and carried to Port Passage.

The Vigilance, North, Boston to Leeward Islands, lost near Cape Sable; capt. and crew saved.

Thurs. 3 April 1746. p2.:

The Cleveland, Robinson, Virginia, taken by 2 French Privateers and carried o Bayonne.

Tues. 8 April 1746. p3.:

The Hopewell, Judd, Virginia to Cork, taken and carried to St. Sebastians.

The Two Sisters, Abercrombie, Maryland to London, taken and carried to Bayonne.

The Alexander, Higgins, Maryland to London, taken and carried to Brest.

Mon. 14 April 1746. p2.:

The St. Nicholas, to New York, lost near Cape Cod; capt. and crew safe, some passengers died.

Mon. 5 May 1746. pp2 &3.:

The London, Newham, Virginia to London, taken by French Privateer and carried to St. John de Luz; capt. lost an arm during her defence.

The Rising Sun, Serjeant, from South Carolina, taken by the French and carried to Bayonne.

A ship of 250 tons, Ireland to Philadelphia, taken and carried to Puerto Rico; supposed to be the Constant.

Mon. 12 May 1746. p3.:

The Swift, Bartholomew, Maryland to London, taken by the French to Rochelle.

Tues. 22 July 1746. p3.:

A privateer from St. Augustine took a Scottish vessel bound to South Carolina off the Bar of Charleston.

Tues. 29 July 1746. p3.:

The William and Jane, South Carolina to London, taken by the French but not carried to any port.

The Potomack Merchant from Virginia, taken by the French and carried to Bayonne.

Mon. 11 Aug. 1746. p3.:

The Jenny, Bogle, Glasgow to Virginia, taken by the French to Nantz.

Tues. 16 Sept. 1746. p2.:

The Duke, Saunderson, London to Virginia, and the Elizabeth, Orr, Glasgow to Virginia, both taken by 2 French Men of War off Newfoundland.

Tues. 7 Oct. 1746. p2.:

The Hooper Frigate, from the Western Isles to New England, taken by the French and carried to Martinico.

Tues. 2 Dec. 1746. p2. London (27 Nov.):

Fort Massahsett, at Hoosuck, was burnt and destroyed by French Indians; all either captives or dead.

(National Library of Scotland)

North Carolina and General American related material

Wed. 2 Jan. 1750. p1. London:

Saturday morning, at his house behind St. Leke's church, died Mr. Mark Catesby, aged 70 and author of *A Natural History of Carolina*.

Mon. 8 Jan. 1750. pp1 & 2. *London Evening Post* (2 Jan.):

Paris, 29 Dec.: 'We continue to take up young Persons of both Sexes, and couple them together before they are sent down to Rochel, from whence they are to be transported to our American Colonies.' p1.

Translation of a letter from an Indian Chief to the English Governor of Chebucto regarding the English taking their land, leaving no place nor refuge for his people. He cannot be at peace nor enter into alliance with him, despite their Kings' agreement regarding the land. Although the English have greater numbers and fortifications, he, like even the worm, will defend himself and his people. Will meet with the governor, from whom he hopes to receive some comfort. (1/2 column) p2.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY
NORTH AMERICAN NEWS
1763

Sat. Jan. 8th 1763 (No 6415) p.13; from London papers - Philadelphia, America Nov 13:
The following is an account of the melancholy disaster that befell the *Phoenix*, of London, Capt M'Gacher, in lat 37N and long 72W from London bound for Potowmack Maryland, from the coast of Africa, with 332 slaves on board.

"On Wed. 20th Oct. 1762, at 6 o'clock in the evening, came a most violent gale of wind at south, with thunder and lightning, the sea running very high, when the ship sprung a leak, and we were obliged to lay-to under bare poles. The water gained on us, with both pumps constantly working. At 10pm endeavoured to put the ship before the wind to no purpose. At 12 the sand ballast, having choaked the pumps, and there being seven feet of water in the hold, all the casks afloat, and the ballast washed to leeward, cut away the rigging of the main and mizen mast, both of which went instantly close by the deck, and immediately after the foremast was carried away about 20 feet above. Hove overboard all our guns, upon which the ship righted a little. We were then of a necessity of letting all our slaves out of irons, to assist in pumping and baling. Thursday morning being moderate, having gained about 3' on the ship, we found every cask in the hold stove to pieces, so that we only saved a barrel of flour, 10lb of bread, 25 gallons of wine, bear, and shrub, and 25 gallons of spirits. The seamen and slaves employed all this day in pumping and baling; the pumps were frequently choaked, and brought up great quantities of sand. We were obliged to hoist one of the pumps up, and put it down the quarter deck hatchway. A ship this day bore down upon us, and though very near, and we making every signal of distress, she would not speak to us. Friday the men slaves being very sullen and unruly, having had no subsistence for 48 hours, except a dram, we put one half of the strongest of them in irons. On Saturday and Sunday all hands, night and day, could scarce keep the ship clear, and were constantly under arms. On Monday morning many of the slaves had got out of irons; and were attempting to break gratings; and the seamen not daring to go down the hold to clear the pumps, we were obliged, for the preservation of our own lives, to kill 50 of the ring-leaders and stoutest of them.

It is impossible to describe the misery the poor slaves underwent, having had no fresh water for 5 days. Their dismal cries and shrieks, and most frightful looks, added a great deal to our misfortunes; four of them were found dead and one drowned herself in the hold. This evening the ship gained on us, and 3 seamen dropt down at the pump with fatigue and thirst, which could not be quenched, though wine, rum and shrub, were given alternately. On Thursday morning the ship had gained during the night above a foot of water, and the seamen quite worn out, and many of them in despair. About 10 in the forenoon we saw a sail; about 2 she discovered us, and bore down on us; at 5 spoke to us, being the *King George*, of Londonderry, James Mackay, master; he immediately promised to take us on board, and hoisted his yawl, it then blowing very fresh. The gale increasing, prevented him from saving anything but the white people's lives (which were 36 in number) not even any of our cloaths, or one slave, the boat being scarce able to live in the sea the last trip she made."

Sat Jan 15th 1763 (No 6418) p.25:

Article describing "The natural productions of Louisiana" as an advertisement to attract settlers and purchasers and detailing the crops, climate, geography, etc., to be found there.

p.26: Extract from a letter from Corke, Dec 27 1762:

"A large Spanish privateer has taken and destroyed the following vessels, viz., the *Basilisk*, Bomb, from the Havannah, taken; the *Charming Polly*, from Newfoundland to Pool, taken and ransomed; 2 ships from Virginia to Glasgow taken; the *Intrepid* from Liverpool for Africa, of 20 guns, blown up, after engaging 3 hours, and all her crew except 3, perished. Whilst the prisoners, who gave this account, remained on board the privateers, who were provided to cruise til the expiration of the time allowed for captures. The Spaniards informed the prisoners, that a large ship from London for the Havannah, was also taken by another privateer, and carried into St. Sebastian's; they valued her at upwards of 50,000 l. and suppose her to be the *Leopard*, Capt. Russel.

Mon Jan 17th 1763 (No 6419) p.29:

Note about an encounter with 2 Conusta Indians.

p. 30:

Note about British ships which were returning from the Havannah which foundered off Land's End.

Mon Jan 24th 1763 (No 6422) p. 41:

"Harwich, Jan. 13th 1763...letters from Bristol mention, a ship from Newfoundland, with 120 passengers on board, being lost near Youghall."

p.42:

"The *Recovery*, Boyd, from Virginia, foundered at sea."

"The *Charming Sally*, Burges, from Virginia overset in a hard gale of wind, and all the crew perished"

"24 sail of the Virginia fleet are missing, one of which was seen to overset."

Mon Feb 7th 1763 (No 6428) p.66:

Capture of a Basilisk bomb by a French ship, off Newfoundland.

Sat Feb 26th 1763 (No 6436) p.98:

"About 3 weeks ago the brigantine *Carolina*, from Maryland for Liverpool, with 131 hogsheads of tobacco, was cast away on S Uist"

Mon 28th Feb 1763 (no 6437) p.102:

Extract from the London papers, Feb 24th; "Charlestown, South Carolina, Dec 25th, 1762. On Tuesday returned from a cruise, in which she landed the Bishop of Cuba at St Augustine, his Majesty's ship the *Bonetta*, commanded by Lt Fenwick. The 8th she arrived in sight of St Augustine. The 9th the Governor of St Augustine had notice of the Bishop of Cuba being on board the *Bonetta*, upon which he immediately ordered all the cannon in the place to be fired; the same day the Bishop was landed, and the cannon again fired as soon as he reached the shore. Soon after the Governor sent a very polite letter to Lt Fenwick with 20 English prisoners, which were carried in the day before in two prizes, one from the Havannah for Philadelphia, the other for London, from the Havannah."

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinico, to a gentleman in London, December 26, 1762: "Within 2 days sail of this port we were overset in a squall of wind, and in less than 3 minutes went down. I was one of the unhappy number who were reduced to the sad necessity of plunging into the deep, and one of the two who were saved out of 9 falling upon a hen coop, after having been 4 hours in the water, and at least 500 times buried in the waves. We, the survivors, were taken up by a brig bound for this port. This unfortunate vessel was the privateer snow, *Moncton*, belonging to Philadelphia, mounting 14 six-pounders and 20 swivels, and carried about 100 men. The Captain, John Byrne, an Irishman, first lieutenant, first prize-master and others to the amount of 15 men were lost, and every individual thing on board. I had on board 2000 Johannes's, which were lost, but they, with what goods I had else, were all insured."

Sat 12th March 1763 (no 6442) p. 122:

Letter from London, March 8th: "Friday was presented to the House of Commons a petition of some merchants of London, planters of South Carolina, and owners of ships trading in that province, setting forth, that the said province has been found to be very proper soil for producing rice to very great perfection, and for many years last past the produce thereof has increased and would increase still more and more, to the mutual benefit of this kingdom and of the said colony, if markets were opened for the sale of it in countries that cannot now be supplied therewith; as the law now stands, the petitioners are obliged to import it into Great Britain before it can be carried to the Madeira, Canaries and other isles of Africa or to any part of America not subject to the British Empire, where the merchant should find a considerable vent of this grain; but, at present, it is not possible to supply these places, for besides that it is subject to weevil and worms which destroy it in the length of time taken up in 2 voyages, the double voyage brings the freight too high for that commodity to bear, and that the African Isles are now principally supplied with rice from the Genoese, Leghornese, and other foreign merchants in the Levant, who have it in their power, which America rice labours under the weight of enumeration, touches all the Carolina merchant; and that it is in vain to attempt the sale of that which is the growth of this province although superior in goodness and has the preference of all markets, where the price is not at too great a disproportion; and submitting to the house that not only the

trade (now in the hands of foreigners to the great loss and detriment of the British dominions) will be enjoyed by his Majesty's subjects, but that the great demand, the opening of these several markets for the sale of Carolina rice would occasion, will promote the culture and greatly increase the production, of this valuable species of commerce, the good effects whereof will greatly rebound to the benefit of Great Britain, by a necessary increase of that demand for shipping, the augmentation of a very advantageous and profitable freight, employment for greater numbers of seamen and mariners, and a greater consumption of the goods and manufactures imported from the mother country; and therefore praying, that rice of the growth of South Carolina may be taken from the enumerated commodities, as far as to be permitted to transport it, in ships navigated according to law, to the Madeira, Canaries, and to other isles of Africa, and to any part of America, subject to the half-subsidy to the crown. This petition referred to the consideration of a committee.

Wednesday 30th March, 1763 (no 6450).p. 155:

"Sir William Meredith reported to the committee, to whom were referred the petitions of several merchants in London and Bristol, planters in South Carolina, and owners of ships trading in that province, that the committee had examined the matter of the said petitions, and that it is their opinion, that the granting liberty to carry rice directly from South Carolina, to the Madeira and other African Islands and to our American islands and settlements, would greatly tend to increase the culture and commerce of the said province."

Saturday 9th April 1763 (no. 6454) p. 170:

"It is said orders will be speedily issued by the ministry to the Board of Ordinance, to provide a number of engineers and other persons properly qualified, in order to set out for America, to make an accurate survey of all our colonies, from the river St Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. and from the sea to Mississippi; and likewise of all our west India islands, and to draw plans and views of all the towns, forts, rivers, lakes, creeks, mountains, woods, & etc., and to procure an ample description of the inhabitants, their manners, custom, and genius; the climates, with the nature and quality of the soils of the different provinces; the animals peculiar to them; what rivers they are watered by, whether navigable, and what species of fish they are stored with; whether the lands are proper for grain or pasture, for sugar, rice, tobacco, cotton, or indigo; if there are any mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead or coal and if their produce will exceed the expense of working them; if the forests are proper for the building of ships or habitations, or adapted to the making of household furniture, or other utensils; with a particular account of the square miles and number of souls in each district."

Plan to commence this coming summer. By orders of Lord Bute.

Monday 11th April, 1763 (no 6455) p. 174:

"Charlestown, February 19th. Monday last arrived here 69 Irish protestants from Belfast, to settle in this province, upon the encouragement given by the legislature, in an act passed the 25th July 1761. The lands allotted for them to settle on, we are informed are some of the best in the province, and equal to any in this continent. And we are told, that, upon the accounts these people will transmit to Ireland, some 100 families of these useful settlers may be expected to follow."

Monday May 2nd, 1763 (no 6464) p. 210:

Extract of a letter from London, April 26th. "A number of people by royal bounty will very soon embark for America to settle there with their families."

Saturday May 7th 1763 (no 6466) p. 218:

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 24th. "The number of seamen employed in the tobacco trade is computed at 4500, in the sugar trade 3600 and in the fishery of Newfoundland 4000, from Great Britain."

Monday May 23rd 1763 (no 6473) p. 245:

Charlestown, South Carolina, April 2nd, 1762. (*researcher's note; is this a misprint?*) "There are on board 4 of the ships now outward bound for England, no less than 215,585 pounds of indigo, and 235 hogsheads, 235 bundles, & etc., or deer skins, besides sugars and other valuable commodities. And in the whole fleet, above 100,000 dollars in specie, besides gold."

same page, (col 3): "While our readers are informed of so great an export from this town; we have also the pleasure to acquaint them that, according to the last account from Long Canes, near 1000 families have arrived there from the north colonies within the last 12 weeks (which is a considerably greater number than inhabited that frontier towards the Cherokees before the late wars with that nation) and that the improvements in that settlement are almost incredible. Near 400 families more are expected. (*researcher's note: this item also appears under the issue of 18th June 1763 p. 245, (no.6484)*)

At the same time we can add, that a great number of petitions will soon be presented to the governor and council for considerable quantities of land lying to the southward of the river near Alatomaha, which are very good, and have not been before granted, lest the settling of it should give umbrage to the neighbouring Spaniards, an objection which is now removed by the preliminaries of peace. And that a spirit for ship-building begins to show itself in this province; where the most lasting vessels in the world may be built. There are only some good carpenters wanting, of the navy who are discharged by the peace, to carry that branch to a great extent.

Our assembly have appropriated a large fund towards bounties to foreign protestants, and such industrious poor persons of Great Britain and Ireland, as shall within 3 years resort here to settle in our back country. Several families are already arrived from Ireland, in consequence of this great encouragement. Two townships of 48,000 acres each, are laid out for them and other emigrants. One is on the river Savannah, called Mecklenburgh; the other on the waters of the Santee, at the Long Canes, called Londonderry. These lands are inexpressibly rich, and the finest in the world, and the climate more mild, serene and wholesome than in our lower settlements. The Cherokees are now very friendly and peaceable, sensible of their losses, and fond of living in perpetual unity with us. These new settlements are 100 miles below their country, and fill very fast with people from the northern colonies."

p 246, from the London papers, May 19th:

Charlestown, March 30th. "On Sunday last arrived here from St Augustine, his Majesty's ship, *Bonetta*, commanded by John Carey, esq., who went with dispatches, containing authentic accounts of the ratification of the preliminary articles of peace, from his Excellency our Governor and Captain Goodall to the governor of St Augustine. Captain Carey arrived off St. Augustine the 16th instant, and sailed next day. He sent the dispatches ashore, by his lieutenant Mr Sandys, who was very politely treated by the Spaniards, and brought off the answers to the letters. By the said ship of war we learn as follows: "March 16th, 1763, there were at St Augustine 3 privateers laid up, viz. a sloop of 8 guns, a schooner of 6 swivels, a tender to the other. A schooner lately arrived there from the Havannah with an express from Old Spain, and a letter from General Keppel, with an invitation to the Bishop of Cuba to return to the Havannah which he intends, but had no commission. They had not privateers at sea for 2 months before, nor have any vessels been carried in these since the cessation of hostilities. The Spaniards are very sorry to leave St Augustine; Vera Cruz loaded with them. Two privateer schooners sailed from St Augustine 4 months before to cruise off Cuba, and were left there."

"Since our last express arrived from the Cherokee country, by which we learn, that the Overhill Indians solicit them strongly for a trade to be established between them, and complain they are in want of many necessities. There are no further advices concerning Oucannostota, since those brought by Mr Sunter. Skalileski, one of the Indians who ratified the treaty with Lt. Governor Bull, prevented some of the Indians from rescuing the Frenchman out of Mr Sunter's hands, and he and Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, Kittagusta, Willanawaw, and others our friends in the upper towns, from that circumstance, think they have some title to trade. The Frenchman, it is said, is to be sent down hither, he is a Canadian by birth; is master of 6 or 7 Indian languages, and during the short time he was amongst the Cherokees, before Mr Sunter seized him, had made great progress in acquiring that tongue.

The General Assembly of Virginia, to whom Lt. Governor Fauquier recommended to pass a law for regulating the trade with the Indians, did not comply with his request, giving for a reason, amongst others, the danger arising from issuing paper money; and the trade from that colony to the Cherokees, & etc., continues open to everybody, which, however, it seems, is not carried on to any great extent, otherwise those Indians would not complain of a scarcity of goods."

p. 245. Extract of a letter from South Carolina. Gives an account of the Governor and the "commons house of assembly" regarding the Governor's dissolving the assembly against its wish. Allegedly there was an objection to certain members who had gained entry to the proceedings to whom the Governor had objected as not being "legally admitted to this house." Amidst the ensuing uproar the Governor had taken the steps to end the meeting. The assembly remonstrated and claimed that the "judgement of the qualifications" should rest with them.

Saturday 28th May 1763 (no. 6475) p. 254:

Extract from the London papers. "On Saturday arrived at Dover the John and Elizabeth, Capt. Lundberg, from Georgia, in 40 days, who gives an account, that his Majesty's sloop the Spreuve, Captain Blake, on that station, ran ashore on the 18th of March off Cockspur, being under sail up the North Channel to Savannah, had cut all her masts away, and it was believed when she came away that she should not be got off, being bulged. We hear that the commander of the Antelope man of war, which is sailed away for Newfoundland, has orders to watch the motions of the French, and oblige them to keep strictly to the letter of the treaty. We hear further reduction will soon be made in his Majesty's marine forces."

Saturday 4th June 1763 (no. 6478) p. 266.

On the 16th March 1763, Peter Clarke, officer, his Majesty's sloop Ferret, writes that he arrived in Barbadoes "with a large Spanish prize of 600 tons, and 24 guns, 9 and 6 pounders." (There then follows an account of the seizure by the captain.)

Same page: Extract of a letter from South Carolina, April 6th. "Petitions were given in yesterday for upwards 300,000 acres to the southward of the river Altamaha, on the other side of Georgia which has given great umbrage to that government, and occasioned an embassy here, though to little purpose. The cession of Florida will render settlements there safe and valuable."

Same page: Dublin, May 24th. "The 2 blacks supposed to have been burnt in Lady Moleworth's house, it is now said, on the authority of some private letters, were found concealed in London, and are taken up on suspicion of robbing the house, and, to conceal the theft, afterwards setting it on fire."

Saturday 11th June 1763 (no. 6481) p. 278:

"We are informed that Lord Bute's scheme of sending proper persons to survey all our colonies, new and old, with respect to their situation, produce, and inhabitants (see Mercury April 9th, p. 170) is still to be carried into execution. They are to have instructions to be particularly accurate in their descriptions of all the rivers and creeks in British Louisiana, and the East and South coasts of Florida, in order to discover the most proper situation for a strong town and harbour, which is intended to be built with all possible diligence in the Gulf of Mexico. The basin is to be made very capacious, and docks erected proper for building ships of 30 guns and under. Such a town must be so gloriously situated for trade, and must be so convenient for picking up the Spanish flotas, should that count, at any future period, think proper to break with Britain that it cannot fail of being filled with inhabitants as soon as built."

Monday 13th June 1763 (no. 6482) p. 282:

Item from New York, April 18th; Fort St Mary, on Lake Superior was accidentally reduced to ashes on 20th December last.

Wednesday 15th June 1763 (no. 6483) p.286:

Item about a revolt by Creoles in Barbados, April 13th, 1763. A rising of 3000 Creoles destroyed 10 plantations and killed anyone of whatever race, who attempted to resist them. The Governor fled - after having first blown up the fort. The Creoles extended the offer to other negroes to join their revolt, with the objective of securing Barbados first and then "they designed to go into the other colonies to kill all the whites, whom they would not suffer any longer to have dominion over them." A force was dispatched to deal with the rebels.

Saturday 18th June 1763 (no. 6484) p.290:

Charlestown, South Carolina, April 8th. Repeat of the item of 23rd May, 1763 (no. 6473).

Same page: March 18th, the Havannah; re 5 Spanish men-of-war now ready, to be sent to England. Report that the dockyards have been destroyed; Spanish ship-building capacity out of action "for 3 years at least".

Note about the acquisition of Captain Clarke, of 2 plantations "who fitted out 2 armed vessels at Barbados, which sailed from thence the 28th of April."

Same page: "On the 17th of April was married, at Charlestown, South Carolina, the Hon. Lord William Campbell, son of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, to Miss Sarah Izard, daughter of Ralph Izard, esq., deceased. This comes by the Good Intent, Hooper, arrived at Sandwich, from South Carolina, who came out the 26th April."

Same page: "They write from Exeter, that according to some letters received there from America, the Indians on the North and North West coast of Newfoundland have commenced hostilities against the English settlements made by John Noble, esq., and others in the strait of Belleisle, opposite the coast of Labrador; and they have, it is added, burnt and plundered these settlements. It is (say these letters) an excellent attempt in them to drive the English from thence, that no person may inspect their proceedings, whereby they will have a coast from Miquelon and St. Peter's islands, to the very North Point of Newfoundland, which is facing the continent, and in length from 2 to 300 leagues, exclusive of the opposite side of the continent, the 2 aforesaid islands, a toleration to fish on the banks, in what numbers they please, and some liberty in the gulf of St Lawrence, and the coast of Cape Breton or Louisbourg & etc.. By which they may employ, from 40 to 60,000 men, if they please; though the English never employed above 10,000 in their fishing in those seas."

p. 291: "They write from Liverpool that a number of persons, both in that town and neighbourhood, propose to go to the settlements ceded by the peace to Great Britain, and the adjacent English colonies, where each head of family will have 100 acres of land, and every person in their family, whether child or servant, 50 acres."

Wednesday 22nd June 1763 (no. 6486) p. 298:

Note from Philadelphia about a plan by the Ohio company "to lay off a number of lots for a town at Fort Cumberland, near the mouth of Willis's Creek, on Potowmack River, in the province of Maryland." Description of the environment and its prospects.

Same page: Note from Amsterdam about the relief of Berbice. Letters from Barbados about the revolt "brought word, that the negroes had made themselves masters of the whole colony of Berbice; but that great dissensions had risen among them." (15th April)

Same page: Reports of Spanish shipping movements; Portsmouth, June 17th: "When they came away the Spanish fleet lay off the Havannah, but had not taken possess Spanish ships ready to sail for England."

Saturday 25th June 1763 (no. 6487) p. 301:

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, April 22nd. The writer claims that land speculators are buying up vast tracts of land - above what they could meaningfully work themselves, with a view to re-selling it at a higher price. "a fresh disorder...land madness" The land in question was that ceded under the last treaty, "it goes by the name of Alatomaha, or New Hanover". The writer is concerned that new settlers will be prevented from establishing themselves as successfully as formerly, by this monopolistic practise.

p. 302: Charlestown, April 2nd. The man-of-war, the Bonetta, has returned from St Augustine "whether she carries dispatches from this government" regarding the cessation of Florida. The privateers "have been laid up for some time and no prize has been sent in since the cessation of hostilities in these parts." The Bishop of Cuba is to return now to his diocese.

Same page: "We hear that upwards of 400,000 acres of land, to the south of the River Altamaha, were petitioned for last Tuesday, and warrants issued for about 300,000."

Charlestown, April 9th: It seems that the dockyards at Havannah "were not destroyed or hurt" as reported earlier and only 2 Spanish ships, the San Antoine and Conquestador, were fitted out to return to England. Other Spanish ships are there, one is due to be sent to England.

Charlestown, April 16th: News of the forthcoming execution of "two Spaniards, a Frenchman, and an Englishman for piratically landing at Guadaloupe" and committing atrocities.

Wednesday 19th June 1763 (no. 6489) p. 310:

Letters from Holland indicate "that a resolution has been taken by the States General to send 2,000 men to endeavour to recover Barbutiis from the negroes."

Monday 4th July 1763 (no. 6491) p. 318:

A ship has arrived from Barbados in 7 weeks "his Majesty's sloop of war *Ferret*: she parted with a large Spanish register ship very rich, her prize, 200 leagues west of the Lizard, in a gale of wind. We expect the above prize daily."

Saturday 19th July 1763 (no. 6493) p. 326:

Charlestown, South Carolina, May 4th: "Yesterday his Excellency the Governor in council signed warrants of survey for 160,000 acres of land in this province, lying south of the river Altamaha, which were that day petitioned for. Several plots of land to the southward of the said river, surveyed in consequence of warrants issued the first Tuesday of last month, have been returned to the Secretary's office, and grants are preparing for them."

The early attempts to "engross great quantities of land in the neutral islands...will be frustrated," and that "equal encouragement" is to be given to "all his Majesty's subjects, who are willing to be adventurers in these islands."

Monday 11th July 1763 (no. 6494) p. 330:

"On Monday and yesterday upwards of 36 sail of merchant ships, arrived at their moorings in the river, from Jamaica, Guadaloupe, Martinico, Barbados, Antigua, Carolina, Virginia, Leghorn, Rotterdam & etc."

Same page: Charlestown, May 21st. Captain Webster arrived from Havannah with news. British merchants have been ordered by General Keppel to wind up their businesses in preparation of leaving. But nothing is yet heard of the Spanish evacuating Florida and Louisiana.

Same page: The snow, *Epreuve*, was at last dislodged "from the sandland near Cockspur in Savannah river, where she was driven, and lain ever since the 18th of March."

Same page: "The smallpox in Charlestown continues favourably; nobody dies of it; and inoculation still prevails."

Same page: "On Wednesday died, aged 72 (some say nearer 80 years) Alexander Stewart, esq., who came over here in or about the year 1715, and has acted many a year, as a magistrate and register of his Majesty's court of Chancery."

Same page: London July 7th: The prize of the *Ferret*, Captain Peter Clarke, is estimated to be insured for £40,000. This is a Spanish registered ship, the *Santissima Trinidad*, which has just arrived. "She is richly worth the sum, if she has only cocoa in her; but if she has any cochineal or indigo on board, as is suspected, she will be much more valuable." She was taken "out of a bay in Porto Rico".

Monday 18th July 1763 (no. 6497) p. 341:

Letter from New York, June 9th. Report that a party of Indians murdered Captain Clapham and all his family at Fort Pitt. "What Indians have done this mischief is unknown" Some reports of Indian "mischiefs" seem unfounded. Reports of scalplings.

Wednesday 20th July 1763 (no. 6498) p. 346:

London. "The advices from the continent of America of an Indian war, cannot but be alarming, as it will, doubtless, be very expensive, and nothing will be got by it if we conquer them. Many reasons are given for their rising, amongst the rest, the notion the Indians have that we shall extirpate them when we have an opportunity; and our calling the continent of America our own, makes them think that time is approaching."

Same page: Reference to another potential Indian grievance - "our colonists over-reaching them in their treaties...without making fair and equitable purchases when they are sober..."

Same page: "A scheme is ready to be presented to the government for establishing a new commerce in Florida."

Same page: "Yesterday arrived and came to her moorings in the river, the *James and Mary*, Captain Sparks, from Philadelphia. This ship is said to be the richest that has arrived from these parts a great while, having on board upwards of 60,000 dollars and £10,000 in gold, for the use of the Philadelphia merchants."

Same page: Edinburgh. "It is said a great number of discharged soldiers and seamen are soon to embark for America in order to settle in some of our new acquired colonies, especially on the river Mississippi. They are to receive a royal bounty for their subsistence, and for purchasing materials for building and clearing the ground; and are to be exempted from all tax and rent whatever."

Monday 25th July 1763 (no. 6500) p. 353:

"By a ship arrived at Greenwich we have the Virginia Gazette from which we have taken the following extract: "Williamsburgh May 20th: The Governor opens the sessions of the General Assembly. His speech. It concerns "the recovery of sterling debts due from this colony." A full page article follows.

p. 354: Letter from Savannah May 12th. Mentions that the Governor of St. Augustine suspended the works on the fortress when he got news of the peace.

Newport, May 30th. News brought by Captain Gardiner that the slave revolt in Jamaica is crushed.

Boston, June 16th. Nothing yet heard of the Spanish clearing Florida.

Boston, New England, June 16th. The Havannah is overstocked with goods. General Keppel issued on the 5th May, a proclamation to all British merchants to close their accounts by 10th May "and hold themselves in readiness to quit immediately upon the arrival of the Spanish fleet."

"They write from New England, that 3 new townships of 6 miles square each, are laid out on Kennebeck river; and that great encouragement will be given to Protestant families from Europe."

Wednesday 27th July 1763 (no. 6501) p. 358:

Extract of a letter from London regarding the newly acquired lands in America and the Governors appointed to them, viz: "General Murray for Canada, Major Johnstone for Louisiana; and Colonel Grant for Florida - Colonel Melville is likewise appointed to be the government of the Grenadoes."

Saturday 6th August 1763 (no. 6505) p. 374:

New York, June 27th. Dispatches for Sir Jeffrey Amerst, Detroit, concerning the late hostilities against the fort and the settlers there.

Letter from New York, June 17th. It concerns the fresh outbreak of hostilities by the Indians. "We are at a loss to know what to attribute it to" but it is surmised that "it is owing to a belt sent them by the French commanding officer in the Illinois country, before he heard of the peace".

Monday 8th August 1763 (no. 6506) p. 377:

Charlestown, June 15th. Article reporting that the Creek, Choctaw and Chickesaw Indians are now aware that the French are pulling out, "on this side of the Mississippi" and that they were "well satisfied;" with this changeover "the much greater part of them being well affected to the British interest". However, the headman of the Creeks "is not well pleased with the intended evacuation of the Halbama and Mobile and says that when such an event happens the land must revert back to the Creeks Indians, and cannot be given up to the English by the French, to whom they were only lent and not given,"

In the Cherokee country Attakullakulla "did not go out against the Northward Indians, as formerly mentioned"... "He arrived on the 23rd past, with 20 of his friends at Fort Prince George, where he learned that the small-pox was here." He had wanted to visit the Governor and Captain Steuart but could not find a white man to go with him. Ouconnostota

returned from Mobile, where he learned of the intended French pull-out plans. Philadelphia, June 16th: More Indian troubles reported. Some Delaware Indians arrived at Fort Pitt with 15 horse loads of skins and furs to trade, which they did in a manner which raised suspicion as to how they came by the goods. One approached Alexander McKee and advised him to leave within 4 days. Indians living further up the river, agriculturalists, "left their towns that very night, and took everything with them, which convinced us that they either intended, or knew of some mischief intended us. Sunday morning some people belonging to Colonel Clapham arrived at the fort and informed us that the Colonel and 4 of his people were killed by the Wolf, and some other Delawares." Two soldiers were killed (Sunday night) at the saw-mill and on Thursday it was burnt. The party sent to bury the dead encountered an employee of Allison and Company who had been driving "25 horse-loads of skins and furs" when he and his party "amounting in all to 14" were attacked and intercepted at Beaver Creek "and several killed". Amongst the party had been Alexander McClure, Thomas Culhoon, and his brother. Culhoon, plus "two of his men, have arrived since, but we have no account of the rest". The garrison was now in a state of alert.

"Ten days ago, at Beaver Creek, the Indians killed one Patrick Dunn, and a man of Major Smallman's; also 2 other men. Captain Callendar's people are all killed, and the goods taken. There is no account of Mr Welsh or Captain Prentice, but it is feared they are likewise killed. Mr Crawford is made prisoner and his people all murdered. Our small posts, I am afraid, are gone. Detroit was attacked 4 days ago without intermission."

p. 382: "The plantations already sold in the Grenades a - to 9,610,000 livres or £280,290 sterling, exclusive of what has been sold to the English by the owners in France, which may be of nearly equal value to those disposed of by the people on the spot."

"We hear of a ship from Virginia, that they met going up Pootmack River, the *Fanny*, Captain Galbraith, from Glasgow, on board of which was the Reverend Mr. George Whitfield, all well."

Saturday 13th August 1763 (no. 6508) p. 386:

"We hear that the French fishermen and ours on the banks of Newfoundland are already beginning to quarrel about the limits in which they should follow their respective occupations - which we suppose is owing to the impossibility of setting up landmarks in the sea."

Wenesday 17th August 1763 (no. 6510) p. 394:

Note about alleged French sabotage to landing-stages and boats in Newfoundland since the peace.

Saturday 20th August 1763 (no. 6511) p. 398:

"Letters from Newfoundland, by the *William and Anne*, Captain Churchill...make no mention of any difference there with the French, but on the contrary they assert, that since the peace, they were carrying on the fishing with good success."

London, August 16th. "A mail is arrived from New York and brings melancholy accounts of the proceedings of the Indians. The back country is in the greatest consternation, the people all flying from their plantations; the trades are almost all cut off, and above 500 families are destroyed. One of our forts called St Dusky has been surprised and the whole garrison massacred except the Commanding Officer, Lt. Pauley, whom they carried off. A few days before that, they had invested Detroit, but were compelled to retire. An express from Venango says, that on the 7th of June a large convoy of provisions, under the escort of 100 men was attacked by a body of Indians, within 18 miles of Detroit, carried off the whole, and killed 67 of the guard. Detroit, who is the only place beyond Pittsburgh that can make any resistance, and the other garrisons, it is supposed, by this time, are cut off. In Pittsburgh, every man fit to bear arms is obliged to do duty, everything is put in a posture of defence and none allowed to go a gunshot from the fort, the Indians being so numerous and having the boldness to come so near as to fire at the sentinels. No body can say what the motives for this Indian war, but be what they will, it is now become very serious."

Monday 22nd August 1763(n. 6512) p. 401:

Extract of a letter from Carlyle, June 20th. More about the Indian war: "they design to carry the war to as great an extent as they can, in which a great many tribes are joined..!"

Fears that the Indians intend to attack settlements and towns. More settlers attacked.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, June 16th. More accounts of barbarities, mentioning people and events, including "Mr Culhoon and 9 of his men, who traded at Tuskerawas, also 2 men of Alison and M'Crea's." Confirms the siege of Detroit and the fall of St Dusky and Lt. Pauley's capture.

"The 7th instant Mr Williams and an express from Venanga, arrived here who brought letters from Presque Isle, informing us that a large quantity of provisions, from Niagara and Detroit escorted by about 100 men, was attacked within 18 miles of Detroit in the night by a part of indians who destroyed all the provisions and killed 67 men of the party."

Various extracts from other letters: same sort of stories.

p. 402: Letter (Boston, June 27th) from Thomas Culhoon regarding the visit he received from some friendly Delaware Indians; King Beaver, Shingas, Wyerdaugheta, Winnee-num, and Daniel, and William Anderson "all chiefs of the Delawares." The Indians came to warn him to make his way to a place of safety and informing him thus: "Brother, at Detroit, we hear, there is anot one Briton left alive. At St Dusky all were put to death 5 days ago except one officer, who is taken prisoner..."

Same page: Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Albany Jun 16th 1763.
Long letter detailing the value of cargoes taken by the Indians mentioning tribes and individuals by name and the merchants of New York Albany and Schonectady.

Saturday 27th August 1763 (no. 6514) p. 410:
More news about the Indian war. From Philadelphia, June 11th. "Fort Augustine and Shamokin are now besieged." Indians have sworn to kill Englishmen. Captain Hopkins's independant coy. of 100 men was attacked. 70 killed. Cause of war believed to be settlers moving in on Indian land.

Monday 29th August 1763 (no. 6515) p. 414:
New York July 21st. News of the Indian war, more posts have been cut off between Pittsburgh and Lake Eyrie. "The French would not assist against the Indians."

Letter from Carlyle, July 13th. "The Indians...are burning the farms, and destroying all the people they meet with."

Letter from Paxton, July 8th. News from (friendly) Indian sources indicate that "two nations, the Senecas and Cayugas, declaring war against the English and joining the Indians to the Westward; and that the accounts they have from the Ohio are, that they have destroyed all the forts there, except Fort Pitt; that they expect to do that in a little time; and afterwards to march in a large body to the west branch of Susquehannah, and from thence to come by water, in a body of 900 men, to attack Fort Augusta, which they likewise expect to reduce, and then to march with that body down the country."

Letter from Boston, June 21st. "An Indian war seems unavoidable; we hear of scalping and murdering evert day, and we all now appear convinced of the uselessness of the 20 regular battalions to be stationed in North America.

John Stuart, esq., his Majesty's super-intendant of the southern district, has sent off expresses to all the Indians in the said district, inviting their headmen to the congress with the southern governors at Augusta, which will be opened on the 15th of October next."

London, August 25th: The ships carrying the 22nd and 34th regiments were intercepted in lat. 31 after 12 days' sail with orders to return to Mobile, Louisiana to be stationed there. "This we cannot help conceiving to be extremely hard, as those regiments, it is said, have been abroad near 10 years."

"We are told that 2 battalions of foot, of 1000 men each, are forthwith to be raised, in order to be sent to North America, and also an additional number of 500 men to replace the sick and lame."

Wednesday 31st August 1763 (no. 6516) p. 418:
New York, July 11th. The General Assembly of Pennsylvania making arrangements to

despatch 700 men to protect the frontier.

New York, July 21st. On the 28th May at Hertford, the deputies of the 6 Indian nations had complained of intended encroachments on their lands on the Susquehanna. They had heard 300 families were to settle there and that the English "intended to build forts and strong holds to secure our possessions, which they heard we claimed as far as the Western seas."

Long full-page article about the Indian war to date.

Saturday 3rd September 1763 (no. 6517) p. 422:

From Williamsburgh, Virginia, July 15th. Alarmed at the Indian war, settlers have abandoned their farms and taken refuge in the forts. 648 men, 438 women, and 1191 children in all. Detroit was attacked by a force of 1500 Indians. (letter from William Trent, trader at Pittsburgh, June 28th.) Sanlosky is taken, only Lt. Pauley being saved.

"Presque-isle, it is feared, will share the same fate. They attacked Ensign Price at Le Boeuf...they have taken Venango, put the garrison to death, and were several nights torturing Lt. Gordon before he expired. Pittsburgh, he says, is in good posture of defence; they had thrown down all the out buildings and made the place tenable that they are not afraid of the savages. They have daily skirmishes with them and are obliged to fight for any thing they get from without the fort and that a supply of less than 1200 men can expect to make their way to the fort."

Monday 5th September 1763 (no. 6519) p. 429:

Major front-page article re the meeting on the 28th May in the council chamber at Hertford, Connecticut with the deputies of the 6 Indian nations. The Indians give their cause, which is their greivance at the plan (alleged) to settle 300 white families along the Sasquehannah river.

p. 430: Charlestown, South Carolina, June 11th.

Article (propaganda) extolling the virtues of South Carolina and its southern belles.

Monday 12th September 1763 (no. 6521) p. 437:

Letter from New York, June 17th. It is from a solicitor in the 22nd regiment which was ordered back to America, to Mobile. "When we were ordered from the Havannah for America, we could return only 150 men."

p. 438: Charlestown, July 20th. "It is said the Shawenese began the present war, now looked upon as general among the Western Indians. Out of about 120 trades among them, not above 2 or 3 have escaped."

Wednesday 14th September 1763 (no. 6522) p. 441:

New York July 25th. More about the Indian war. The borders of Virginia and Maryland are "in the most deplorable condition. Parties of Indians have appeared in different parts of Winchester and Hampshire counties...Hampshire is entirely abandoned, except by some who have betaken themselves to forts, where they must fall a sacrifice unless speedily relieved."

Wednesday 21st September 1763 (no. 6525) p. 454:

Philadelphia, July 28th. A description of the misery of the white refugees in the Indian war.

Niagara, July 31st: "Letters from Detroit of the 8th inst. inform us...." - of more Indian atrocities inflicted on the whites, cannibalism alledged, eating people's hearts. The savages were more numerous about that place: yet that the garrison was in high spirits, and had made a sally in which a chief was killed, and 2 others of the Indians: upon which the father of the chief took out Captain Campbell, of the 60th regiment whom they had some time before made prisoner; and after giving him time to pray, on condition he kneeled on the body of the slain chief, they killed him and took out his heart, and eat it, reeking from his body, and then cut him to pieces. Sir Robert D... they boiled and eat; and an officer who was taken at San Dusky, who has since escaped saw the skin of Lt. Robertson's arms being made into a tobacco pouch, etc., etc.. More news of the stout defence of Detroit.

London: "Yesterday there was a meeting of the merchants & etc, trading to the Havannah since it was in the hands of the English, on account of some hardships supposed to have been imposed on the trade by those who had a power in the place: and a committee was appointed to enquire into the same, and to carry on any prosecution that may be necessary. The first question of enquiry will be - whether th Havannah, in the eye of the law, was esteemed an island belonging to Great Britain on which a great deal will depend, as to the duties paid on merchandise."

Monday September 26th 1763 (no. 6527) p. 462:

America. New York, August 1st. "From Albany we learn that Sir William Johnstone has held a congress with 5 of the 6 nations at the German flats" The Senecas refused to send any of their nation to the congress. The 5 nations renewed their pledge to the British. Agree to try to dissuade the warring nations from taking up the hatchet and to advise of the enemy's designs. Since the congress broke up they supplied intelligence.

Charlestown, July 27th. A few days after the Admiral and General Keppel left the Havannah, a packet-boat which had been long expected arrived with orders for the destination of the British troops in the island of Cuba. The master finding the place in the hands of its old masters, made the best of this way, and luckily enough came up the day after they got out of the Gulf of Florida. Information regarding troop movements.

Monday 3rd October 1763 (no. 6530) p. 474:

Extract of a letter from Charlestown. A merchant has sold to the Cherokees material of red baize "much in the nature of the Highlanders' uniform" and this was well received - on this outfits in this material were made up and given to various chiefs "so that if this humour holds, we may soon see the whole Cherokee nation clad in regimentals, which may probably extend all over North America."

Wednesday 5th October 1763 (no. 6531) p. 478:

"We are assured that no grants will be made of any of our new possessions in America, but will publicly be sold to the highest bidder."

Saturday 8th October 1763 (no. 6532) p. 478 (misprint - should be 481):

Letter from London, October 4th. "The late disturbances of the Indies at the back of New York, has so far influenced the sales of land in that province, that estates have lately gone off 30% cheaper than has been known for many years."

Wednesday 12th October 1763 (no. 6534) p. 489:

Satirical jibe at Pitt being "America-mad" and comparing and contrasting him with Attakullakulla - strong on the rhetoric, but short on the wampam.

p. 486 (misprint, should be 490):

Governors of "our acquisitions in America" are empowered to grant land to soldiers of the colonial war wishing to settle who have shown particular bravery. Details of land grants to various grades of soldiers. All rent-free for 10 years.

Saturday 15th October 1763 (no. 6535) p. 493:

Major article by George III outlining the plans for America, defining the boundaries of the new territories and repeating the offers of land grants as indicated in the previous issue (6534). Indians not to be molested.

p. 494: America. Letter from Fort Pitt, June 26th.

News of the uprising amongst the Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes who were mobilising in large numbers. Arrival of Ensign Price, Commander of Le Beuf. Venango was destroyed "before he came there." He escaped Le Beuf with 6 of his garrison after the Indians fired it. News that Presque-isle was attacked. "The last accounts of Detroit are, that the garrison makes noble defence.

p. 494: Charlestown, South Carolina, August 17th. "All the accounts from the countries of the southern and western Indians continue favourable. Not a week passes in which the Cherokees do not lose some of their people by the Nottowegas, or the Northern Indians; and thre seems to be a settled animosity between the Cherokees and all these savages. 100 Creeks, with 2 Cherokees as guides are gone against the Yactanoes, who killed a Creek Indian of note in May last."

p. 494: Advert for "A Journeyman wright, to enter under indenture for 3 years" wanted to go to South Carolina.

Monday 17th October 1763 (no. 6536) p. 498:

From the London papers, October 12th. Boston, New England, August 25th. Note regarding the submission of Meserwanderomet, Ectambuit, Sawro, Woramogasa Indians of Penobscot to King George's rule, and the Governor.

Same page: Extract of a letter from Philadelphia. News of the frontier at Fort Loudon and arrangements to man the territory.

Same page: Letter from London. 2 Highland regiments attacked on their march to Pittsburgh and Fort Detroit.

Same page: News from Holland of European settlers "to be shipped off from Rotterdam for our new acquisitions in North America, to settle there."
A note also about the excellent quality of Florida wool which is now in town. "Great expectations are formed from what may result from the fleecy produce of that country."

Wednesday 19th October 1763 (no. 6537) p. 501:

Article critical of current British colonial policy, mentioning the lands in America.

p. 502: From the London Gazette, October 15th. "Detail of the action of the 31st July 1763, commanded by Captain Dalyell, against the Indian nations near Fort Detroit." Several separate detailed accounts.

Extract of a letter from London, October 15th.

p. 503: Various short notes regarding the newly acquired American colonies regarding trade and settlements to be carried out there.

Saturday 22nd October 1763 (no. 6538) p. 506:

Another full-page leader article regarding British colonial policy (continues on p. 498)

Same page: Advertisement to the relations of the late "Daniel McClean, who was born in the Highlands" regarding his estate in America.

Wednesday 26th October 1763 (no. 6540) p. 514:

Note from Philadelphia, dated 7th July, regarding Colonel Bouquet's force to Fort Pitt.

Same page: Extract from a letter from Portsmouth, October 16th, regarding detachments to set out for America.

Same page: Note regarding 2 persons named Graham killed by Indians who were in Lord John Murray's 2nd battalion.

Wednesday, November 2nd 1763 (no. 6543) p. 526:

London. "The price of Guinea negroes has risen 20% and that of plantation-born negroes considerably in proportion on account of the great demand it is supposed will be made for this human commodity in Florida. It is thought the slave trade will turn out to good account this year, as there will not be wanting engrossers of this branch, as in most others."

Saturday 5th November 1763 (no. 6544) p. 530:

From the London papers. New York, September 25th. The ship *Cornwallis*, Captain Ramsay, brings news that the Indians are peaceable in Halifax.

Same page: New York, 19th September. News that Fort Detroit is still holding out against the Indians.

Same page: "The *Pitt*, Montgomery, from Belfast to Philadelphia, foundered near the Capesin sight of a ship from London, who could not give them any assistance. There were 300 passengers on board."

Monday 7th November 1763 (no. 6545) p. 534:

Charlestown, August 24th. Attakullakulla, will attend the projected congress.

Same page: Extract of a letter from New York, September 12th. Criticism of the handling

of the Indians after Montreal was taken - insensitive and impolitic.

Wednesday 9th November 1763 (no. 6546) p. 537:

Extract from a letter from a settler in Susquehanna country dated September 1st. Indicates that the white settlers were *also* taking scalps. (ie, of Indians).

p. 538: Note of the new government posts in America.

Monday 14th November 1763 (no. 6548) p. 546:

New York, October 3rd. Extracts from letters from a settler at Niagara regarding renewed Indian attacks.

Same page: New York, October 10th. Quiet between Philadelphia and Fort Pitt.

Same page: New York, September 19th. Sir William Johnstone met with the "Five Friendly Tribes"

"We hear from South Carolina that the differences between the governor and the Assembly has not yet been accommodated and that meanwhile public business lies neglected."

Wednesday 19th November 1763 (no. 6549) p. 550:

New York, October 13th. More about the Indian attack at Niagara, with details of dead and injured.

Saturday 19th November 1763 (no. 6550) p. 553:

From the London Gazette. Details of the proceedings of the recent congress of the Indians of the 6 nations with Sir William Johnson and the Caghanawaga Indians of Canada. The friendly nations endorse their support of the British.

p. 554: "We hear General Amherst at New York has desired to be reinforced with 3 more regiments of Highlanders to be embarked for North America, these men having been found a better calculation, from the nature of their education, to carry on an Indian war with success."

Same page: South Carolina. The Creeks and the Cherokees are in a state of implacable hostility against each other.

Same page: New York. Letter telling of the Indians' determined hostility to the settlers. A report of an Indian who was found to have the scalps of 19 Englishmen on him.

Monday 21st November 1763 (no. 6551) p. 557:

Continuation of the article reporting on the congress of nations with the settlers.

Wednesday 23rd November 1763 (no. 6552) p. 561:

New York. Short article complementing the British on their conquests and their intention of driving "trading links" deep into Indian territory.

Saturday 26th November 1763 (no. 6553) p. 566:

Letter from New York, August 3rd. More news of the Indian war.

Monday 28th November, 1763 (no. 6554) p. 570:

A letter from America criticising the acclaim with which General Amherst has been held and pointing out the considerable shortfalls in his military abilities.

Wednesday 30th November 1763 (no. 6555) p. 57..

Extract of a letter of South Carolina. 15 sawmills have been erected at Pensacola bay: those who have erected houses already in Florida are to receive grants in addition plus the opportunity of further land at a later date: there is a desperate need for white servants as the black population is considered frighteningly large - suggestion that the unemployed of Britain should be forcibly transported as indentured servants to meet this need.

Saturday 3rd December 1763 (no. 6556) p. 578:

200 soldiers of Colonel Fraser's regiment, plus their officers, arrived at Greenock from Quebec but were immediately re-drafted in General Amherst's regiment of Royal Americans.

p. 579: The ship the above soldiers arrived in was the Briton, Captain Hutchison.

Monday 5th December 1763 (no. 6557) p. 58.

Letter from America (began p. 569) concluded. Account of the campaign of 1759.

Wednesday 7th December 1763 (no. 6558) p. 586:

Charlestown, South Carolina, September 21st. More details of troop movements and regiments; the 35th is stationed at Pensacola under Major Forbes.

Saturday 10th December 1763 (no. 6559) p. 590:

"We are informed several hundred Highlanders, who have formerly served in America, and like the country, will take the benefit of the late proclamation, and embark among the first for the 2 Floridas."

Wednesday 14th December 1763 (no. 6561) p. 599:

Advert for a pamphlet, price 6d, sold by G. Hamilton and J. Balfour entitled "The expediency of securing our American colonies by settling the country, adjoining the R. Mississippi and the country considered."

Monday 19th December 1763 (no. 6563) p. 606:

Charlestown, October 19th. Details of ships' movements, and movements of men-of-war.

Same page:

"His Majesty's ship *Hornet*, Captain Morgan, appointed for the North Carolina station, is arrived at Cape Fear."

Same page:

Report that the Wolf-king of Mokulassee with 2 traders and 30 other Creeks have gone to find out about the settlement at Pensacola.

Same page:

"Their excellencies governor Dobbs and our governor have agreed to issue no warrants of survey for the disputable lands and to forbid all process regarding them, till the line between this province and North Carolina, shall be run agreeable to the King's instructions."

Same page: Note about taxes and duties in Florida and Louisiana.

Wednesday 21st December 1763 (no. 6564) p. 610:

Letter from London, December 17th. Regarding the new governors to be appointed to E and W Florida and "the ceded islands". They have now received final instructions from the Lords of Trade and will embark shortly for their new governments. Note regarding the land to be divided into 20,000 acres of the new territory "to any person properly applying, upon paying a certain sum per acre."

Saturday 24th December 1763 (no. 6565) p. 615:

Note about St Augusta, Florida, regarding the state of the garrison.

Same page: Note regarding the ship *Robert and Betty* (Thomas Cottiman) which was bound from Liverpool to "the new settlements near South Carolina" which foundered at Madeira. 195 people plus the Captain and surgeon perished.

"This vessel was the first to be fitted out from England since the ceding of Florida...and had 206 passengers, all Protestant subjects, on board: consisting chiefly of handicraftsmen and husbandmen, with their wives and families...and designed to settle part of the new intended colonies."

Monday 26th December 1763 (no. 6567) p. 618:

Letter from London, December 19th. "...Captain Lindsay, who behaved so gallantly at the siege of Havannah, has purchased a plantation in Florida, from some Spanish gentlemen, of 20 miles square."

Saturday 31st December 1763 (no. 6578) p. 622:

"A large number of invalids, who have been admitted upon the bounty since the peace, are ordered to be draughted to serve in garrison in Ireland, in the room of those troops designed to embark for North America."

Caledonian Mercury 1763
Edinburgh Central Library

(Addendum)

Ship lists

Sat Feb 26 1763 no 6436 p. 2

Feb 23: Arrived at other ports, the Hope, Gilman, North Carolina; the Clyde River...

Sat May 7 1763 no 6466 p. 218

... The Caesar, Hume, for North Carolina with merchant goods... are sailed from Greenock.

Sat Jun 11 1763 no 6481 p. 278

... the Betty, Campbell, from North Carolina, with pitch and tar... are arrived at Greenock.

Sat Aug 20 1763 no 6511 p. 399

... the Caesar, Hume, [arrived] at North Carolina, from [Clyde].

16x 3 Feb 93

North Carolina Extracts from the Caledonian Mercury

Wednesday 4th January 1764 (no. 6570)

p. 6. 'A very promising trade is now opened up between Louisiana and the 2 Carolinas'.

Wednesday 11th January 1764 (no. 6571)

p. 18. Charlestown. The Governoꝛs of North and South Carolina meet for the Congress at Augusta. Numbers of British settlers are continually arriving there. Lands are good.

Saturday January 21st 1764 (no. 6577)p. 34. Edinburgh. The *Windfield*, Elligoad, is arrived at Glasgow from North Carolina with pitch and tar.Monday January 23rd 1764 (no. 6578)

p. 38. Edinburgh. Extract of a letter from London, Jan 19th. 'Their excellencies the Governoꝛs of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern affairs, had a conference with the Indian chiefs of the Catabaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Chichesaws, and Chocataws, and a formal treaty of peace was concluded with them on the 10th of November.'

Saturday February 22nd 1764 (no. 6592)p. 98. Edinburgh. The *Caesar*, Dickson, from Hull, is at North Carolina.Monday March 19th 1764 (no. 6602)p. 138. Sailed from the Clyde - the *Winefield*, Allgood, for North Carolina. (NB: is this the same ship as no. 6577 p. 34?)Saturday March 31st 1764 (no. 6607)p. 159. The *Shannon* from Virginia, bound for Glasgow, was put ashore at Curotuck in North Carolina. The ship is lost, the crew and part of the cargo saved.Wednesday June 13th 1764 (no. 6638)

p. 286. 'The Hon. Col. Tyron is appointed Lt.-Governor of North Carolina, and will soon embark for that place.'

Saturday June 16th 1764 (no. 6639)p. 290. Edinburgh. 'The *Lilly*, Bogg, from Newberry, is arrived at North Carolina.'Monday August 6th 1764 (no. 6661)

p. 377. Charlestown, voted- the expense of a 'temporary line of jurisdiction between this province and North Carolina, agreeable to his Majesty's instruction.'

1764

Monday Jan 2. 1764 (no. 6569) p.1: From the London papers. America. New York. Militia prepared in readiness for Indian attack.

p. 1. Boston, Nov 10th. Stationing of ships *Cygnets*, *Squirrel* & *Jamaica* at American ports.

p. 2. Letters from America. Militia swoop on Indians. London. Gen. Amherst arrives at Falmouth in the *Weazel* of New York.

Wednesday 4th January 1764 (no. 6570) p. 6. From the London papers. 5 vessels arrived from New York. St Augustine, Florida, 1st March, 7 ships have sailed arrived from Boston; 4 from Marblehead; 2 from Halifax; 3 from Georgia and Carolina; 4 from Massachusetts Bay to garrison the province.

p. 6. 'A very promising trade is now opened up between Louisiana and the 2 Carolinas'.

p. 6. Lloyd's list of 1st Nov. *Pittpacket*, Montgomerie, Belfast to Philadelphia foundered off Philadelphia within sight of an English vessel who could not help her; this was a false report - ship is now safely arrived.

Monday January 9th 1764 (no. 6572) p. 14. America. Charlestown, November 5th. Arrival of Colonel Mason from Philadelphia, Lt Charles Stuart, and Arthur Ross, all of Colonel Fraser's regiment of Highlanders.

Wednesday January 11th 1764 (no. 6573) p. 18. Governor arrives at Savannah. 'A good understanding subsists between the Cherokees and the Chicasahs but the Creeks and the Cherokees will not be upon the best of terms.'

Charlestown. The Governors of North and South Carolina meet for the Congress at Augusta. Numbers of British settlers are continually arriving there. Lands are good.

p. 18. Six ships of the line are ordered out for North America. *Beahla*, Green, from New York, last from Cowes was feared perished, but has arrived safe in the Thames. She was carrying £20,000 in specie.

Letter from Liverpool. Brig *Hannah*, Capt Argyll Cawson, from Virginia, driven aground near Grosby Point. 'every soul perished except the chief mate Robert Cawson' and one boy.

Saturday 14th January 1764 (no. 6574) p. 21. Advices from America. Colonel Andrew Levi's letter to the President at Williamsburg, Virginia, advises of a successful raid on an Indian company of 94 men in which 3 Indian scalps were taken. Capt. Bowens' report of whites driven out of their steadings sheltering in a fort on the R Delaware. Indian attack on Albany township.

p. 22. London. Le Page du Pretz's recommendations of having store houses amongst the Indians rather than individual traders and not selling them ammunition. Same page. Note about 'several young women from different parts of England, who are desirous of going abroad, have engaged themselves to embark for Florida on high encouragement'.

p. 23. The snow *Peggy* (advert) will sail to New York 1st week of February (Thomas Cochrane) now lying at Greenock.

Wednesday January 18th 1764 (no. 6576) p. 30. Prices of American goods at Bordeaux. A company of logwood cutters plan to set up in W Florida.

Saturday January 21st 1764 (no. 6577) p. 33. Letter to the printers complains that the commanders in America are to blame for the recent disturbances - harsh treatment of Indians.

p. 34. America. Boston Dec 5th. Canadians are *not* leaving their farms to settle Mississippi

as earlier reported.

p. 34. Edinburgh. The *Windfileld*, Elligoad, is arrived at Glasgow from North Carolina with pitch and tar.

Monday January 23rd 1764 (no. 6578) p.37. Speech of William Franklyn at Burlington, New Jersey on 16th November 1763. Re Indian depredations on the English.

p. 38. Letter from Pensacola, Oct. 5th. 'We are in daily expectation of the 35th regiment to relieve the battallion now here; the men will go to New York, but Colonel Prevost believes he will be obliged to winter in Carolina'. Preparations to take the French garrison, Mobile, 'about 60 miles by land distant from this place.'

p. 38. 'The *Polly*, Winn, from New York, to Bristol, was lost last Friday night in St Bride's Bay, the transport, from America, which was seen at anchor near Holmes, in the Bristol Channel, ran ashore at Aberthaw'.

p. 38. Edinburgh. Extract of a letter from London, Jan 19th. 'Their excellencies the Governors of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, with the superintendant of Indian affairs for the southern affairs, had a conference with the Indian chiefs of the Catabaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Chickesaws, and Chocataws, and a formal treaty of peace was concluded with them on the 10th of November.'

Saturday January 28th 1764 (no. 6580) p. 46. London. *Charlestown*, Simpson, is to sail for Carolina'.

Saturday February 4th 1764 (no. 6583) p. 58. London papers. Furious attack by Indians at Detroit 2nd October. From a letter from Philidelphia, Dec 18th.

p. 58. Edinburgh. Complaint from the Isle of Skye, June 9th regarding the herring fishing. The herring have failed again this year. The shoals are being forceably dispersed at the entry to the sea lochs in shallow waters. The fish will only return where they have spawned; Dutch fishermen with 75-150' boats are doing deep fishing 24th June -24th August.

Monday February 6th 1764 (no. 6584) p. 61. London. Letter from New York, Nov 15th. Complains of restrictions on trading with the French in timber - the French trade is necessary to pay back the British debt 'Many have represented, that by trading with the French, we betray the British interest'. Catch 22.

p. 62. Letter from New York, Dec 19th. Indians at Detroit have applied for peace 'being tired of the war... and in want of ammunition'.

p. 62. Edinburgh. '3000 weight of bad half-pence had been seized on board a ship outward bound for America, the 15th inst., by which it would seem there is at present a great demand for that sort of currency all over the plantations'.

Wednesday February 8th 1764 (no. 6585) p. 66. Letter from Philadelphia December 10th. Inertia of governors in security arrangements for the back country criticised. 'For the frontier inhabitants are left pretty much to themselves to resist a merciless enemy'. And, if this wasn't bad enough 'the merchants on your side have drained us well of specie 900,000 hard dollars have been exported from Philadelphia to Great Britain'. Hemp from Florida imported - results of this venture seem good.

p. 66. Edinburgh. A box containing 460 dollars was found washed up believed to be wreckage belonging to the *Hannah*, Capt Cawson, Virginia, about a month ago.

Monday February 13th 1764 (no. 6587) p. 74. London. Mr Mason and Mr Dixon, sent out to run the borderlands between Maryland and Pennsylvania, have arrived safely. More packet boats have been appointed in America and more troops 'to fill up the deficiencies in the different corps stationed in the garrisons in North America.'

Wednesday February 15th 1764 (no. 6588) p. 82. Ship bound for New York, *Molly*, Henry Hartley, of Placentia, laden with wines, is highjacked by the Spanish crew and left to drift manned only by 2 Englishmen.

p. 82. New York. Rev. Whitfield's sermon, Dec 12th.

Same page. Dec 26th, New York, 300 extra men by assent of Lt. Gov. sent to garrison frontier forts against Indians. Mr Moseshind, the inspector of South Carolina indigo, is contracted to purchase 10,000 weight of the indigo purchases of the new settlements.

Saturday February 18th 1764 (no. 6589) p. 86. From the London papers. The *Robert and Betty*, Thomas Cottman, from Liverpool to S. Carolina, with 240 passengers on board, is

lost off the coast of Spain - only 26 saved.

Monday February 20th 1764 (no. 6590) p. 90. America. Letter from Bethlehem. Nov 19th: some Indians which are friendly are separating themselves from enemy Indians at Wyaloosing. New York December 5th. Arrival of Capt. Gardiner of the 55th and Lt Stoughton from Albany.

Wednesday February 22nd 1764 (no. 6591) p. 93. Article by Voltaire 'Reflections on the populations of America.'

Saturday February 22nd 1764 (no. 6592) p. 98. America. A party of convict recruits sent out to outrage themselves on the late Indian attacks, fell upon instead a settlement of peaceful Indians and committed atrocities.

Same page. New York, Jan 19th. The Chenassies 'have offered to make peace with the English'.

p. 98. Edinburgh. The *Caesar*, Dickson, from Hull, is at North Carolina.

Monday February 27th 1764 (no. 6593) p. 101. America, Jan 5th. Governor Bernard of Massachusetts has requested 700 men to be raised to protect settlements from Indian raids on the lakes and 200 men on the eastern side. More news of the convict raid on the Indians. 'The Governor has offered a reward of £200 'for information leading to conviction of the perpetrators in Lancaster county'.

p. 102. Sighting of the *Venus* transport, William Duffield, bound for New York off the coast of Florida, reported by the *Vulture* transport, from Pensacola.

Monday March 5th 1764 (no. 6596) p. 114. Edinburgh. Letter from London informs that transports are now ready to sail for America.

Wednesday March 7th 1764 (no. 6597) p. 117. Proposed to bring special seeds from America - Dr Hope, Professor of Botany at Edinburgh University.

p. 118. Advert. William Borthwick and Company, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh - selling hardy tree and shrub seeds from North America.

Saturday March 10th 1764 (no. 6598) p. 122. Edinburgh. Letter from London. 'The general Assembly of Pennsylvania have unanimously voted a thousand men, to be employed on offensive operations against the enemy in the spring.'

Wednesday March 14th 1764 (no. 6598) p. 132. Advert. Ship sailing for Virginia, 1st April; the *Boyd*, William Dunlop. Also wanted, in the same ad.: 'A skillful shoe-maker to direct a manufactory in Norfolk Virginia.'

Saturday March 17th 1764 (no. 6601) p. 134. London. Germans ruined in the late war are to be assisted to America 'to embark this summer for the upper lands, situated on the frontiers of Georgia and Carolina'.

Monday March 19th 1764 (no. 6602) p. 138. Edinburgh. Note of a naval contract which has been fixed up. Oak masts etc. from America to HM yards at Plymouth and Chatra.

p. 138. Sailed from the Clyde - the *Winefield*, Allgood, for North Carolina.

Wednesday March 21st 1764 (no. 6603) p. 142. Charlestown. From the London papers. 'Although the number of sea-vessels at this port exceeds 100, yet we are assured they are all engaged as not a single ton of freight was to be had yesterday'. Report that it was Creeks who had killed settlers at Long Canes. Expresses sent out to Indian leaders. 170 immigrants arrived from Belfast on board the *Prince of Wales* 'encouraged by the great bounty given by the legislature in 1761.'

p. 142. Edinburgh. Letter from Mobile describing the garrison there. Re-advert for the *Boyd*.

Saturday March 24th 1764 (no. 6604) p. 146. America. Various pieces of news. Irish settlers in distress as they have no transport facilities with which to remove themselves from the tension area.

p. 146. London. 7192 gallons of corn spirits exported to America from London.

Monday March 26th 1764 (no. 6605) p. 149. Statement of British accounts including

figures for America eg. staff in America £295,833; half-pay list £158,000; Government of West Florida £5,700 and East Florida £5,700.

p. 150. Philadelphia. Pretended insurrection of settlers quelled.

Same page, Edinburgh. The colonies of South Carolina and Georgia are likely to get granted their request to export rice direct to French, Spanish and British islands in West Indies.

Wednesday March 28th 1764 (no. 6606) p. 154. America. Cambridge New England, January 26th. Harvard is in flames.

Same page, letter from a Boston merchant to an associate in London complains of the strictures on trade caused by men-of-war detaining ships 'no vessel hardly comes in or goes out but they find some pretence to seize and detain her'. At South Carolina restrictions have been placed on the sale of ammunition to potentially hostile Indians.

Saturday March 31st 1764 (no. 6607) p. 159. Arrived in the Clyde, the *Katherine* from South Carolina. Arrived at South Carolina, the *Francis*, from the Clyde; the *Shannon* from Virginia for Glasgow, put ashore at Curotuck in North Carolina. The ship is lost, the crew and part of the cargo saved. Same page; advert for a druggist, or apothecary's assistant and a housepainter, for Maryland.

Wednesday April 4th 1764 (no. 6609) p. 166. London. Letter from South Carolina brings news of murders of settlers at Long Canes by Indians.

Same page, Rev. Whitfield's tour of America. Some Indian chiefs in Spanish territory are expected in Great Britain this summer who wish to transfer their allegiance to the British. Lord Adam Gordon will set sail.

Saturday April 7th 1764 (no. 6610) p. 170. Various minor notes from America and Charlestown.

p. 171. The *Fortune*, Houston, from South Carolina, arrived in the Clyde.

Monday April 9th 1764 (no. 6611) p. 175. New appointments in the American colonies including East Florida.

Saturday April 14th 1764 (no. 6613) p. 182. The *Trial*, Urquart, from the Clyde arrived at South Carolina.

Wednesday April 18th 1764 (no. 6615) p. 109. Narrative account of the recent murders in Lancaster County by Indians.

Same page, America. Very short notes, including the initiative of Sir William Johnston to send a party of 200 friendly Indians to deal with those disaffected who have 'committed the first atrocities'.

Saturday April 21st 1764 (no. 6616) Article on the new duties on the goods brought over to the American colonies.

Shipping news. p. 194. The *Bogle*, Dunlop, is at Lisbon from Charlestown; the *Dennistowne*, Porter, from the Clyde, is at South Carolina.

Monday April 23rd 1764 (no. 6617) p. 198. London. Letter from New York, March 9th: the colonists cannot decide on a common strategy against the Indians 'they are like to go into a civil war themselves; the people at the frontier, exasperated at the Quakers for their tameness against the Indians, ...'

Monday April 30th 1764 (no. 6620) p. 211. Edinburgh. Note about the *Carson* due to sail to North America. On board are draughtsmen who hope to complete a survey of the British dominions on that continent.

p. 210. American-built ship for sale (advert) - the 4-month old New England vessel, the *America*.

Saturday May 5th 1764 (no. 6621) p. 218. Edinburgh. Letter from London. 'We are told that several people who understand the nature and management of silk worms, are preparing to set out for Florida in order to establish the cultivation of that valuable commodity for which that climate is extremely well adapted.'

Saturday May 19th 1764 (no. 6627) p. 242. America. New York, February 16th. General

Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a law forbidding the assembly of more than 12 persons due to the recent riots. Charlestown, March 22nd. The Indians near Detroit solicit for peace but others have not yet applied.

Same page, Edinburgh. Iron ore has been discovered lately at New Jersey which is superior to the Swedish. Cochineal, silk and cotton are produced in the Floridas.

Monday May 21st 1764 (no. 6628) p. 642. New York. April 12th. The *Juno*, Capt O'Brien, ran aground on the East bank. She was carrying 138 chests of silver to pay H M forces in America. Philadelphia, April 5th. Border situation still tense - there are 200 miles of border; houses are burned, cattle and horses have been killed and captives taken. New York, April 9th. Friendly Indians have attacked foe Indians. 'This is a lucky circumstance: the Indians being once engaged in blood must carry on the war with great alacrity, as the rest will never forgive them.' Charlestown, March 21st. Delawares and Shawanese still not soliciting for peace. Virginia, March 2nd. Progress of Colonel Robinson 'sent from New York some time ago ... to take possession of the lands to the southward, ceded to Great Britain by the late treaty.' He has got as far as New Orleans, garrisoning forts as he went along. Trading with Spanish in Florida - cochineal and indigo for 'English goods'.

Saturday May 26th 1764 (no. 6630) p. 254. Edinburgh, letter from London. Premiums to be awarded for growing hemp, indigo, cochineal etc. in the new possessions in America. Plans to establish a fort at Cape Florida, to control ocean-going trade to the Caribbean. Philadelphia, March 14th. Complaint of locals at being sent English convicts as settlers - 'we have rogues enough of our own'.

Monday May 28th 1764 (no. 6631) p. 258. Extract of a letter from the Grenadoes mentions that trade is booming between that place and both Europe and America 'provisions are very plenty, by reason of the ships resorting here from Virginia and New England with bread, flour, peas, pork, butter, cheeses and hams...' building materials are also imported from North America.

Same page. London. 17,500 pounds of indigo, 3776 cwt of rice, 1871 pounds of pearlshes, and 1 cwt of hemp were imported from Carolina. Goods to the value of £15,350 were exported to Carolina.

Saturday June 2nd 1764 (no. 6633) p. 266. London. Letter from New York. Connecticut has voted 265 men for the Indian war. Pennsylvania is unable to agree about anything.

Monday June 4th 1764 (no. 6634) p. 269. America, Perth-Amhoy February 15th; speech of William Franklin, Governor of New Jersey.

Saturday June 9th 1764 (no. 6636) p. 278. Edinburgh. *Caesar*, Dickson, was in the Clyde from Carolina.

Wednesday June 13th 1764 (no. 6638) p. 286. 'The Hon. Col. Tyron is appointed Lt.-Governor of North Carolina, and will soon embark for that place.'

Saturday June 16th 1764 (no. 6639) p. 290. Edinburgh. 'The *Lilly*, Bogg, from Newberry, is arrived at North Carolina.'

Monday June 18th 1764 (no. 6640) p. 293. Two Virginia-built ships are for sale in Leith: the *Bowie*, and the *Hunter*, 2 years old.

Wednesday June 20th 1764 (no. 6641) p. 299. London. New York, April 23rd. Capt. Montour's party of 140 Indians and some rangers have burned various settlements, killed and driven off cattle. May 7th; letters advise that a tract of land 15x16 miles near Niagara is to be ceded to his Majesty.

Saturday June 23rd 1764 (no. 6642) p. 302. News of the preliminary articles of peace concluded and signed by Sir William Johnson and the deputies of the Seneca nation.

Monday June 25th 1764 (no. 6643) p. 305. Article and information about the disputes in Pennsylvania between the Governor and the Assembly.

Monday July 2nd 1764 (no. 6646) p. 318. The *Tryall*, Urquart, arrived at Cowes from South Carolina.

Saturday July 7th 1764 (no. 6648) p. 326. America. New York. May 14th. More exploits of the Indian war. The Six Nations intend to join the troops. The Seneca Indians have surrendered a negro called Tony who had run away from Maryland and had been free for 20 years at an Indian village near Susquannah. He had repeatedly warned the Indians over the years that the English fully intended to dispossess them of their land. Apparently he was not believed and was finally traded in for cash.

Wednesday July 18th 1764 (no. 6653) p.346. America, Fort Pitt. April 26th. Testimony of Gershom Hicks, a spy, on the various dealings with the Indians.
Same page. 'The scheme for calling in the paper currency in the British settlements in America, it is said, will be attended with so many disadvantages to trade as will defer its being put in practise. at least for some years.'

Saturday July 21st 1764 (no. 6654) p. 350. America. Boston. May 2nd. Report of poisonings. 80 scholars at Newhaven. French suspected. Charlestown. May 16th. Letters tell about conciliation moves amongst the Creeks who 'have behaved remarkably well to the traders this spring.' Charlestown May 23rd. Meeting of Upper Creeks on the 10th of last month (? April?) Most head-men were present, plus traders. Headmen promise to try to prevent the outbreak of fresh hostilities.

Same page. Edinburgh. Letter from Georgia reports that it is good news for the southern provinces that the French, 'That enterprising people' have ceded New Orleans 'and all their territory on the westside of the Mississippi' to the Spaniards. 'It is reported that several experienced Engineers and Miners will speedily embark for North America'

Monday July 23rd 1764 (no. 6655) p. 350. (misprint with the pagination this and last edition) London. Letter from South Carolina. Major Loftus went to Pensacola in an English brig leaving his regiment behind with the battoes. A contingent of these were going to Mobile when the French Governor of New Orleans heard of an attempted ambush by Indians, alerted the British and claimed to have no part in 'having spirited up the Indians'. French diplomatic attempts to avoid a breach with the English and the Indians. Note of Quaker initiative to buy land on the east banks of the Mississippi.

Same page. Edinburgh. Note about the effectiveness of hand-grenades in putting down Indian attacks thus 'large quantities are now preparing' to be shipped among other military stores for North America.

Saturday July 28th 1764 (no. 6657) p. 361. America. Philadelphia. May 31st. Governor and Assembly grant £5000 'for his Majesty's service'. Discretionary powers 'are preparing to be dispatched to our several Governors in the West Indies and North America ... by which our Admirals and commanders may be enabled to do justice to his Majesty's subjects by reprisals, or other necessary acts.'

p. 362. London. Note of death of Attakullakulla of the Cherokees. New security arrangements for Charlestown include a fort to be erected on the east side of Sullivan's island.

Same page. Edinburgh. Letter from Virginia June 6th brings news of fresh Indian attacks within 8 miles of Winchester in the outback settlements. A fort 16 miles from Winchester is burned and 'every soul perished'.

Wednesday August 1st 1764 (no. 6659) p. 369. Letter from New York complains of the 'mother country' (Britain) which 'cramps us in our trade'. Timber production of the northern counties cannot now be sold in the English (ie, West Indian) islands as the market is saturated; 'if we have a few manufacturies they are only such as necessity has obliged us to establish and cannot, in any sort, be said to rival those of our mother country, yet we are looked upon with an evil eye.'

Dublin. Irish butter shipped to America in lieu of an abortive free trade agreement with England.

p. 370. London. Letter from South Carolina. A vast quantity of Spanish dollars has been exported from Charlestown. The Governor and Council think of increasing the exchange rate to 32 shillings and 6 pence, Carolina currency (an increase of one shilling). Circulation of paper money is to be laid aside for the present and it is hoped that this will keep silver in the country. Paper currency is not yet available in the Floridas (economy too weak). Plans to send gold and silver by ship to Austria to help the trade of the Floridas.

Same page. 3 men engaged this week for rope-making in Georgia; expected that this trade will expand.

Monday August 6th 1764 (no. 6661) p. 377. Letter from Philadelphia. Copy of protest sent to the head of the Assembly by several members who dissented from certain recent resolutions of the house. The Speaker, Mr Norris, has resigned.
p. 378. Charlestown. Smallpox epidemic amongst the Creeks. Many die. £500 voted to French Protestant settlers and £100 reward given to 2 Indian warriors for their heroism in apprehending a Creek 'murderer'. Also voted, the expense for a 'temporary line of jurisdiction between this province and North Carolina, agreeable to his Majesty's instruction.'
p. 379. Advert for a ship sailing to South Carolina, 1st September. (The *Friendship*, Hercules Angus.)

Wednesday 8th August 1764 (no. 6662) p. 381. America. The *Hope*. Ross, arrived from Philadelphia, brings news. Indian ravages at Paterson's Creek. Also attacks at Fort Pitt, and at other places. Attacks on settlers.
Same page, London. 1000 Palatinates have arrived at Philadelphia from Holland and Germany.
p. 382. Ore found at Florida which is believed to be silver. Quarter guineas sent to the settlements as coinage.
p. 383. Advert for a ship sailing to South Carolina, the *Dolphin*, Robert Stirling, lying at Dundee. Expected to depart 8th September.

Saturday August 11th 1764 (no. 6663) p. 384. America. Philadelphia. June 21st. News from Carlisle contains a report that Indians have attacked settlers in the 'upper parts of that country'. Sir William Johnson holds a feast for 1500 militia. Indians form part of the assembled masses; the general idea is that the Indians will pass the message on that the whites are amassing in numbers. Captain Lewis has come across a party of enemy Indians with some hostages whom he freed.
Same page, London. Moves to augment military commitment in America due to the Indian troubles.

Monday August 13th 1764 (no. 6664) p. 390. A fraudster has been committed to gaol who was using counterfeit New Jersey 6 shillings and 3 shillings bills. Eight different manufactories at Philadelphia. Limits proposed to numbers of Indian traders at New York. At Boston 600 timber ships have sailed since the peace to the west Indies. The smuggling of beaver furs to France has occurred since the cessation of Canada.

Saturday August 18th 1764 (no. 6666) p. 398. Letter from New York which mentions the likelihood of 'inhuman savages' resorting to poisoning their bullets as a means of inflicting maximum harm on settlers. Several wounded men have suffered long and agonising deaths lately as a result.
Same page. Earlier rumours that an Archbishop and 4 Bishops were to be appointed to the plantations is completely untrue.
Same page. The whale fishery off New England is reported to be good.

Wednesday August 22nd 1764 (no. 6668) p. 405. America. Swoop on Turks Island on the 1st of June by French men-of-war. A subsequent letter reveals that the French attempts to establish themselves there were put paid to by an English frigate which landed its crew and killed 28 Frenchmen.
Same page, June. New York lighthouse becomes operational - first time it has been lit. It has in all 48 oil blazes.
Same page. 'Yesterday 1290 cwt of rice (arrived) from Carolina'. London.
p. 406. America. More advices on the French moves on Turks Island.
Same page. Report of 2 gentlemen struck by lightning at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. One was killed instantly, the other was 'much wounded' ...'his cloathes smelt v. much of sulphur and his face turned purple; some papers in his pocket were scorched and the edges of 2 dollars melted, his hair was also burnt off his head'.
p. 407. Letters from New York tell of a plan to institute a lottery with a view to raising £50,000 for the upkeep of a militia regiment of foot consisting of Provincials.

Saturday August 25th 1764 (no. 6669) p. 409. London. English at Turks Island were apparently in contravention of the treaty by attempting to form a permanent settlement there. This is why the French attacked them.
Same page. 300 German emigrants from Alsace, on the Duc de Deuxports's lands, have arrived in London ready to embark for New England.

Same page. Note of exports recently to North America to the value of £4600.
p. 410. Letter from Fort Cumberland advises that the militia under Captain Lewis on the frontiers of Virginia, killed 5 Indians. However, there have been more Indian 'murders' of whites too.

Same page. Boston, July 9th. Move to produce own woollen cloth rather than import it from Britain; 50,000 yards to be produced.

Same page. £10,000 to be granted for Carolina, Georgia and the 2 Floridas to encourage raw silk cultivation. Logwood trees growing at Georgia, from seeds imported from Honduras. Charlestown - letters in the Carolina packet reveal that there are now plans afoot to distill from rice grown in Carolina.

Wednesday August 29th 1764 (no. 6671) p. 418. Letter from New York 28th June tells of an expedition to Niagara under Captain Bradstreet of the 80th regiment of foot (American Rangers) to counter Indian hostility.

Same page. French have begun moves for disposing of New Orleans and lands west of the Mississippi ... it is likely that the Brits will have to go to the bother of actually paying the French for them as there are no spare non-strategic islands which they could swap.

Same page. Letters received at Bristol which have come from Philadelphia - contain news of a virulent smallpox amongst the Indians. The stricken Indians have formed the opinion that the English are in control of a powerful biological weapon which they have strategically unleashed on them for their extirpation and the Brits consider this erroneous impression to their advantage and do not wish to enlighten the Indians to the contrary.

Same page. A gentleman 'last from Carolina' has been sent out to inspect the soil and climate in America at the behest of a certain nobleman. He has now returned with a favourable report especially of the lands to the west.

Saturday September 1st 1764 (no. 6672). p. 422. Edinburgh. Arrived - the *Betty*, Campbell, at Charlestown.

p. 424. Advert for a ship going to Charlestown, South Carolina; the brig, *Dolphin*, Robert Stirling, will sail from Dundee, weather permitting, on the 8th September.

Monday September 3rd 1764 (no. 6673) p. 426. London. 'They write from Carolina, that several French traders residing in Mobile, having made preparations to return to Europe, without settling accounts with the Indians to whom they were greatly indebted. Mr Steward, Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern districts, apprehensive of the consequences, had given them notice, that till full satisfaction was made to those tribes now in league with the English, they could not be permitted to quit the province or remove their effects.

Same page. New York, Maryland and Massachusetts Bay, have 'taken the same precautions as in Quebec, of not supplying ammunition to the Indians'.

Same page. A gentleman acquainted with the nascent American woollen textile industry claims that the inferior quality of wool grown in the northern counties will always render this manufacture at a trading disadvantage internationally.

Wednesday September 5th 1764 (no. 6674) p. 492. America. Letters from Charlestown. Spanish ship's currency offer was frustrated at Pensacola by English men-of-war who refused to allow the exchange of 30,000 dollars for the equivalent in dry goods but would only sell such as the Spanish ship needed for her own supplies, despite there being a desperate shortage of coin in the province; complaint of the English military occupation holding back trade.

Same page. Letter from Boston, New England. 'Whether they know it or not in Great Britain, this country (America) is so profusely rich by nature, that we are more independant of Great Britain than they of us' warns that English attempts to restrict American trade are thus futile since 'this country' is well shaped to carry out smuggling which the English would find it difficult to stop..

p. 430. They write from Charlestown that the price of copper indigo and rice in Florida is fetching excellent prices; rice is selling at 45 shillings the cwt and indigo at 26 shillings the pound 'which considering the infancy of the colony, promises very well'. Remonstrances from the northern colonies have arrived in town with regard to their 'cramped trade'. German immigrants from the Palatinate have sailed through the Needles for Philadelphia, 'upwards of 200 men, women and children'.

Saturday September 8th 1764 (no. 6675) p. 433. 'They write from Lisbon of the 5th ult. ... that the *Sea-horse*, Brewer, from Carolina, and other ships from American ports, were

arrived there between the 29th July and the 4th ult..'

Wednesday September 12th 1764 (no. 6677) p. 442. Charlestown, July 11th. John Stewart, Superintendent of the southern districts set out from East Florida to West Florida. met, and was well-received by, the Indians there - much to the surprise of the Spanish who 'never durst venture 3 miles without the lines of St Augustine'.

Same page. 'On Sunday the first party of French Protestants set out for their settlement'.

Same page. London. 'Arrived from South Carolina, the *Union*, Smith. The *Rose*, Gray, from South Carolina, is arrived in the Bristol Channel'.

Same page. Meeting at Batson's Coffee House to discuss finance for the plight of the German immigrants from the Palatinate. A committee has been set up and persons applied to for funds. 'their Majesties have been graciously pleased to give £300 towards the relief of the poor Palatines'. £1000 has been raised in total so far.

p. 443. A scheme of emigration to America is proposed as the best solution for these Germans. Carolina was suggested but this measure was countered by various objections. It is uncertain where the Germans are to go to.

Same page. Edinburgh. 'The last letters from South Carolina bring advice, that they are planting a great quantity of mahogany and logwood along the Savannah in Georgia, by way of experiment'.

Saturday September 15th 1764 (no. 6678) p. 445. London. Accounts of East Florida which are being received in Britain are challenged by one who has actually lived there. He writes - 'Believe me ... I never saw in my life a more unpromising spot ... the whole province of East Florida is little better than a sandy desert, parched and dry, the very cattle can hardly subsist' - signed James Parsons.

Monday 17th September 1764 (no. 6679) p. 446: 'The poor German immigrants are to be sent to South Carolina..' 'It is now the general opinion that the province of Georgia will be the place of destination for the German emigrants... especially towards the SW frontiers of Carolina.'

Wednesday 19th September 1764 (no. 6680) p. 454. Details of the relief of the Palatines. 'The Palatines should be sent to and established in South Carolina'. Ships and provisioning are being organised for them.

Monday 24th September 1764 (no. 6681) p. 466. More Indian atrocities near Fort Loudon. Letter from E Florida mentions conditions there and that there is continuous trade to Carolina and Georgia.

Wednesday 26th September 1764 (no. 6683) p. 470. 'In Georgia Captain MacGillivray's troop of horse has been considerably augmented..' p. 471. Advert drawing attention to 'An Indian young lad, about 14 years of age' who is missing from Glasgow, reward offered.

Saturday 29th September 1764 (no. 6684) p. 474. London. News from Charlestown about a Dutchman called Van Dieman who intends to distill arrack from rice; 'it was thought that a new branch of commerce will now be struck out.'

Wednesday 3rd October 1764 (no. 6686) p. 483. 'We hear that the Palatines are to be carried over to Carolina for 30 shillings a head, besides the amount of the cost of their provisions for the voyage'.

Monday 8th October 1764 (no. 6688) p. 490. Letter from Pensacola 28th May, describes favourably conditions in Florida and that the Indians prefer the English to the Spanish.

Saturday 13th October 1764 (no. 6690) p. 499. Advert for the *William*, John Cathcart, which is to sail to South Carolina by the 10th of November.

Monday 15th October 1764 (no. 6691) p. 502. Letter from Charlestown. 'We continue.. to send off large quantities of rice to the West Indies; 1500 barrels ... since the 1st of June. This province will soon be famous for ship-building as our oak is inferior to none in America.' Two vessels are being built 'for the Glasgow trade.'
Same page: 'This week four sail-cloth weavers were engaged for Carolina, where we are informed this manufacture is going to be established'.

Wednesday 17th October 1764 (no. 6692) p. 506. Letter from West Florida, September 28th containing news of the French at Louisiana. 'A Scots lass from Greenock has lately been married to an Indian chief and lives like a queen'.

Monday 24th October 1764 (no. 6695) p. 518. Letter from Charlestown gives details of navigation around Florida.

Saturday 27th October 1764 (no. 6696) p. 522. Letter from Charlestown contains information that the inoculation of Indians against smallpox is being undertaken.

Monday 29th October 1764 (no. 6697) p. 525. A long letter from Philadelphia brings the news of 'our Indian war which still greatly distresses our frontier countries'.
p. 526. Various pieces of news from Boston and New York, including a bequest to found a lunatic asylum and a chair in Hebrew and Oriental languages at Harvard.

Wednesday 31st October 1764 (no. 6698) p. 530. New York. Various initiatives suggested for the encouragement of growing hemp.

Saturday 3rd November 1764 (no. 6699) p. 533. America. The preliminary articles of peace between the English and the Senecas.
p. 534. Letter from Virginia complains of poor trade and the greed of England. Same page: Copper money is in increasing circulation 'as that of their paper currency has been called in.'

Monday 5th November 1764 (no. 6700) p. 538. A ball of fire was seen crossing the sky at Philadelphia on 20th July which subsequently disintegrated. 'It had something exceedingly remarkable at its centre, like a bar of iron, which appeared to be very hot, out of which came sparks of fire as it went'. Same page: Charlestown. A proposal has been put forward to make a road to the western frontiers.

Wednesday 7th November 1764 (no. 6701) p. 542. Various pieces of news from America; eg the cutting of log-wood; an estimated 20,000 gallons of New England rum now required for the Indian trade 'in consequence of the peace'; on the growing of hemp; arrival of 800 Germans; indigo is currently doing better than rice in South Carolina. etc., etc..

Monday 12th November 1764 (no. 6703) p. 450. America. Short note of Indian atrocities near Winchester.

Monday 19th November 1764 (no. 6706) p. 562. Charlestown. Various pieces of news. Settlers for East Florida sail off; French protestants are industrious at New Bordeaux; more Indian news. Same page: 500 pieces of iron ordnance needed to fortify the frontier; the 6th independant coy at New York is to reform; 'several journeymen Bluemakers were engaged for Carolina'.

Wednesday 21st November 1764 (no. 6707) p. 566. Too many poor Palatines have been dumped in Philadelphia. 'It was thought an act would be passed to stop their further importation'. The shortage of gold and silver coin at Charlestown hinders the introduction of paper currency.

Monday 26th November 1764 (no. 6709) p. 574. America. Charlestown. Indian congress to be held (September) 400 miles down the Cherokee river.

Monday 3rd December 1764 (no. 6712) p. 586. Letter from Boston, October 8th. New England men continue to clothe themselves with their own manufactured cloth. A woollen manufactory has been set up in Long Island.

Monday 10th December 1764 (no. 6715) p. 598. Boston. New Englanders worry about internal taxation.

Wednesday 12th December 1764 (no. 6716) p. 602. America. Various pieces of news. Taxation has been raised for his Majesty; a trading act has been passed for trade with the Cherokees; a rebellion of indentured servants has been quelled on board the brig *Cullin*; Boston men decide to remonstrate to Parliament, but quietly; Fort Pitt is reported to be well provisioned, etc.. Same page: London. The *May and Elizabeth* from Carolina, is arrived at Falmouth. The *Queen of Bara*, Taylor, from Carolina, is arrived at Dover.

Saturday 15th December 1764 (no. 6717) p. 602. America. Boston mail. 'Captain Robinson, who arrived here Tuesday last from London, has brought a number of families from North-Britain, to carry on the fishing business, and settle at the Eastn parts of this province.' Same page: 'On Monday last a number of convicts, from different parts, were sent from Glasgow to Greenock, to be shipped for America.' Same page: 'Sailed (from the Clyde) the *William*, Cathcart, for South Carolina; the *Hannah*, Shannon, for South Carolina'.

Saturday 22nd December 1764 (no. 6720) p. 617. America. Charlestown, November 12th. The Cherokees are to go out against the 'enemy' in the spring but meanwhile must hunt to pay off their debts to the white traders.

Saturday 29th December 1764 (no. 6723) p. 630. (Arrived??) 'The *Willy*, Boag, from Clyde, in North Carolina.'

Monday 7th January 1765 (no. 6727) p. 10. Letter from Charlestown says the blue manufactory is doing well. 'we have already exported large quantities to the West Indies'.

Wednesday 9th January 1765 (no. 6728) p. 14. 47 Glasgow 'gentlemen of property' embarked at Greenock for the Grenadoes 'last month' (ie December 1764) 'with a view to becoming purchasers at the ensuing sale of lands in the new ceded islands in the W Indies'.

Saturday 12th January 1765 (no. 6729) p. 18. London. It is seeming likely that rice and other items, exports of Georgia and Carolina, will cease to be able to be exported directly to their intended destinations 'without first touching in some part of Great Britain.' Reports from Virginia of shoddy British-manufactured guns which explode when first fired, killing or injuring the firers.

Wednesday 16th January 1765 (no. 6731) p. 26. London. Soap has been imported from Carolina 'reckoned by good judges to the very best Castile'. The report says that the importation of large quantities from that province will be encouraged.

Monday 21st January 1765 (no. 6733) p. 33. An editorial critique of British colonial policy in America focusses on the idiocy of forcing Americans to subsist on agriculture whilst purchasing clothing and other finished goods from Britain. This policy only spurs the development of indigenous manufacturing in America - and a 'brain-drain' of skilled labour from Britain to facilitate it. Pragmatic assessment.

Saturday 26th January 1765 (no. 6735) p. 41. From the London Gazette, January 19th. Letter from Major General George, C-in-C of HM forces in North America: news that Shawnese and Delaware Indians have lately been 'humbled' and forced to surrender their prisoners: c. 200 in all including children born to white women whilst in captivity. Same page: Letter from Charlestown: an escaped (friendly) Cherokee Indian reports that the French appear to be arming the enemy Indians.

p. 42. Letter from Charlestown 7th December 1764: New Orleans has now been ceded 'to his Most Catholic Majesty' (ie King of Spain). There are orders for goods to be sent there now 'from the country'. Same page: note of 'near 100 journeymen stocking weavers' recruited from Nottingham for Philadelphia. Same page: arrived in the Clyde - the *Boyd*, *Boyd*, from Virginia; the *Elizabeth*, Kerr, sailed from the Clyde for Virginia.

Wednesday 30th January 1765 (no. 6737) p. 49. Florida silkworms have been imported via New York. 'They appear to have sufficient texture to promise, in time, with proper ... a very extensive manufactory.'

p. 50. Letters from Georgia relate that 70,000 logwood plants 'have been successfully ingrafted in different parts of that province'. Same page: 'we hear that the future practise of issuing grants of land in America, by military tenures, will be entirely laid aside'.

Wednesday 6th February 1765 (no. 6740) p. 58. Died at Dulwich, near London, John Watson, a Carolina merchant.

Saturday 9th February 1765 (no. 6741) p. 65. The Earl of Bute intends spending £10,000 towards a permanent fishery in the Highlands.

p. 85. London. Letters from New York say that 2 breweries are now established 'for pale and brown beer'. The pale ale is 'little inferior to the most admired ales imported from England. Several hundred thousand bottles of it have been exported to the neighbouring islands and colonies in America in the course of last week'.

Monday 11th February 1765 (no. 6742) p. 69. Long account of the commodities which Louisiana may furnish.

p. 70. From the London papers. Account of General George Johnstone, the Governor of West Florida, of the product of West Florida. Same page: letter from London 'within the last few days near 100 journeymen silkthrowsters engaged themselves for New York and Philadelphia upon extraordinary encouragement'.

Wednesday 13th February 1765 (no. 6744) p. 74. From the London papers February 9th. 'They are in the greatest want of white women' in West Florida. Thus negroes are selling at an unusually high price.

Saturday 16th February 1765 (no. 6744) p. 78. 'We hear, there is a design to transfer all our future female convicts, of a certain age, to the 2 Floridas, instead of sending them, as hitherto, to Maryland and Virginia.

p. 78. Arrived in the Clyde; the *George*, John m'Lean, from Virginia; *Ann*, James Hughie, from Virginia; the *Peggy*, David A..., from Virginia; the *Catherine*, John Love, Virginia; the *Lilly*, Thomas Bogg, from Carolina; the *Mally*, David Stirret, from Virginia.

Monday 18th February 1765 (no. 6745) p. 82. A type of lead ore has recently been discovered in the West Baltimore. 'There is at present a great demand tents and tentmakers in New York, where the Indian chiefs have taken a fancy to these camp equipages'. They 'propose to introduce them to their tribes'.

Wednesday 20th February 1765 (no. 6746) p. 85. London. 'We hear a patent will soon be made out, in favour of an eminent English actor, who intends to establish a playhouse at New York.'

Saturday 23rd February 1765 (no. 6747) p. 90. They write from Cape Fear in North Carolina that some whales, of the grampas kind, had, in December last been cast inshore, through the violence of easterly winds, one of which was more than 137' in length'.

p. 90. London. 'Last week £1200 was laid out on commission for North America in the branches of mens and womens cloaths, and weaving apparell, proper for introducing the English dress among the several tribes of Indians at the back of our settlements.' Same page. 'We hear some experienced assayers will soon be appointed to embark for North America to make inspection into the state of some new discovered mines in that country, particularly at the back of the province of South Carolina, which are said to be very valuable.'

Monday 25th February 1765 (no. 6748) p. 94. London papers. 'We hear the granting a certain premium on the importation of tar from Carolina, Georgia, and the 2 Floridas in order to lessen the present high demand of this commodity from the Baltic, is now under consideration'.

Wednesday 27th February 1765 (no. 6749) p. 98. 'Letters from North Carolina mention, that several thousand weight of tobacco has been made last summer in the western part of that province, which comes nothing short of that cultivated in Maryland or Virginia.'

Saturday 2nd March 1765 (no. 6750) p. 101. From the London papers, Feb 25. Note of 47 young women who 'were engaged, on high encouragement, to embark for Pensacola and St Augustine. After the extirpation of the term agreed, they are to have a free passage to England, should they choose not to remain longer in America.'

p. 102. 'Arrived in the Clyde, the *Norfolk*, Andrew, from Virginia; also the *Thistle*, Knox, from Maryland; also the *Alexandria*, Erskine, from Maryland.

Monday 4th March 1765 (no. 6751) p. 106. London. 'They write from Scotland that the art of ship-building daily advances to great perfection in that kingdom, there being at present scarce a sea port of any consequence where they have not a regular dockyards'.

Saturday 9th March 1765 (no. 6753) p. 115. 'Sailed from the Clyde the *Three Brothers*, Boyle, for Virginia; the *Girzie*, Crawford, for Virginia.'

Wednesday 13th March 1765 (no. 6755) p. 118. 'since last Monday 43 nymphs of Covent Garden have been engaged to visit Pensacola, in West Florida, on high encouragement, where, it seems, there is at present a great want of the sex'.

p. 119. Advert for the sailing of the *Minerva*, James Rae, for Charlestown 26th March from Dundee.

Saturday 16th March 1765 (no. 6756) p. 123. The *Charming Nancy*, Balingal, lies in the Clyde from Georgia.

Monday 18th March 1765 (no. 6757) p. 126. Charlestown, January 11th. Report that a number of wagons had arrived in town to carry the recently arrived Germans to the lands

allotted them of the Long Canes settlement 20 miles WNW of the French settlement of Hillsborough.

Wednesday 20th March 1765 (no. 6758) p. 134. A letter from Glasgow indicates that 43 families 'have been lately fitted out and furnished with the proper means of subsistence, fishing materials and other necessities, by some principal Merchants of that city, in order to settle this summer in the small island of St Kilda ... where proper stages have already been erected on shore for the cure of cod-fish caught in those seas.'

Saturday 23rd March 1765 (no. 6759) p. 138. The 34th regiment goes to Mobile in stead of the 22nd. Shipping arrived in the Clyde: the *Argyle*, Stevenson, from Virginia; at Virginia, the *Johnstone*, Troup, from the Clyde; also the *Robert*, Watson; the *Prince of Wales*, Smith, in South Carolina.

Monday 25th March 1765 (no. 6760) p. 141. Demographic details. 'They write from Charlestown, South Carolina, that from a late account taken of the white men from 16-60 years, it appears, they have increases in numbers, within the last 4 years, 330. The total increase of white inhabitants, is thought to be near 2000'.

Wednesday 27th March 1765 (no. 6761) p. 246. 'They write from Charlestown, South Carolina, that the b.... and hat manufactures continue to be pushed on briskly.'

Monday 1st April 1765 (no. 6763) p. 154. Discovery of a sulphur mine near Albany 'from which great commercial advantages are expected'.

Wednesday 3rd April 1765 (no. 6764) p. 158. Letter from Fort Bedford (200 miles from Philadelphia) dated 16th December 1764. The writer, a subaltern, has just arrived at his winter quarters. He complains of the high price of commodities, 'shoes sell at near 10 shillings a pair, stockings the same; coarse linen 5 shillings per yard; broad cloth at 50 shillings.' He has just received a letter from a Colonel Reid 'who commands our regiment (the 42nd) informing me that he has promised for me the proportion of lands allotted by the crown for services in America. It consists of 2000 acres, and is situated in the province of New York.'

p. 163. 'The *Lilly*, Bogg, is sailed for North Carolina'.

Wednesday 10th April 1765 (no. 6767) p. 170. Letter from Charlestown, South Carolina. Word has been received from Long Canes that the French settlers in the western area of the province have began breeding silkworms and are making some progress. Same page. 'Two persons well skilled in the making of green and yellow usquebaugh (= uisge beatha, ie, whisky) ... have this week been engaged for New England'.

Saturday 13th April 1765 (no. 6768) p. 174. America. Charlestown, February. Ottasite returns from intercepting the supplies sent by the French to the enemy Indians up the Mississippi. Two French prisoners have been brought in. Report that 9 Cherokee women and children and 5 men have recently been killed by Indians in the Mississippi region. Huge cabbage found in Savannah, Georgia (evidence of how fertile the land is) 'rising from one root and spreads over a circumference of 30'. (!) 'This reliably reported by a 'gentleman of honour and veracity'.

Same page. The *Port Glasgow*, Zuil, is arrived at Virginia from the Clyde. Also the *Boyle*, Dunlop; the *Buchanan*, Cochran, at New York; the *Polly*, Peacock, is arrived in the Clyde from Virginia; also the *Ann*, Oman, from New England; the *Martha*, Robertson, is in the Clyde from Virginia; the *Montgomery*, Hamilton, from Virginia to the Clyde; the *Earl of Bute*, Buchanan, is in Virginia from the Clyde; the *Mally*, Bennet, is in Virginia from the Clyde; the *Jeany*, Spiers, is in the Clyde from Philadelphia; the *Donald*, Morrison, is at Virginia from the Clyde.

Monday 15th April 1765 (no. 6769) p. 179. Letter from Pensacola, December 20th 1764. 'A musling manufacturing is now carried on with great success at New York, under the direction of one Douglas, from Glasgow, in Scotland.' Four vessels lately arrived at Pensacola were not permitted to trade, 'everything is in a dull state, and what makes it more so is the men of war obstructing the Spaniards from trading with us'.

Wednesday 17th April 1765 (no. 6770) p. 183. Advert for the sale of a quantity of American flax seed and black walnut logs to be sold by James Ritchie and Co. Glasgow. 'The ship will be cleared to sail in 3-4 weeks for Philadelphia. For freight or passage apply to the said James Ritchie and Co. or to Captain Barber at Greenock - servants will get good encouragement.'

Saturday 20th April 1765 (no. 6771) p. 182. 'On the 6th inst. the ship *Betsey*, Smith, from Virginia with tobacco, was stranded at West Tarbat'. The *Peggy*, Andrew, is sailed from the Clyde for Virginia; also the *Planter*, Lusk; and the *Marshall Keith*, Gibson. Arrived in the Clyde from Virginia, the *Bell*, Hunter; also the *Robert*, Watson. Arrived in different ports - the *Pearl*, Francis, in Maryland from the Clyde; also the *Jeany*, Omay; the *Liberty*, Smeallie is arrived at Cape Fear.

Wednesday 24th April 1765 (no. 6773) p. 195. Advert for American lintseed ready for this year's sowing 'now arrived at Greenock.' There are 520 hogsheads of it.

Saturday 27th April 1765 (no. 6774) p. 198. London. Letters from Mobbille in West Florida mention that the Spaniards of New Orleans are indefatigable in pressing the means of extending the fur trade with the Western Indians of the Mississippi. A large quantity of goods is reputed to be arriving from Old Spain for the purpose of this trade.

Same page. Edinburgh. 'We hear the *Betsey's* cargo mentioned in the one paper of Saturday last to be stranded at West Tarbat, 200 hogsheads of tobacco are lost and only 90 saved. At the time that the *Betsey* went ashore, a masted vessel at a small distance was seen to sink and the crew ... all perished.'

Same page. The *Rappahannock*, Robinson, arrived at Virginia from Clyde; the *Bird*, Miller, at Lochryan, from Virginia. The *Argyle*, Stevenson, is sailed from the Clyde for Virginia.

Monday 29th April 1765 (no. 6775) p. 202. London. Letters from Charlestown indicate that the Governor has granted licences to 4 ships to transport Carolina rice to foreign settlements. Up to 1600 barrels are involved 'being the 4th time of granting the same, in consequence of the late favourable act for giving liberty to send rice to the southern markets.' Same page. 'An iron manufactory is to be established at New York, several eminent Merchants of that place having engaged in it.'

Wednesday 1st May 1765 (no. 6776) p. 266. 'Letters from Boston in New England advise that his Majesty's schooner *St John*, Capt Hill, had taken a French interloper upon the Western coast of the Bay of Fundy and carried her into Halifax.' Same page. 'The last letters from Charlestown in South Carolina, mention that the number of new settlers, who have had warrants for lands granted them in that province, for 12 months last past, amounted to upwards of a thousand.'

Saturday 4th May 1765 (no. 6777) p. 210. London. 'By letters from Pensacola we learn that Dennis Rolle, Esq., has pitched upon a most convenient spot of ground in the Bay of Appalachian, in West Florida, where he had already made considerable progress in building a town, with a range of wharfs, to which vessels of 100 tons burthen may lie moored.'

Monday 6th May 1765 (no. 6778) p. 214. 'Letters from East Florida inform, that Lieutenant Moncrief, Engineer, had completed the survey of the Musketoe harbour, 'which is very safe, the bar good, the timber fine, the soil rich, and the climate very favourable.' Letters from South Carolina (Feb 27th) mention talk of plans for a college and the establishment of circuit courts.'

Wednesday 8th May 1765 (no. 6779) p. 218. Letters from Pensacola suggest that 'the mahogany tree is found in such plenty that ... shiploads might easily be promised when the county comes to be a little more cleared.' Same page. The government in Connecticut is now offering a bounty on the growing of hemp 'equal to that allowed by Carolina and New York.' Silk industry about to be established in West Florida under the direction of Governor Johnson and John Stewart 'some pounds weight of silk cocoons, the produce of Mr. Lloyd's estate near Savannah in Georgia, have this week been received in town, which for hardness and good substance are esteemed equal to those of Persia and the Levant.' A fort is to be established 20 miles beyond Fort Cumberland near Will's Creek, Virginia. A

paper factory is to be established at Long Island 'some artificers having lately been engaged from England, for carrying it on' 'Several printing presses are now preparing to be shipt for North America.'

p. 218. Edinburgh. 'We also hear that the province of North Carolina is to have the same liberty of exporting rice directly to any other part of America southward of South Carolina and Georgia, upon paying the same duty'. Same page. Note of changes in the bounties on Noth American timber imported into Scotland for 9 years onwards.

p. 219. Advert for the ship *Jamieson and Pegg*, Capt John Aitken, at Leith, for Boston, then James River Virginia.

Monday 13th May 1765 (no. 6781) p. 226. London. Letters from St Augusta indicate that potash and tar are the only staple commodities 'brought to perfection' from that province; rice and indigo are being cultivated in small quantities. British skilled workers are returning to England from New York having failed to find work. Only iron and hemp are doing well at present.

Wednesday 22nd May 1765 (no. 6785) p. 241. London. 'Letters from St Augustine mention that Lieutenant Moncrief of the Engineers, was gone down to the Bay of Appalache in West Florida to pitch upon a proper place for the construction of a fort this summer, to protect the new settlements ... within the grant of Dennis Rolle.'

Saturday 25th May 1765 (no. 6786) p. 246. London. News from West Florida that the Spanish commandant at New Orleans had told Hon John Stewart, Superintendent, that he would not demolish fort De Choiseul, built by the French, on the Mississippi.
Same page: 'They write from Scotland, that several foreign agents have lately appeared in the northern parts of the kingdom, to enlist Highlanders into the service of his Prussian Majesty'. (NB: The former Jacobite, Earl Marischal Keith, was commander of Frederick II's forces at Neufchatel. He corresponded with David Hume and sheltered Jean Jacques Rousseau).

Monday 27th May 1765 (no. 6787) p. 250. Letter from Philadelphia, March 15th tells of a caravan containing 'English goods' meant for distributing among the Indians, being attacked by persons described as 'rioters' in Cumberland county. The attack took place at Sidling Hill and the rioters killed some horses and destroyed 60 pack loads of goods which were intended to assist Col. Croghan's passage westward at Illinois (former French territory).

Sat 1st June 1765 (no. 6789) p. 258. The safe arrival is reported of Captain Loftus from the forts along the Mississippi. The Indians there remained 'very quiet and desired nothing more than being indulged the liberty of trade with the English.'

Monday 3rd June 1765 (no. 6790) p. 262. London. 'The *Granville* packet, Curlett, with the mails, in her passage from Pensacola, was lost on the 27th February on the Dry Tortugas but the crew are saved, some of whom arrived at Charlestown, South Carolina'.

Wednesday 5th June 1765. (no. 6791) p. 265. Supply has been voted at Westminster. There is a full page article giving details of North American colonial expenditure, eg, 'for expenses attending general surveys of North America, £1601.'

p.265. London. 'Letters are received from Charlestown, South Carolina, to engage a number of ship carpenters on account of Mr Ensley, Master-Builder at Hobcaw'.
p. 262. (should be 266) America. News of a sloop plundered by the Spanish somewhere near Tortola in March.

Same page. London. Latest news received (April 16th) indicates that the Spanish had not yet arrived in New Orleans.

Same page. Massachusetts is to offer the 'same bounty on hemp ... as has lately been allowed by South Carolina'

Saturday 8th June (no. 6792) p. 265. Letters from N America mention that the Rev Harry Mann 'who was formerly Captain in one of the Highland regiments, has become an Episcopalian at Philisborough, New York.'

p. 271. The *Cuthbert*, sailing from the Clyde to Virginia, foundered at sea; the crew were taken up by a vessel from New London and arrived in the Barbadoes.

Monday 10th June 1765 (no. 6793) p. 274. from the London papers. Report of a great storm March 25 in New England. 'Capt Philip Hooker, in a brig, was cast away in the above storm, between Fort and Odiorn's Points, the vessel and cargo entirely lost'.
Same page. Reaction to British taxes and duties especially the stamp duty. 'This alarming stroke distresses the people here greatly.'
Same page. 'Dudly Cosby, Esq., is now talked of to succeed the late Arthur Dobs, Esq., in the government of North Carolina'.
Same page. A committee of the General Assembly which was appointed to consider Dr Walker's report on the Highlands and Islands, gave their opinion on the requirements of the area, namely, that more parishes require to be created and the Royal grant of £1000 be increased.

Wednesday 12th June 1765 (no. 6794) p. 277. Details of postage costs between America and England, viz., 'A single letter from England to America (or vice versa) is to pay 1 shilling; double, 2 shillings; treble, 3 shillings; an ounce, 4 shillings and packets heavier than an ounce, more, in the same proportion'.

Saturday 15th June 1765 (no. 6795) p. 282. Letter from New York March 11th says that the Delaware Indians' representatives have now arrived to treat for peace with Sir William Johnson. They had been delayed by deep snow. Another letter from Newport, Rhode Island, relates that one of HM ships of 20 guns has been seized by a French man-of-war and taken to the W Indies.
Same page. Edinburgh. French fishing shallops are reported to be trading with the country people in Kintyre, Scotland, and with the Western Isles.

Monday 17th June 1765 (no. 6796) p. 286. America. Philadelphia, April 4th. 'From Wilmington, in North Carolina, we learn, that Lord Adam Gordon was there, and was going to set out for the northward, in order to take a survey of all the fortifications on the continent. And that Captain Oram, in a schooner from that port for Bear Inlet, was lost near said inlet, and all the crew, except a boy, perished.'
Same page. Dennis Rolle 'has sent over to engage more people ... for his new settlement in the Bay of Appalache in West Florida'.

Wednesday 19th June 1765 (no. 6797) p. 286. Fuller report of Ottassite's expedition along the Mississippi. £900 has been voted as a reward to him by the 'principal assembly' for his services. £1000 has been allotted for building a new fort in the Savannah River, near the mouth of the Broad River.

Saturday 22nd June 1765 (no. 6798) p. 293. A purple fever, reported to be due to the eating of green turtle, has broken out in the Bay of Appalache 'which has carried off several of the new settlers under Dennis Rolle'.
Same page. New York. Marriage of Archibald Kennedy and Catherine Schulyer reported, 'each possessed of an immense fortune.' He is commander of HMS *Coventry* and she is the daughter of the owner of the copper mines in New Jersey.
p. 294. Letter from Charlestown gives rumours that the Creeks might not attend the projected congress at Pensacola. From W Florida reports come that the said congress might be held at Mobile.
Same page. 'A regiment of Highlanders is soon to be raised in room of the North British Fusiliers, lately embarked for Pensacola and Mobile'.
Same page. Early Scottish experiment in marine archaeology. A ship of the Spanish Armada, sunk off Lewis, is being investigated. 'They write from Glasgow that preparations are making to try the success of a diving engine on a large Spanish man-of-war, the *St Ilsonfada*' which lies in 10 fathoms of water.
p. 295. The *Liberty*, Smellie, is arrived at North Carolina.

Wednesday 26th June 1765 (no. 6800) p. 301. Brunswick, North Carolina. Report of a duel fought at the end of March between the Lieutenant and the Master of one of HM sloops. The lieutenant died after 3 days from his wounds and it is believed that the master will not survive either.
Same page. Letters from South Carolina dated 24th April say 'all HM ships on the North Carolina station, under the command of Lord Colville, are ordered to Halifax in Nova Scotia, there to receive his Lordship's orders'.

p. 302. Family background on a Major Hector Munro, 'Commander-in-Chief in the late action in the East Indies'. Poor military survival rate against 'rebels' in Scotland. One of his relatives, a Colonel Sir Robert Munro, had fought in the '45 (government side) but was killed in 1746, as was Major Munro's own brother. Another brother was also killed in the Highlands 'sometime later'.

p. 303. Orkney list of shipping. The *Friendship*, Chadwell, from North Carolina for Newcastle.

Saturday 29th June 1765 (no. 6801) p. 305. Account of a meeting in Connecticut between missionaries and Indians demanding more ministers. The Indians want resident ministers, not just temporary visitors. There are currently 9 Indian scholars at the charity school established under Rev Wheelock, 3 are likely to become schoolmasters.

Monday 1st July 1765 (no. 6802) p. 306. (should be 310). Charlestown, South Carolina. At the request of the Catawas, a new king has been 'appointed' by the Lt. Governor. Same page. New York May 13th. Sir William Johnson was at Johnsonhall 'surrounded by upwards of a thousand Indians of different tribes, not in any hostile manner, all in friendship. The event went well.

Same page. Letters from Augusta relate that the headman of Oakehoy has not yet been 'tamed' by either the Superintendent or his Deputy.

Wednesday 3rd July 1765 (no. 6803) p. 314. London. Letters from Augusta carry reports of a high number of deaths from smallpox amongst the Indians; 300 estimated amongst the Chickasaws and 1500 among the Choctaws.

Saturday July 6th 1765 (no. 6804) p. 318. Letters from Philadelphia tell about the late riot in Cumberland county. Colonel Bouquet was obliged to set out from Fort Pitt with a force to quell them.

Same page. Copper money introduced into E and W Florida.

Same page. Shipwrights have engaged themselves for New York 'where they are to build some sloops and small ships, for the more extensive traffic at that place'.

Monday 8th July 1765 (no. 6805) p. 322. London. Letter from Cape Fear, North Carolina, April 27th gives further confirmation of the recently fought duel there.

Same page. Letter from New York brings chilling report of a child-murder committed by a depressed father, 'so that he might die by the law' (lacked the guts for suicide).

Wednesday 10th July 1765 (no. 6806) p. 326. Extract of a letter from New York complains of the 'late act relating to America', by which fuel (wood) must be purchased from customs houses so that 'the nett proceeds will never admit of a profit to allow the boatman a large living, and which, if not altered, will ruin many thousands'.

Same page. Ship-building flourishes at Boston; 14 ships from 2 to 300 tons 'designed entirely for foreign sale being ready to launch by the latter end of June besides small craft for the West Indies'. Noted decline in orders for British manufactured goods in Boston. Whilst in Liverpool, ships arriving with North American grain (wheat) 'had reduced the price of grain'.

Saturday 13th July 1765 (no. 6807) p. 350. London. 'It is reported that one large ship, now lying in the river, will clear by the bounty on importing American timber, upwards of £3000'.

Wednesday 17th July 1765 (no. 6809) p. 338. From the London papers. America. Boston May 9th. Report that potash is now being made in America 'of such a strong alkali, as must soon outvie the Hungary sort in the several uses in bleaching and the glass works'.

Same page. A letter from Boston, June 3rd, complains 'our trade is in a most deplorable situation ...' due to the 'late regulations. Bankruptcies multiply, our fears increase ... etc., etc..'

Same page. News of the *Carson*, a government ship, which has surveyed amongst other lands, the Floridas, and arrived in New York in April.

Same page. Mobile. Death by smallpox reported of the Marten head warrier, Oakehoy.

Saturday 20th July 1765 (no. 6810) p. 342. America. Reports of the congress held in the Floridas with the Indians and the Hon. James Stuart, Superintendent of the Southern District in America. The Indians have agreed to the settlers's taking land 'within 40 miles of the sea'.

Saturday 27th July 1765 (no. 6813) p. 354. Fullers and dyers have lately engaged for New York 'to be employed in the new fulling mills at Hampstead in Long Island where these two branches have already been carried to perfection'.

Same page. Letter from Charlestown mentions 'Salloue, or the Young Warrior of Estatooe' who led a revenge party against some warring Indians.

Wednesday 31st July 1765 (no. 6815) p. 361. America. Letter from Charlestown, July 5th. 'The quantity of hemp raised in this province, brought to market, and sold in Charlestown within these 3 or 4 weeks past, we are informed, exceeds 60,000 lbs weight; so much does the culture of that valuable article increase'.

p. 362. Letters from South Carolina say 'that orders coming in from London .. for preventing any unnecessary rigour towards Spanish vessels coming in for refreshment'.

p. 363. Advert for ship to North Carolina. The *Liberty*, Hugh Smellie, 'now lying at Greenock ... clear to sail by the 20th August'.

Saturday 3rd August 1765 (no. 6816) p. 366. Address of Governor Johnson to the merchants of Pensacola. (April 22nd).

Same page. Extract of a letter from Pensacola gives an account of the laying out of the city, of the climate and the harbour.

Same page. 'They write also from Pensacola, that white servants are so very scarce in both the Floridas as to lay the merchants and planters under great inconvenience and expence'. British convicts are to be transported there rather than to Maryland or New England.

Monday 5th August 1765 (no. 6817) p. 370. Letter from New Orleans, May 14th (Gulf of Mexico) reports details of the plan to build a fort at Point Iberville, under the polite acceptance of 'four Indian kings' who 'were highly pleased' about the venture and 'swore friendship to us to live with us as brothers'.

Same page. More about the potash industry at Boston. Letter from Boston: 'in making it we clear away our woods and mend our land. The various premiums which have been, have so much encouraged this manufacture that all our farms are now setting about making potash'. In 6 weeks an estimated 3 shiploads of it will be ready for export.

Same page. Letter from Staunton, Virginia, mentions a small-scale Indian attack.

Wednesday 7th August 1765 (no. 6818) p. 374. Letter from Charlestown re the recent 'congress with the Creeks' which was to be opened at Pensacola 28th May.

Same page. Onconostota (or the Great Warrior) was at Fort St George paying a friendly visit to the Commandant, Price.

p. 375. Re-advert for the *Liberty*, for North Carolina. There is also a ship leaving from Bo'ness for South Carolina. (The *Elizabeth*, Hercules Angus). 'House carpenters and taylors will meet with good encouragement, by applying to John Pearson, Merchant in Borrowstounness'.

Saturday 10th August 1765 (no. 6819) p. 374 (NB wrongly paginated) America. Report of the region around the River Manchack of Iberville about 38 leagues above New Orleans. The Indians are peaceable and the soil good. The Indians were erstwhile francophiles 'but the disposition of the superior and more powerful nations towards us has begun to open their eyes. Captain Campbell has given them some trifling presents'. An engineer is reported to be in the vicinity surveying for the building of a fort at the Point of Iberville.

Same page. Illinois chiefs have come on the scene to consult the Governor.

p. 380. Advert. Another vessel for South Carolina leaving from an east coast port, the *Magdalene*, at Dunbar on the 1st September. To assist passengers wishing to embark from Leith, an additional vessel is to be laid on on the 25th August from Leith to Dunbar to meet the ship. Readvert for the *Elizabeth*.

Monday 12th August 1765 (no. 6820) p. 382. Letter from North Carolina, informs of a Colonel Lewis, who received news of the murder of Cherokee Indians and wrote to Lt Governor of Virginia.

Same page. Resolutions of the House of Representatives of Williamsburg.
 Same page. Philadelphia. 'All was very quiet' between Bedford and Pittsburg except that one Maclure was killed at Pittsburg by an Indian. However 'a large quantity of goods had lately been got up there'.
 p. 383. Readvert for the Elizabeth.

Wednesday 14th August 1765 (no. 6821) p. 386. Letters from Charletown. Captain Cochrane, who commands the army there, 'had ordered a party from Fort Moore, to take post at Fort Charlotte. Fort Moore is to be entirely evacuated'.

Saturday 17th August 1765 (no. 6822) p. 389. Letters from St Augustine indicate that 'a considerable trade' has begun in Mobile and Pensacola with the neighbouring Spanish provinces for 'raw and dressed hides'.
 p. 360. (should be 390) Letter from Pensacola bewails the fact that the island of New Orleans is not part of the colony. 'Sugar grows in the isle of New Orleans, and comes much sooner to perfection than in the West Indies.'

Wednesday 21st August 1765 (no. 6824) p. 397. Extract of a letter from Pensacola, May 8th, describes Mobile; 'the country between Mobile and Pensacola is remarkable for nothing but its barrenness'.

p. 397. Civil list is published for the province of West Florida.

p. 398. 'an exceeding fine red wood, the produce of East Florida, has been imported into Charlestown South Carolina, which has been valued at twenty one shillings ... a foot square.'

p. 399. August 8th. The *Concord*, Landales, sailed from North Carolina for Leith.

Monday 26th August 1765 (no. 6826) p. 406. Letters from Mobile tell of 2 stores ships arriving at Orleans 'with divers kinds of military stores from old France.' ... 'It is added, that the French design to extend their Indian trade very considerably on the west side of the Mississippi.'

Monday 2nd September 1765 (no. 6830) p. 418. Newport, June 27th. The sloop, *Success*, of Edenton, North Carolina, master, Samuel Danscomb, was struck on the NW reef of the Grand Caucases at night on the 15th of last month (ie, May?). The Captain sighted 15 Bermudian rakes who refused to assist him or his crew. They were eventually rescued by a Captain Bridges who took them to the Capes of Virginia and from there they got a ship back to North Carolina.

Wednesday 4th September 1765 (no. 6830) p. 422. Letter from Wilmington, North Carolina, dated 23rd June. 'On the 11th inst., arrived here the *Thomas*, Captain Griffth.'
 Same page. Extract from a North Carolina newspaper of 19th ult. re the plans for the stamp duty.

Same page. Letter from Mobile, June 10th. The obstruction which Major Loftus met with attempting to get up the Mississippi last year was apparently due to the commerce carried on between the French and the Illinois. 'Our taking possession of the Illinois puts an entire stop to this lucrative trade.' More Indian news re the 'good effects of the late treaty concluded with the Chotaws and the Chickesaws'.

Saturday 7th September 1765 (no. 6831) p. 426. Boston, July 13th. A British ship, *Maidstone* which had earlier attempted to press-gang some Americans at Rhode Island was set ablaze whilst docked there. The arson attempt took place on the occasion of the King's birthday.

Same page. The new paper factory at New York is now discontinued due to 'the apprehensions faced on account of the American stamp duty.'

Monday 9th September 1765 (no. 6832) p. 430. Charlestown, South Carolina, July 3rd. The value of negroes imported into South Carolina since the stamp act is estimated at £200,000. The duty came into force 1st January.

Wednesday 11th September 1765 (no. 6833) p. 434. Philadelphia. Several families intend to embark for the Dutch settlement 'on account of the stamp duty'.
 Same page. Letters from Virginia 28th July. Governor met the Little Carpenter and the

Great Doctor, headmen of the Cherokees 'to enquire into the cause of the late murders of some of their countrymen in Augusta'.

Same page. Arrived at Bristol, John Stuart, from Pensacola. He is the Superintendent of the Southern District of America. Also James MacPherson, the compiler of Ossian, with him. MacPherson was Secretary of West Florida.

Saturday 14th September 1765 (no. 6834) p. 438. Letter from Virginia, July 25th reports that 'not half the crops of tobacco planted; and the dismal appearance of corn is not to be expressed ... Will thousands, involved in debt, be able to pay their creditors?' Etc., etc.. Doom and gloom from Yankee land. 'the times my friend are melancholy, and distress unavoidable'.

Same page. In Connecticut they 'now find it impossible to raise the charitable contributions necessary to equip the English missionaries who were appointed to go among the Indians of Susquehanna River, and other remote tribes, in order for their instruction in the Christian religion ...'.

Same page. 'They write from Cape Fear, North Carolina, that since the act passed last session, permitting the exportation of rice to the southward of Georgia and Carolina, one thousand barrels have been shipped from thence to the West Indies, Madeira, and other foreign markets'.

Same page. Someone reckons His Majesty would lose £200,000 ~~pa~~ from revenues if tobacco were to cease being cultivated in Virginia.

Same page. Arrived in the Clyde, the *Lilly*, Bogg, from Carolina with tobacco.

Monday 23rd September 1765 (no. 6838) p. 454. New York, July 30th. More groans about 'the trade'.

Same page. Boston, Aug 5th. Reports much the same, denouncing the stamp act.

Same page. 'We have 200,000 inhabitants in this province (letter is from Boston) and the others in proportion so that it is computed there are about 2,000,000 in the whole. (America) From thence you might think it is too late in the day to be dragooned about our rights'. The same letter claims that £300 less has been collected on molasses since the duty has been three pence, than when it was one ha'penny.

p. 455. Advert for the *Jean*, John Smith, due to sail to Charlestown, South Carolina, 22nd October, from Leith.

Saturday 28th September 1765 (no. 6840) p. 463. Degree of Doctor of Physic conferred upon one Mr Samuel Bond of New York from Edinburgh University.

p. 464. Advert for a sailing to South Carolina. The *Brothers*, Patrick Bogle, to sail by the 26th October. Also re-advert for the *Jean*.

Monday 30th September 1765 (no. 6841) p. 466. Letters from New Jersey say that the principle planters have cut down great quantities of oak, fir, pine, cypress, black walnut and cedar 'in order for a speedy exportation to the markets of Great Britain'. a great number of journeymen clothiers from Wiltshire and Gloucestershire 'are going over to New York, to be employed in the woollen manufactories in that province, which have met with such great success lately, that they have not had hands sufficient to work them'.

Saturday 5th October 1765 (no. 6843) p. 474. Letters from Mobile indicate that the Indians have the 'strongest aversion' to their intended settlement at New Orleans.

Monday 7th October 1765 (no. 6844) p. 478. Letter from New Orleans June 19th tells of difficulties at the Illinois with the Indians. White men, released by the intervention of an Indian chief known as Pandia 'a very dear fellow'. The French, especially the merchants, are again being accused of stirring things up against the British interest.

Same page. Letter from Philadelphia, August 15th confirms details of the Indian attack.

p. 497. Advert for a sailing to South Carolina. The *John*, Archibald Macmillan, for Charlestown leaves from Borrowstounness 25th October.

Saturday 12th October 1765 (no. 6846) p. 485. Letter from Philadelphia August 8th gives details of General Bouquet's recent expedition against the Ohio Indians. Captives were delivered up who had lived with the Indians for many years and there were many 'affecting' scenes of those who did not want to leave their Indian captors, and the Indians who had adopted whites as children or wives, continued to bring them presents and hunt

for them whilst the convoy progressed further into white territory. Many tears shed.

p. 486. Commissions were received at Charlestown, South Carolina, as at other colonies, 'to ship rice, barrel beef, and pork, corn, biscuits and flour, for Pensacola and Mobile, where the merchants were in hopes of supplying the Spaniards, on their arrival at New Orleans, with those commodities, at a very advanced price, provisions being at present very scarce in all the Catholic dominions in America.'

Monday 14th October 1765 (no. 6847) p. 490. Letter from Boston, August 26th. Records more groans from New England about the imposition of the hated stamp duty. Two effigies, one representing a stamp officer, the other a jackboot, were found hanging from a tree which inspired 'a sense of liberty' so that 'scarce any could attend to the task of day labour'.

Same page. Captain Spear arrived in Boston from South Carolina (in 10 days) bringing news that the Commissioners of the General Assembly in South Carolina were shortly to set out for New York to meet with the other American Commissioners there on the 1st October to discuss the stamp act.

p. 491. Saturday's report that Governor Johnson arrived at Bristol along with James MacPherson is apparently incorrect. 'Mr Johnson is too intent on settling that frontier colony, to leave it to the charge of any other person; and the present situation of affairs there, from the arrival of the Spaniards at New Orleans, and the reconciling the French Indians to the British interest, require those abilities which eminently distinguish Governor Johnson alone'.

Wednesday October 16th 1765 (no. 6848) p. 494. London. 'They write from Pensacola, that numbers of French, late inhabitants of Guiana settlement, were daily arriving there in North American vessels, in order to become subjects of Great Britain; they give a very bad character of the country and government, and many of them are skillful in the manufacture of cochineal and indigo'.

Same page. 7,000 men are to be sent to America 'to secure the recovery of the stamp office'.

p. 495. Re-advert for the *Jean*, for South Carolina.

Saturday 19th October 1765 (no. 6849) p. 497. Report from Augusta that smallpox is so severe amongst the Choctaws there, 'that there are not 100 males of them remaining alive'.

p. 498. America. Charlestown, South Carolina, August 14th. 'Pondiack has again commenced hostilities on the lakes, and has stirred up several powerful nations against us. The Shawnese, it is added, appear in no great temper'. Attakullakulla and two other headmen have arrived in Williamsburg. The French Governor at New Orleans has been ordered by his government 'not to repair or augment the fortifications under his command, and to give no more presents to Indians whatever'.

p. 498. More groans from Connecticut re 'a load of heavy taxes from our mother country'. Same page. Death of James Moultrie, Chief Justice of East Florida, and President of HM Council.

Monday 21st October 1765 (no. 6850) p. 502. More news of stamp-men resigning their posts and taking passage for England.

Wednesday 23rd October 1765 (no. 6851) p. 506. Letter from Charlestown August 13th. News of Rev. Gilbert's silk production. He 'arrived here in April last year, with the French Protestants that have formed the settlement of New Bordeaux in Hillsborough township'. He raised 620 lbs of cocoons this year 'out of which he got 36 lbs fine silk and will be able to draw 13 lbs more' ... 'upon the plantation of Gabriel Manigault, Esq., called Silkhope.' ... 'Mr Gilbert goes for England next week, and carries the silk and two boxes of cocoons with him'.

Same page. Rumour reported that the unrest in America re the stamp duty et., is considered to be augmented by fears that episcopacy is to be established also.

Wednesday 30th October 1765 (no. 6854) p. 518. Several dozen bloodhounds are to be shipped out to Maryland from Bristol 'these animals having been found very serviceable in tracing out wandering parties of Indians, who had begun to infest the back settlements'.

Same page. Report that a large grant of land is being made out for Lord Adam Gordon in

West Florida 'which his Lordship, now in America, purposes to cultivate at his own expense.'

p. 519. Edinburgh University. Degree of Doctor of Physick conferred upon Mr Corbin Griffin of Virginia.

Same page. Advert for the *Batchelors*, Captain Alexander Urquart, 'now lying in Leith harbour (which) ... will sail the 20th November' for Charlestown, South Carolina.

Saturday 2nd November 1765 (no. 6855) p. 522. More groans from America about 'the trade'.

Monday 4th November 1765 (no. 6856) p. 524. Charlestown, August 29th. Governor James Grant, Governor in Chief of East Florida, has appointed William Drayton to replace James Moulthie to be Chief Justice of East Florida. The 22nd and 35th regiments have been relieved at Pensacola by the Royal Scots Fusiliers and the Young Buffs.

Same page. More reports of the movements of Attakullakulla (9th inst). He has not yet returned from Virginia and he and others have been 'assassinated by some of the inhabitants of the back country in that colony'.

Saturday 9th November 1765 (no. 6858) p. 533. front page major article, signed 'Rationalis' condemns British Imperial policy in North America. The writer considers that a community of interest exists, and ought to continue to exist, between Britain and America. 'But I am afraid the true fact is, in this country of self-interested bodies and individuals, all pursuing their own good to the hurt and danger of the community, that we are more jealous of the trade than of the power of the North Americans'.

p. 534. London. Letter from Fort Pitt, August 22nd. News of arrangements with the French Indians and of the movement of the 42nd regiment, Captain Stirling.

Same page. 'So great is the scarcity of cash in the colonies that we are assured in all the plantations together, they could not raise £300,000'.

Monday 11th November 1765 (no. 6859) p. 538. London. Letter from New York, September 11th. 'Women's shoes are now made here by Wells, Lasher, Bolton and Davis, cheaper and better than those made by the renowned Hose and they have a good assortment of them upon their hands.' Also men's shoes and women's stockings. Linen, woollen and cotton manufactory 'increases among us'. Glass, hats, carriages, harness, and cabinet work, we have good and in plenty. Ale, cheese, and butter enough, and to spare'.

Wednesday 13th November 1765 (no. 6860) p. 542. London. Letters from New York report that 'many considerable persons in trade' are preparing to leave New England in anticipation of 'the anarchy and devastation' occasioned by the stamp act 'which was universally expected to result from the licentiousness of the populace'.

Saturday 16th November 1765 (no. 6861) p. 546. Leith. sailed the *Jean of Ely*, Smith, for Carolina, with goods.

Saturday 23rd November 1765 (no. 6864) p. 558. Reflections on the stamp act. 'Observe the difference between the people of Virginia and New England. The one, outrages and threatens with destruction the person appointed to an office that was odious; the other, feasts and dismisses him'. (This in relation to a news item on that page about the dismissal of an official).

Same page. 'Eight transports with troops from England, arrived at Pensacola, the 14th July last'.

Saturday 7th December 1765 (no. 6870) p. 581. Review of Major Roberts' work 'A Concise account of North America'. Full page article.

Monday 9th December 1765 (no. 6871) p. 586. Report from Pensacola in a letter from Thomas Erskine, of HMS *Tartar*, September 8th. The Young Buffs (120) have died of scurvy and General Bouquet of yellow fever. His ship was struck by lightning 'before we saw the coast of Florida'. Captain Curtis arrived in Pensacola and also reported being struck by lightning in the Bay of Mobile.

p. 587. Letters from Charlestown, South Carolina, say that complaints have been made against a number of ill-designing people 'who are continually propagating falsehoods to

the Indians, with a design to spirit them up against the English'.

Wednesday 11th December 1765 (no. 6872) p. 590. Letters from Mobile report a lack of success in cultivating indigo; deaths among the negroes; and poor trade, all of which have induced numbers of settlers to think about 'quitting the province'.

Same page. Degree of Doctor of Physic conferred by Edinburgh University on James Topscott and Samuel Martin 'from America'.

Saturday 14th December 1765 (no. 6873) p. 594. Letters from St Augustine say that a Jasper Randolph 'with a number of white people and negroes' had arrived in East Florida 'in order' to form a new settlement on Musketo Bay ... abounding with excellent timber, a commodious port and the necessary prerequisites for carrying on the manufacture of turpentine, potashes and tar'.

Monday 16th December 1765 (no. 6873) - check this issue no. - p. 598. More grief over the stamp act commodiously reported.

Same page. Boston October 24th. Someone has calculated that the effect of the stamp act, if implemented, would mean retailers and inn-keepers paying another £20,000 in renewing their licenses. For the whole province - £40,000 pa 'which is more than double the common charges of government ought to be in time of peace'. There is a whole page of groans.

Same page. Letter from James Bruce, Collector of Pensacola, September 11th. The lately arrived regiment has brought with it 'an epidemical distemper, the melancholy effects of which have been astonishing: 3 officers, 100 private men, 40 women and children, besides 5 officers' ladies, have died within these 6 weeks'. Confirms General Bouquet's death. 'The distemper is abated, however'.

Saturday 21st December 1765 (no. 6775) - NB they appear to have altered the pagination at the preceding issue, no. 6774. p. 606. London. Paper-makers are to engage for South Carolina to establish a paper manufactory 'after the example of the city of New York'.

Saturday 28th December 1765 (no. 6778) p. 617. A letter from Charlestown South Carolina, dated October 22nd. South Carolina is much taken up now with the wrath against the stamp act. 'We are become as great sons of liberty as the New Englanders; the contagion has spread so far south'.

p. 616. (should be 618!) Confirmation of lightning striking HM ships in the Bay of Mobile. Capt Lochyer's ship, *Nautilus*, was struck (letter from Pensacola).

Same page. Maryland has 'fallen short in the usual produce of tobacco, by nearly one third part'.

Monday 30th December 1765 (no. 6779) p. 621. Letter from South Carolina, October 23. Three weeks previously 7 Creeks accompanied by some white men, hunted on ground reserved for others and killed some settlers.

Same page. american myrtle wax is to be encouraged this session.

p. 622. Some military men, lately returned from Illinois, report that all is now quiet there (letter dated Oct 20th). Report that hundreds of Indians are now responding to 'belts and talks sent among them last fall by order of Colonel Bradfleet'. However Colonel Campbell now finds himself short of presents to give them.

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Saturday 4th January 1766 (no. 6781) p. 6. Edinburgh. Note that since last November (1765) 1300 bolls of flour have been imported from Philadelphia - more is expected in the Spring.

Monday 6th January 1766 (no. 6782) p. 10. A clergyman writes from Pennsylvania on the sudden vogue for all things plain and homespun (to bypass importation of British fancy goods and the stamp act) 'indignation' he reflects 'which is said to have sometimes made poets, can also make manufacturers'.

Same page. One hundred French Protestants from Spitalfields, are to go to Charlestown to make silk.

Wednesday 8th January 1766 (no. 6783) p. 14. London. News from America. A packet boat is established between Port Louis and St Augustine; the epidemic at Pensacola is reported as having ceased; people skilled in the manufacture of glass bottles are wanted to embark for Boston.

Saturday 18th January 1766 (no. 6787) p. 29. Extract of a letter from South Carolina. Due to the refusal of stamps 'many weeks may elapse before we have more opportunities of writing to Europe, except by packet.'

Monday 20th January 1766 (no. 6788) p. 34. London. Letter from Providence, Rhode Island speaks of people using home-made coarse cloth in preference to European and the ladies thinking it no disgrace to wear it or to turn the spinning wheel.

Wednesday 22nd January 1766 (no. 6789) p. 38. London papers. Philadelphia. Advice from Cape Francois that the French General had in accordance with orders, seized English vessels which did not leave within 48 hours. Three or four ships belonging to New York were seized. But a Captain Montgomery escaped to North Carolina. Same page. Captain Dyer reports from Pensacola that the Alabama Indians have destroyed the fortifications at Aberville which were erected by Major Farmer. Colonel Reid with detachments of 21st and 34th regiments has gone to take possession.

Saturday 25th January 1766 (no. 6790) p. 24. Letter from North Carolina. The Vigilante, a French frigate of 28 guns, is reported as wrecked on the Torugas in the Gulf of Florida. Same page. English ships seized at Cape Francois was on account of the fact that they were allegedly bringing in arms and ammunition to supply the recent rebellion against Count d'Estaing.

Same page. Mints for making coin are soon to be established in North America.

Monday 27th January 1766 (no. 6791) p. 46. Advert for the sailing of the *Peggy*. Captain John Ireland from Dundee to Cape Fear in North Carolina 'about the middle of February. She is new ship, and has exceeding good accommodation for passengers'.

Wednesday 29th January 1766 (no. 6792) p. 49. They write from Aberdeen, that the keel of a fine new ship for the America trade, of 300 tons burthen, has just been laid upon the stocks there, a great part of which is intended to be built for trial of some ship timber brought down from the Highlands of Scotland, esteemed preferable to American oak ...'

Monday 3rd February 1766 (no. 6794) p. 58. Some more English vessels are reported as seized at Cape Francois.

p. 59. Re-advert for the *Peggy*.

Wednesday 5th February 1766 (no. 6795) p. 61. Report on the settlement of Dennis Rolle in East Florida 'in a very flourishing condition, having in last season produced plentiful crops of rice, corn, pulse and cotton; besides a variety of melons, cucumbers and things of that kind'. Settlers are secure from Indians there 'by a strict amity' and are flourishing.

p. 63 Re-advert for the *Peggy*.

Monday 10th February 1766 (no. 6797) p. 62. More news from America about the resistance to the stamp act.

Wednesday 12th February 1766 (no. 6798) p. 66. (wrongly numbered?) Return of Colonel Croghan from his mission among the Indians. Very positive results. 'Not only attached Pondiac, and the chiefs of many other nations ... to the British interest; but he has also obtained their consent to our troops taking possession of Fort Chartres, and of all the French posts in the Illinois country'.

Same page. Salary of Governor Rogers is set at £600 pa. 'and he ^{has} orders to draw on General Gage at New York for upwards of £5000 for past services'.

Monday 17th February 1766 (no. 6800) p. 81. 'We hear the exports to North America, in the articles of ... grind-stones and iron pots only, which used to be in great demand from the colonies, are now decreased to the amount of a very considerable sum: the above articles being manufactured for home consumption, at Boston, Philadelphia, and most other provinces.'

Wednesday 19th February 1766 (no. 6801) p. 86. Barrel staves 'are now advanced 5 shillings per thousand' in North America as most kind of American exports are risen in price, Carolina rice by 2 shillings per hundred 'and expected to be much higher by the delay of homeward bound ships from Charlestown. British sheep may cease to be exported to North America.

Saturday 22nd February 1766 (no. 6802) p. 89. Continuing difficulties in the working of the stamp act.

p. 90. Letters from New York mention, that fresh tumults were expected there, on account of an outward bound ship for Old Spain having been seized for nono-clearance with stamp papers. It is added, as worthy of remark, that the naval commander who performed this notable exploit was a Scotsman, and the first who was bold enough to enforce the penalties of the late act'.

Same page. Complaints received about the men-of-war seizing shipping on the American stations.

Same page. London. 'Stocks have risen today near 20% on a supposition that the American stamp act will be repealed'.

Monday 24th February 1766 (no. 6803) p. 93. Whole page article on the stamp act.

Wednesday 26th February 1766 (no. 6804) p. 97. Article on the stamp act. 'The proper question regarding the expediency of the American taxation' discussed. Also, a song (to the tune, *The Jolly Beggars*) called '*America triumphant*' or '*Old England's downfall*'.

'The Americans are jolly dogs
And live upon the spoil
-Then who the devil would stay here?
I'm sure its not worth while...'

p. 98. More about the working of the stamp act. One hundred vessels are lying idle at New York most of them belonging to England. Merchants are determined not to load them. Same page. Report from Pensacola considers that there is a strong possibility of a fresh Indian war. Letter dated 18th October mentions the killing of an Indian in a quarrel with a sergeant.

Same page. Jesuit's bark - a shrub - is thought to be found in West Florida.

Same page. A paper manufactory is thought to have been established at New York and another at Philadelphia.

Saturday 1st March 1766 (no. 6805) p. 102. 'The *James*, Captain Smith, from Virginia, for Whitehaven, is lost on the grounds near Arkelow, and all crew perished'.

Wednesday 5th March 1766 (no. 6807) p. 110. New harbour discovered in West Florida 'is capable of receiving ships of any burthen, so that, in case of a Spanish war, we shall effectively command the navigation of the Gulph of Mexico ...'. Letters from Pensacola mention merchants of Merida arriving in New Spain 'to establish a proper commercial correspondence with the English'. At St Augustine building has proceeded so extensively that it now extends 'beyond the Old Spanish lines'.

Saturday 8th March 1766 (no. 6808) p. 114. The merchants of Pensacola are 'much disappointed' at the non-appearance of the Spanish garrison intended to occupy New Orleans. The market was supposed to have been last November.

Monday 10th March 1766 (no. 6809) p. 118. 'A French ship from St Domingo, laden with muskets, gun powder and Indian stores, bound to the Mississippi, has been run ashore on the Florida coast, to the westward of the Cape and lost, with most of her cargo'.

Wednesday 12th March 1766 (no. 6810) p. 121. America. Letter about the stamp act from New London, in Pitt county, North Carolina.

Saturday 15th March 1766 (no. 6811) p. 126. Edinburgh. Since news arrived that it was resolved to repeal the stamp act, trade has arrived. 22 ships again sailed out from the Clyde 'one half of which number are bound for America'.
Same page. The *Catherine*, Morris, sailed for North Carolina (from Greenock).

Wednesday 19th March 1766 (no. 6813) p. 136. Advert for a ship sailing to James River, Virginia; the *Betty*, Angus M'Larty on the 22nd (not 16th as advertised previously).

Saturday 22nd March 1766 (no. 6814) p. 136. 'no less than 14 vessels' are lying, all fully freighted at Charlestown, South Carolina detained for want of stamped clearnces'.

Monday 24th March 1766 (no. 6815) p. 142. America. News from North Carolina about the stamp act including an incident which took place at Wilmington.

Wednesday 26th March 1766 (no. 6816) p. 146. Letter from Philadelphia, January 2nd, reports that Captain Stirling arrived safely at Fort Chartus in the Illinois county and received a friendly welcome from the natives.

Wednesday 2nd April 1766 (no. 6819) p. 158. A New England snow from the Cayenne settlement to Pensacola was driven ashore 'west of Cape Florida and bulged'
Same page. Edinburgh. A quantity of Florida wool is in town (London) said not to be inferior to the Spanish.

Saturday 5th April 1766 (no. 6820) p. 161. Sailed for Charlestown a new ship with cargo worth £50,000 'since the repeal of the stamp act'.
p. 162. Letter from Philadelphia, February 13th. Indians are peaceful at Fort Pitt bringing in a considerable number of skins. Same at Detroit.

Monday 7th April 1766 (no. 6821) p. 165. Extract from a book written 1764 'The Temper and Genius of the Indians Of North America'.
p. 166. They write from New York that pack-horse traders are preparing to set out to the former French trading posts in a greater number ... than had ever been known on any former occasion' to trade with the Indians in former French territory.

Wednesday 9th April 1766 (no. 6822) p. 170. Suicide of the Chief Justice of North Carolina reported in a letter dated December 11th.
Same page. 'By letters from Fort Johnson we learn, that 18 young white women have recently been married to as many young Indian chiefs and that Sir William Johnson gives all possible encouragement to intermarriage with the Indians, which has long been practised by every other nation in America except the English'.

Monday 14th April 1766 (no. 6824) p. 178. Edinburgh. A town is proposed to be built 50 miles up the Mississippi, principally to be peopled by 'the neighbouring Indian tribes'; a plan for a fortification at Cape Florida in being considered.

Wednesday 16th April 1766 (no. 6825) p. 179. April 2nd. The *Peggy*, Ireland, left Dundee for North Carolina.

Saturday 19th April 1766 (no. 6826) p. 186. London. Capt. Lindsay reports that 150 sail of vessels lay ready at Charlestown, but not one could gain clearance because of the continuing difficulties of the stamp act.

Same page. A North American Indian, a convert to Christianity, preached at the Rev Dr Chadworth's meeting in the Old Jewry to a genteel and appreciative audience impressed by his 'appearance of genuine piety, simplicity of heart, and integrity of disposition'.

Monday 21st April 1766 (no. 6827) p. 190. Letter from South Carolina. Cherokees have complained of fraudulent traders. To prevent this, 'all pack-horse traders to the Indian country are obliged to take out licences' By order of the General Assembly.

Wednesday 23rd April 1766 (no. 6828) p. 195. A letter from London contains the news that woollen manufactures are now establishing at New York and Pennsylvania and that 4000 tons of shipping have been ordered from America for London.
April 12th. Shipping lists. Mentions the *Peggy*, Ireland, from Dundee for North Carolina.

Saturday 26th April 1766 (no. 6829) p. 197. Manners of the Cherokees, front page article, an extract from the memoirs of Lt. Timberlake, recently published.
p. 198. Charlestown, February 20th. Letters indicate that 80 people from Bermuda arrived in East Florida to settle there. Don Antonio d'Ulla, the Spanish governor of Louisiana, sailed for New Orleans with 200 men 'to take possession of that city and colony'.

Saturday 3rd May 1766 (no. 6832) p. 210. April 16th. *Peggy*, Ireland, from Dundee for North Carolina.

Saturday 10th May 1766 (no. 6835) p. 318. Wilmington February 5th. 'The trade of this river is at present entirely ruined! Besides the 3 vessels that have been seized by the men-of-war, 7 others within this fortnight past, put into our capes; but on hearing of the above mentioned seizures, made off for other ports. This is a stroke that must sensibly be felt by the people of Cape Fear, as these 10 vessels would have carried off a vast deal of our tar and our turpentine, which in a few weeks, will be running through the streets'.

Same page. More reports of the Spanish being seen up the Mississippi.
Same page. Philadelphia March 29th. Captain Marshall reached Philadelphia in 8 days from South Carolina bringing news of the stamp duty in Georgia.

Monday 12th May 1766 (no. 6836) p. 222. Former New England ship-wright, one Brandon of Piscataqua, is engaged in Corsica by the Corsican freedom fighter Pascal Paoli (the Che Guevara of 18th century Europe) as 'a master builder and surveyor of the dockyards in the island of Corsica'.

Same page. The Spanish in the New Orleans area are reported as being so hated by the Indians that they (Spanish) are afraid to venture far from their forts.

Saturday 17th May 1766 (no. 6838) p. 235. 'We hear from Glasgow, that several French shallows were arrived on the coasts of the western isles, laden chiefly with brandy, which they exchanged with the natives for fish and such other commodities as were proper for the market'.

Monday 19th May 1766 (no. 6839) p. 238. Letter from Pensacola, June 18th, says that trade with the Spanish, who have not yet arrived at New Orleans, is 'not at all brisk' that 'they are somewhat shy'. 'Only 2 small vessels here since my arrival, that have done any business; there is at present a large Spanish ship in the harbour, but she has done no business yet, nor does not appear to intend doing any'. The correspondent considers that port and madeira wine, beer and porter, cheese, hams, loaf sugar, tea, spices, stationary, ironmongery, haberdashery and ground paints' would do well.
Same page. 'The *Nancy*, Keir, from Bristol to Philadelphia, is lost on the coast of America; the captain and 22 men drowned'

Wednesday 21st May 1766 (no. 6840) p. 243. 'The Three Friends, Reynolds, from Falmouth for North Carolina, is put into Virginia, in great distress'.

Saturday 24th May 1766 (no. 6841) p. 246. London. Letter from Natzeh fort. Reports that a settler has arrived safely here along with '7 families, consisting of about 76 people arrived here lately from Maryland in order to settle this province'. Natzeh fort is built 'near the banks of the Mississippi'. He describes the soil 'the richest I ever saw'.
Same page. Letter from Philadelphia, April 9th, reports that on the Sunday morning

previously at 4 o'clock, the snow, Nancy, Captain Kerr, from Bristol, was driven ashore at Hereford Inlet Bar - 27 drowned including 2 clergymen and many passengers; 4 sailors survived.

Same page. London. 'On Saturday some dispatches of importance were received from the Hon. William Tryon, Esq. Governor of North Carolina'.
p. 247. The *Liberty*, Smellie, from Charlestown, with rice, is arrived at Lisbon. (NB The *Liberty* sails to North Carolina).

Monday 2nd June 1766 (no. 6845) p. 258. At Philadelphia news of the repeal of the stamp act broke out and subsequently 'a great number of pack-horse traders, with numerous caravans, were preparing to set out for the Indian country when last letters were received'.
Same page. London. 'The *Mountstewart*, Matthie, from North Carolina, with tobacco, all from the Clyde'.

Wednesday 4th June 1766 (no. 6846) p. 270. Letters from Charlestown February 28th advise that Don Antonio d'Ulloa sailed from the Havanna with 300 troops for the Mississippi and has taken possession of the city and island of New Orleans and the province of Louisiana. 'The French colony troops still remain having entered into the Spanish service'.

Same page. October 18th (last) Captain Stirling and 100 men of the Royal Highland regiment arrived at Fort Chartus and took possession of it in terms of the treaty and all the country of Illinois. Monsieur de St Ange, the French Commandant 'with the few people he had went over to some French settlements on the western side of the Mississippi'. The treaty cessions of land are now completed. A new trade now opens up to the Brits. 'Upwards of 4000 Indians from the Missouri and other distant quarters used to assemble annually at Fort Chartus with furs, peltries and other products of their respective countries ... to the immense advantage of the French Merchants at New Orleans to whose interests are attributed most of the difficulties which have attended this valuable and important country'.

Same page. Letters from Pensacola say that it grows very fast (trade) and that 'Captain Chisolme, with two companions of the Scots Fuziliers, was detached to Point Iberville, to carry on and finish Fort Bute'.

Same page. Lt. Governor Bull, letters from Charlestown write, 'has just licensed 1500 barrels of rice to be exported to New Orleans'.

Same page. A plan is circulating to create free ports in America 'which has already occasioned very large orders to be sent down to the manufacturing counties for goods proper for the Spanish trade to the amount of upwards of £10,000'. Governor Lyttelton has given out 25 commissions to Indian chiefs (army).

p. 271. Greenock, June 1st. Arrived in the Clyde, the *Lilly*, Bog, from North Carolina with tobacco, turpentine.

Monday 9th June 1766 (no. 6848) p. 274. Letters from New York say that Sir William Johnson has concluded 'a very safe and advantageous treaty of peace and friendship with all the neighbouring Indian nations'. The chiefs will send furs annually to Johnsonhall, as a testimony of their vassalage to the King of Great Britain.

Same page. Further confirmation (March 18th) of earlier report of the Spanish under d'Ulloa, having taken possession of New Orleans and of the French there entering Spanish service.

p. 275. Arrived at Leith from Capeclear (misprint) the *Duke of Athol*, of Borroughstonness, with tar.

Wednesday 11th June 1766 (no. 6849) p. 279. 'Captain John Cowan, of the *Duke of Athol*, arrived at Leith last Sunday from Cape Fear, North Carolina, spoke on the 29th April in lat 40.21, long. 44.30 with a brig from Pool, ... bound to Philadelphia'.

Saturday 14th June 1766 (no. 6850) p. 282. London. Letter from Charlestown. Arrival of the Spanish appears to offer greater security to the western parts of Georgia and Carolina as they 'would be no longer subject to the incursions of the Indians through the instigation of the French'.

Same page. Rice crop in Georgia looks promising. From the northern counties people were frequently arriving 'to purchase lands in the western parts of the province'.

Same page. Edinburgh. 'We hear from Greenock, that the ship *Thomas and Elizabeth*, Clayton, is lost in her passage from North Carolina'.

Saturday 21st June 1766 (no. 6853) p. 293. Gruesome tale of cannibalism aboard sloop *Peggy* of New York.

p. 294. America, New York May 17th. Letters from Pensacola say that the Spanish ship which arrived there some time ago, 'had upwards of 300,000 dollars on board to purchase dry goods, which were scarce there, insomuch that she could not lay out one half of her cash.'

Wednesday 25th June 1766 (no. 6855) p. 302. London. 20 land grants for East Florida have been passed in HM Council.

Saturday 28th June 1766 (no. 6856) p. 306. Ship bound for North Carolina, from Antigua, was driven ashore on the island (Captain Jones). The ship got into distress and one of the negro children who had died on board was eaten by the starving crew which so outraged the negroes that they rose up and overthrew the crew and did them much damage. Same page. Letter from New York, May 5th. More confirmation of the Spanish at New Orleans. Letter says that about 2 months ago 500 soldiers, with Frenchmen as officers are at New Orleans. The French are to be allowed free trade for 20 years 'but an entire prohibition is laid on the English trade'.

Same page. 'We hear that the numbers of foreign emigrants who arrived last year in west Florida amounted to upwards of 1200'.

p. 307. Arrived in the Clyde the *Douglas*, Manderson, from Carolina with tar; also the *Neptune*, M'Leith at Irvine from Carolina.

Monday 30th June 1766 (no. 6857) p. 310. London. Letters from New York report 'upwards of 1200 families are now advantageously settled on the eastern bank of Lake George where they continue to apply themselves to ship-building and the fisheries'.

Same page. report from Mobile that the Spaniards at New Orleans have 'stationed a guard-ship at the entrance to the Mississippi'.

Same page. Report that settlers for East Florida are being sought by emigration agents in Holland and Hamburg (Protestants only).

Same page. White servants cannot be engaged 'at any price' in East Florida. Healthy felons of either sex are in future to be transported there.

Same page. Edinburgh. Item refutes that the English are to be excluded from trade in the Mississippi.

Wednesday 2nd July 1766 (no. 6858) p. 314. London. Sugar from the maple tree has last week been imported into Bristol 'and it is said to come little short of the Barbadoes'.

Same page. The report of the day is ... that Lord Adam Gordon will superintend at South Carolina'.

Saturday 5th July 1766 (no. 6859) p. 318. Report from the New York Gazette about maple sugar. Since 20th February in Goston 30,000 weight of sugar, selling at 8 dollars per cwt has been extracted.

Same page. New York May 8th. A play was recently disturbed by a number of poor people who thought it improper that it should be put on 'at this time of public distress'. The theatre was demolished. May 22nd New York. News of the repeal of the stamp act reaches the city amid celebrations.

Same page. Charlestown, South Carolina. Orders were received that no foreign ships carrying bullion were to be molested 'in like manner as has been heretofore used and allowed'.

Monday 7th July 1766 (no. 6860) p. 321. Boston May 29th. Report of Governor Barnard's speech to the General Assembly announcing the repeal of the stamp act.

p. 322. 'They write from Charlestown, South Carolina, that their crops of flax and hemp would this year be double what they produced last season, and that the bounty exceeds £20,000 currency.

Same page. 34,000 acres of land in East Florida are now ready as grants 'to be signed by His Majesty'.

Wednesday 9th July 1766 (no. 6861) p. 326. Letter from Pensacola, April 1st. Contains much important information on conditions and developments in Pensacola. 'Large tracks of

tracks of land have been taken up near the town and in the Escaube, and cultivation I assure you goes on fast. I among others, have turned farmer, having got 100 acres within a mile and a half of the town. I have already been offered £500 for it'.

Saturday 12th July 1766. (no. 6862) p. 330. Letter from Pensacola. 'Mountford Brown, Esq. had imported at his own expence, several thousand plants of the Jamaica sugar cane and cotton tree in order for cultivation'.

Same page. Arrived in the Clyde, the *Glencairn*, Porter, from North Carolina with tar. Arrived at Leith, July 12th, the *Jean of Ely*, Smith, from Caroline, with tar'.

Wednesday 16th July 1766 (no. 6864) p. 334. Letters from New York mention that General George 'has caused a carrying place and strong fort to be built at the forks of the Mushingam in the center of the Delawar towns'.

Saturday 19th July 1766 (no. 6865) p. 341. Reports that 'an epidemical distemper' threatens the Spanish at New Orleans plus the threat of an Indian war.

p. 342. 'They write from Glasgow that the bounty obtained on the merchants' importation of American timber will this year amount to upwards of £5000'.

Same page. Note again that the *Glencairn*, Porter, from North Carolina is in the Clyde. Also arrived is the *Mary*, Currie, from 'Carolina'

Monday 21st July 1766 (no. 6866) p. 346. Charlestown May 30th. The borders between the Cherokees and South Carolina have recently been 'run' and the Indians are expressing unease at the proposal of the Lt Governor. Mentions a Mr Cameron, the Superintendent's Deputy, appointed by him for the Cherokee nation. The dispute involves North Carolina and Virginia too.

Wednesday 23rd July 1766 (no. 6867) p. 350. Letters from St Augustine mention 200 families from New Providence settling with Dennis Rolle on the St John's River in East Florida.

Same page. The 34th regiment has taken possession of the forts out in the county of the Illinois. Account given of their journey. They were accompanied by 100 Choctaws headed by Red-shoes or Shulustnastabit and then by Chickesaws at the Mississippi. The account mentions a John Stewart and a John Mackintosh. Capt. Stirling and his Royal Highlanders arrived at Pensacola from the Illinois to embark for New York. The 34th regiment was 5 calendar months on its journey.

Same page. 'Since the 24th December last, when the first vessel with rice was cleared out from Charlestown' 68,000 barrels have been exported; 37,036 to Great Britain; 'in the same period 297,133 lbs of indigo'.

Saturday 26th July 1766 (no. 6868) p. 354. Account of an accident at Hartford Connecticut during the celebrations re repeal of the stamp act. A negro boy was seen gathering dropped gun-powder which was enabled to ignite with the barrels.

Same page. London. Silk cocoons from Georgia are to be laid before the Society of Arts.

Monday 28th July 1766 (no. 6869) p. 358. Letter from Mobile February 26th gives an account of climate and conditions.

Same page. Letter from Savannah, Georgia, May 30th. Talks about the settlements to the south and 'our eagerness to supply those markets' which 'has occasioned an advance of 10% to the producers of most European goods'. Merchants at New York have broken off dealings with the French at Triangles.

Wednesday 30th July 1766 (no. 6871) p. 362. Letter from Detroit April 30th: 3 young Poutewatamis killed and scalped 2 of the garrison's soldiers last February. Trade with them has been cut off in retaliation after a patrol failed to find any trace of the murderers.

Saturday 2nd August 1766 (no. 6871) p. 365. Secretary Conway's letter to Governor Bernard.

p. 366. Letter from Antigua, May 7th mentions the Captain of a North Carolina vessel speaking with a Spanish sloop which informed him of the Mexican rising.

Same page. Three victuallers, it has been claimed, have recently been refused unloading at New Orleans.

Monday 4th August 1766 (no. 6872) p. 370. Mohawk Indians, 4 men and 3 women, set sail from Boston for London to complain about their land being settled by people from New York.

p. 370. Letter from Pensacola mentions that 164 German colonists were newly arrived in 2 ships from Hamburg and Althena to be settled on the estate of Mountford Brown, Lt Governor and that 'a number of emigrants from North Ireland were also expected'.

Monday 11th August 1766 (no. 6875) p. 380. 'Statues of the Earl of Chatham had been resolved to be erected at Cape Fear, North Carolina, Savanna in Georgia and at Rhode Island'.

Same page. London papers. The Indian chiefs and their women are to be put up at the Government's expense whilst they are in London. '...they brought with them letters of recommendation from General Johnson'. They are 'chiefs of two of the five tribes of Iroquois Indians'.

p. 383. Leith August 11th. 'Arrived the Kinnoul of Leith, Alexander, from Carolina with tar'. 'Arrived in the road, the Batchelors, of Leith, Urquhart, from Carolina with pitch'.

Wednesday 13th August 1766 (no. 6876) p. 386. 'fresh advices from Pensacola' say that trade has not stopped between the English and the Spanish as previously alleged. Same page. Land grants in Florida amounting to several million acres have been made out to noblemen and gentlemen of rank and 'several ships are engaged to go to Hamburgh to carry German settlers to fulfill the terms of their grant'.

Saturday 16th August 1766 (no. 6877) p. 390. At Bristol, the Peggy, Craig, from North Carolina with tar.

Wednesday 20th August 1766 (no. 6879) p. 397. Letters from Pensacola. 'they have begun to plan rice, tobacco, and even sugar cane ... and were in as good hopes of producing as good jalap, bees wax and indigo as are now exported from La Vera Cruz'. Same page. Reported from Fort Pitt that Major Farmer has established 'a perfect harmony' with the Indians and 'that about 1700 Indians met Mr Croghan at Fort Pitt to testify their attachment to the English and that Pontiac was gone to pay a visit to Sir William Johnson to brighten the chains of friendship'.

p. 398. Edinburgh. 'A few days ago were imported at Greenock 350 barrels of tar, a quantity of sasparilla and about 30 tons of fine mahogany plank, from Pensacola'.

Wednesday 27th August 1766 (no. 6882) p. 411. Greenock, August 25th. Arrived in the Clyde, the *Katherine*, Morris, from North Carolina'.

Saturday 30th August 1766 (no. 6883) p. 413. Letters from Fort Pitt say that last month (June) Colonel Croghan 'held a treaty there with the Shawanese, Delawares & etc., and happily renewed and confirmed the chain of friendship with them'. Same page. Storms at New Jersey destroy 20-30 mills. (New York, July 14th). The 28th regiment has arrived at New York from Albany.

Same page. Williamsburg, June 20th. The *Planter*, Captain Causey, is arrived in James River from Bristol. This ship reports that on 27th May it attempted to assist the brig *Elizabeth*, Captain Joseph Bremen, which was in distress on her way from London to North Carolina at lat 38 degrees N and long 62 degrees W. The ship had been in difficulties since the 8th April. The crew were rescued.

p. 413. At Pensacola stagnation in trade is blamed on the Spanish 'resorting to the French and Dutch settlements on the rivers Oroonoko and Surinam'.

Monday 1st September 1766 (no. 6884) p. 418. Pensacola. Letter says that the Governor has planted fir trees on his estate 'which thrive exceedingly and give great hopes of their succeeding'.

p. 419. Edinburgh. Letter from London mentions the murder, by his negroes, of Alexander Boyd, an eminent planter in Virginia.

Wednesday 3rd September 1766 (no. 6885) p. 422. from Pensacola news arrives about fresh hostilities breaking out among the Indians. The Creeks and the Choctaws however are still both courting the British interest.

Saturday 6th September 1766 (no. 6886) p. 426. Note that the legislature has granted £5000 'for carrying on a trade with the Cherokee Indians, for 7 years on account of the province'. Cherokee complicity in certain recent murders, is however, mentioned in other accounts.

Same page. Charlestown July 18th. A mention of the Spanish at New Orleans. Only 100 had arrived early June and none of the French troops had left.

Same page. Northern tribes continue their 'incursions against the Cherokees'.

Monday 8th September 1766 (no. 6887) p. 430. Letters from Jamaica say that 3 transports sailed 15th June from Havannah for New Orleans with troops on board.

Wednesday 10th September 1766 (no. 6888) p. 434. From the London papers, September 6th. Ship carpenters engaged for West Florida 'where as excellent timber abounds for the construction of vessels as on any part of the continent'.

The headman of the Creeks 'has with difficulty been prevailed upon ... from taking up the war hatchet against the Spanish of New Orleans'.

Same page. 'An order is gone down to Scotland, for raising a number of Highlanders, to recruit Lord Panmure's regiment of Scot's Fuzileers, quartered in West Florida, which has suffered greatly by sickness'.

Saturday 13th September 1766 (no. 6889) p. 438. From the London papers, September 9th. Letters from Pensacola consider that the French have made out on the deal at New Orleans. For, 'without the expence of maintaining garrisons, & etc., their merchants now carry on a very lucrative trade with all the principal Spanish settlements in the Gulph of Mexico, chiefly loading from Cape Francois, in Hispaniola'.

Wednesday 17th September 1766 (no. 6891) p. 446. The Indian chiefs have finished their business in London and will shortly embark for New York.

Saturday 20th September 1766 (no. 6892) p. 450. Extract of a letter from st Kitts, July 15th touches on some of the complexities of the current French-British-American trading situation. The North Americans 'who are fellows true to their (own) interest' find the French sugars and molasses so cheap 'that they will afford the French their lumber and provisions at half the value in cash that they will sell them to us (the Brits) their brethren ...'. The article considers the possibility of Domingo being a free port.
Same page. More reports of the glories of Pensacola.

Monday 22nd September 1766 (no. 6893) p. 454. Letters from Quebec claim that 'upwards of 300 English traders are now settled at Fort Illinois ... maintaining a friendly intercourse with the several Indian nations for some 100 miles round the country'.

Saturday 27th September 1766 (no. 6895) p. 462. Letters from Charlestown claim that indigo sold at 26 shillings a pound at a 'public vendue' which came from east Florida.
Same page. Letters from Pensacola speak of yellow fever carrying off people at New Orleans to the stagnation of trade.

Saturday 4th October 1766 (no. 6898) p. 473. Note about mutiny at New Orleans of the Spanish against their French officers.

p. 474. East Florida has not yet answered the expectations of the Bermudians who lately settled there 'in April last' and who have returned home again.

Monday 6th October 1766 (no. 6899) p. 477. Captain Dyer, of the sloop *Peggy* from Pensacola, brings news about the extreme deadness of trade there, the want of cash, so that several merchants have decided to leave unless things improve.

Same page. 'By gentlemen from Mobile, we learn that 3 convoys of goods ... were arrived safe at Illinois which affected the French merchants at New Orleans.' The French now feel it is time to move off 'as their trade in the India country is over, and altogether in the hands of the English'.

Monday 13th October 1766 (no. 6902) p. 490. 'It is said, that the inhabitants of New York, by establishing so many manufactures in that province, will make an annual saving of £200,000'.

Same page. Several hundred barrels of turpentine and tar from St Augustine have lately been imported at Gosport 'atrial of which was to be made in the dockyards at Plymouth, along with that from the east country, in order to ascertain the superiority'

Wednesday 15th October 1766 (no. 6903) p. 495. London. Some gentlemen from Virginia latley arrived in town have mentioned that they are thinking of switching to the cultivation of hemp and flax instead of tobacco.

Same page. More Palatines have been removed for transport to America by government contract.

Saturday 18th October 1766 (no. 6904) p. 498. Letters from Augusta mention unrest between Creeks and Choctaws. The Creeks believe that the English, contrary to the treaty have 'spirited up the Choctaws to break with them'. Ruined crops in the back settlements. Same page. Letters from New York mention new manufacturies one for making hats the other for making gloves.

Wednesday 22nd October 1766 (no. 6906) p. 506. Letter from Pensacola, July 31st mentions politics depressing trade, and money being scarce 'the rivers open to the English and French, but no Spanish is to come into it'.

Saturday 25th October 1766 (no. 6907) p. 509. Book review. Short article on 'The Climate of East Florida'.

p. 510. Letters from South Carolina say that the disturbance between Creeks and Choctaws is disturbing the Indian trade.

Saturday 1st November 1766 (no. 6909) p. 522. Letter from Philadelphia October 18th. storms at sea affect the tryton, Thurston, bound for North Carolina from Bluefields. The ship lost he anchor in a violent gale September 18th.

Monday 3rd November 1766 (no. 6910) p. 526. Unrest reported at Nobletown and Egremont with settlers being robbed by persons calling themselves the King's troops.

Wednesday 5th November 1766 (no. 6911) p. 529. Book review. 'Present state of East Florida, as to population'. by Dr Stock.

p. 530. Letters from Piscatagua say that Maryland entrepreneurs have set up 30 water-powered sawmills capable of sawing 7-11 planks each at once.

Saturday 8th November 1766 (no. 6912) p. 534. Charlestown September 11th. Unrest continues among the Indians. William Linvill and his son were murdered 'by a party of Northward Indians', the son of Attakullakulla and 7 others were also killed on a separate occasion. 'It appears that he Creeks had been tampering with the Cherokees, in order to induce them to take part with them against the Choctaws'.

Same page. Charlestown, September 15th. New Indian corn is fetching record prices of 25 shillings a barrel.

Same page. Letter from Virginia reports the continuing bad weather - floods, then drought, affecting the tobacco crop, 'the most unfavourable season I ever knew. The crop will be less this year than in any since the 50's'.

Monday 10th November 1766 (no. 6913) p. 538. More news of intermarriage. 'They write from New York, that 27 Indian women were married last August at Johnsonhall, to as many white men, natives of the province'.

Saturday 15th November 1766 (no. 6915) p. 546. High price of all commodities reported in a letter from West Florida, including negro slaves.

Same page. Letters from Pensacola, September 1st, report that Sir William Johnston has been effective in reducing tensions between Creeks and white people but that the Creeks and Choctaws 'are at war together'.

Same page. Ireland. A ship of convicts from Dublin was found abandoned and drifting near Waterford. The crew had disappeared or been murdered. The transport was bound for East Florida.

Wednesday 19th November 1766 (no. 6917) p. 553. 'Account of some fresh difficulties which have arisen in the North American trade.

Saturday 22nd November 1766 (no. 6918) p. 558. Sailed from the Clyde, the *Brothers*, Bogle, for Carolina.

Wednesday 26th November 1766 (no. 6920) p. 566. Letters from Boston mention 4 tanneries lately set up; also, a report of a meteor sighting at Rhode Island, which crashed, creating a shock like that of an earthquake.

Wednesday 3rd December 1766 (no. 6923) p. 678. (misprint for 578). Philadelphia 10th July. Letters from Fort Pitt say that Captain Croghan has concluded a treaty with the Shawanese, Delawares etc.

Monday 8th December 1766 (no. 6925) p. 686. Philadelphia, October 16th. Captain Harvey brings news of the confiscation of 2 New England sloops and 1 schooner by the French at Cape Francois. Also of 6 Spaniards brought in a New England-built sloop which appeared to be English.

Wednesday 17th December 1766 (no. 6929) p. 602. London. 'The Reverend Mr Levevitz is arrived at Guernsey, from West Florida, in order to take back with him a number of French Protestants to settle in that colony.'

Same page. Goods and merchandise to the value of £10,000 are preparing to be shipped for New York and Philadelphia, 'on account of the merchants of those places.'

Saturday 20th December 1766 (no. 6930) p. 606. London. Dennis Rolle has set out (at last!!) for his plantation in West Florida.

Wednesday 24th December 1766 (no. 6932) p. 613. 'Scheme for establishing a cod fishery among the Western Islands of Scotland'. Short article.

p. 614. Letters from Charlestown say that Mr Emsley of Hobcaw 'has now on the stocks two vessels of 300 tons burthen for the London trade, 2 snows and a brig for Glasgow, and upwards of 20 sloops and schooners for sails to the French and Spanish islands.'

By 21 July 93

EXTRACTS FROM THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY
NORTH AMERICAN NEWS
1767

Saturday 3rd January 1767 (no. 6935) 2nd page. (NB. pagination of the Caledonian Mercury series ends in 1766). America. Charlestown November 14th. Letters from Pensacola report a shortage of goods for the Spanish trade so that a large Spanish snow laden with money, could not make sufficient purchases.

Same page. Choctaws lately attacked a party of Cussatoes who have put themselves under English protection, leaving their village.

Same page. Many farmers have given up cultivating tobacco in favour of hemp because there is a lack of suitable water conveyance for their crops in the interior of the country.

Same page. Corsican freedom fighter Pascal Paoli has recently bought a number of American-built ships.

Wednesday 7th January 1767 (no. 6937) 2nd page. London. Letters from South Carolina mention the arrival of a large ship with 500 Palatines settlers onboard which left Rotterdam on the 25th of last October.

Saturday 10th January 1767 (no. 6938) 2nd page. London. Letters from New York advise that a number of Palatines have obtained the liberty of settling on the eastern banks of Lake George with several hundreds more of their countrymen.

Monday 12th January 1767 (no. 6939) 2nd page. The King has been pleased to grant to Captain Bagster, of the Royal Navy, 10,000 acres of land in East Florida.

Wednesday 14th January 1767 (no. 6940) 1st page. Letter to the printer (anon) from a writer critical that not enough land grants are being given to middling sort of people but to nobles and other high-heid yins.

Wednesday 21st January 1767 (no. 6943) 2nd page. London. Repeat of the Guernsey man who has obtained a land grant which he intends settling with French Protestants from Normandy.

Saturday 24th January 1767 (no. 6944) 2nd page. Edinburgh. Another mention of the raising of more Highland companies for Lord Palmerston's regiment of Scotch Fusileers, stationed in West Florida.

3rd page. Arrived at different ports, the *New Caesar*, Hume, from Hull at Carolina.

Wednesday 28th January 1767 (no. 6946) 2nd page. London. Report of the Palatines in a letter from Charlestown. Those settled at Long Canes 'have by industry, so improved the districts of lands allotted to them, as already to be worth several hundreds of pounds sterling; and are plentifully supplied with cattle, horses and livestock'.

Same page. Goods valued at 25,000 have recently been shipped 'in one bottom for West Florida'.

Saturday 31st January 1767 (no. 6947) 2nd page. Edinburgh. Letters from Williamsburgh mention the death at Dumfries, Prince William county, of James Douglas, the brother of the Duchess of Douglas and also, on the 26th, of a Dr Peter Hay.

Monday 2nd February 1767 (no. 6948) 2nd page. Reprints from the South Carolina Gazette mentions various bits of news about the Indians and the wreck of the sloop Mary, James Sheffield, which sailed from Savannah for St Augustine but was wrecked off East Florida.

Wednesday 4th February 1767 (no. 6949) 1st page. From the London papers. America. News of Governor Johnson's attempt to resolve the Indian war between the Creeks and the Choctaws and of sickness at Mobile so 'that all the inhabitants have left it except a dozen families and the King's garrison'.

2nd page. Demand for South Carolina rice increases so much that 'an advance of 20 shillings currency is to be made per hundredweight.'

Same page. Note that the *Caesar*, Huie, (Hume?) is arrived at Cape Fear North Carolina with goods.

Saturday 7th February 1767 (no. 6950) 2nd page. The *Nancy*, Richardson, from London is at North Carolina.

Wednesday 18th February 1767 (no. 6955) 2nd page. Wreck reported. A snow Indian trader, Captain Thomas M'Min from Georgia for Jamaica, was wrecked on rocks on the 10th September near the Grand Caicos - crew saved.

Saturday 21st February 1767 (no. 6956) 2nd page. Letters from Charlestown mention that Cherokees about 4 miles from Fort Prince George were attacked by 'a party of northward Indians, killing 8 people.'

Same page. Creek defeat at the hands of the Choctaws and Chickesaws but the Mortar escapes.

Same page. Edinburgh. Death reported at St Augustine of Marion Lauder, sister of Sir Andrew Lauder of Fountainhall. She was the wife of John Row, merchant of St Augustine.

Same page. The *Lilly*, Bogg, is arrived in the Clyde from North Carolina with tobacco.

Monday 23rd February 1767 (no. 6957) 2nd page. Various snippets of North American news, eg a 'gaol fever' is reported to be spreading among the settlers from a convict ship; troop movements at New Orleans; silk cocoons in Georgia are 'esteemed equal to any hitherto produced in North America.'

Saturday 28th February 1767 (no. 6959) 2nd page. The *Caesar* of North Carolina, Hume, is arrived at Hull.

Wednesday 4th March 1767 (no. 6961) 2nd page. America. New York January 12th. 200 Swiss recruits arrive for the Royal American regiment in the snow *Venus*, Captain Roggin, from Hamburg, via Stromness in Orkney.

Same page. More glowing tales of East Florida. One estate has produced 160 barrels of rice which sold at 64 shillings per hundred.

Saturday 7th March 1767 (no. 6962) 2nd page. More news of new manufactures going on in New York eg brass wire and enamelling.

Monday 16th March 1767 (no. 6966) 2nd page. London. From Dublin it is reported that 140 families embarked last month for West Florida 'onboard 4 transports in the River Liffey.'

Saturday 21st March 1767 (no. 6968) 1st page. Account of a meeting of freeholders at Boston in New England. Resolutions were made to take to the General Assembly.

Wednesday 25th March 1767 (no. 6970) 2nd page. Britain in their Parliament at Westminster vote money for the establishment of civil government in North America, eg £4800 for West Florida. Figures published.

Saturday 28th March 1767 (no. 6971) 1st page. Article on the present state of Britain and North America.

2nd page. Ship lost at sea; the *Royal George*, Swainson, from Virginia to London. Crew saved and taken to Nantucket.

3rd page. 'the *Charlotte*, Scott, belonging to Glasgow is lost on the coast of New England.'

Monday 30th March 1767 (no. 6972) 2nd page. Governor Johnson has engaged, at his own expense, a number of vine-planters from the Canary Islands to settle the province of West Florida.

Same page. Colonel George Croghan has arrived (February) in Philadelphia and claims to have successfully pacified the Indians 'happily confirming the peace he made the year before with the numerous tribes which compose the western confederacy' and he has also 'adjusted on terms very beneficial to His Majesty's interest, the great contest which subsisted between the northern and western confederacy.'

Wednesday 1st April 1767 (no. 6973) 2nd page. London. More reports of Governor Johnson's visit to England.

Same page. Edinburgh. John Elliot has recently been appointed Governor of West Florida and will set sail in a few days' time.

Same page. The miserable truth about Mobile, West Florida. The troops have not been paid for 7 months and the climate is unhealthy.

Saturday 4th April 1767 (no. 6974) 2nd page. 93 men, women and children set off in a transport vessel for East Florida to settle under Dennis Rolle at his plantations.

3rd page. Edinburgh. Report of a vessel stranded off Virginia near Cape Henry, which is feared lost; the *Lockhart*, Captain Coats from Clyde to Virginia. Most of the cargo was saved.

Same page. Death reported of Anne Rutherford, wife of Robert Schaw, merchant at North Carolina. She was the daughter of James Rutherford of Bowland.

Saturday 11th April 1767 (no. 6977) 2nd page. Lisbon. Letter to a man in Glasgow mentions that the Clyde ship the *Two Friends*, Kinloch, from North Carolina to the Clyde, was put in at Lisbon in great distress. Its masts were broken and 3 were lost.

Monday 13th April 1767 (no. 6977) NB should be 6978 but misnumbered. 2nd page. Orkney list of shipping, March 27th. Sailed from Stromness the _____, Ireland, from Dundee, for North Carolina.

Saturday 18th April 1767 (no. 6980) 2nd page. London. Reports of lost ships; a transport with soldiers to relieve the garrison at St Augustine has been missing over 3 months; Charlestown, February 17th, 5 Spanish galleons have been driven ashore on the Bay of St Bernard, WSW of Pensacola which are 'entirely lost'.

Same page. Trade languishes at Pensacola. No trade at all at present with the Spanish so that 'most of the chief traders are gone down to Musquito shore.'

Same page. The 'convicts' who were earlier reported as being shipped on board the *Lyon*, Captain Moodie, for Virginia, were indentured servants. Apologies for misreporting.

Same page. The *Lilly*, Bogg, sails for North Carolina.

Monday 27th April 1767 (no. 6984) 2nd page. Letters from Londonderry mention 300 people as having left recently for South Carolina.

Saturday 2nd May 1767 (no. 6986) 2nd page. More of the animosity at New Orleans between the French and the Spanish.

Same page. 7 traders have been murdered recently in the Cherokee country but their goods were not touched. Thought to be purely a revenge killing.

Monday 4th May 1767 (no. 6987) 2nd page. Produce of East Florida is unloaded at Bristol from the *Jupiter*, Dollar; 400 barrels of pitch, tar and turpentine; a quantity of indigo; tortoiseshell; and mahogany.

Wednesday 6th May 1767 (no. 6988) 2nd page. A bumper crop of hemp and flax has been exported from South Carolina this year. It is anticipated that the bounties will be double that of last year. The temporary Collector there has also opened up a trade with the Havannah and Martinique importing gold and silver.

Same page. At Black River on the Musketo shore there is reported to have been built by English settlers at the Colerado, a new town of 200 houses.

Saturday 9th May 1767 (no. 6989) 2nd page. 230 people from Northern Ireland have arrived at Charlestown, South Carolina 'to procure settlements there, upon the bounty granted by that province'.

Monday 11th May 1767 (no. 6990) 3rd page. The *Happy Janet*, Drummond, from Glasgow to St Augustine with Palatine passengers, was damaged and put in at South Carolina.

Monday 18th May 1767 (no. 6993) 2nd page. London. 'Last week His Majesty passed near 100 grants for land in East Florida.'

Saturday 23rd May 1767 (no. 6995) 2nd page. Dennis Rolle has sent over to Ireland for labourers and mechanics for his lands in East Florida.

Wednesday 3rd June 1767 (no. 7000) 2nd page. Report from Charlestown, South Carolina. 'The interior parts of the country fill very fast with people from Ireland and the northern colonies.' Hemp production is hampered by lack of machinery 'all we make now being done by the hand.'

Saturday 6th June 1767 (no. 7001) 2nd page. Highlanders 'who had been abroad during the last war, have lately engaged themselves to go over to Corsica to serve as soldiers under General Paoli.'
3rd page. Arrived at the Downs, the *Glencairn*, Porter, from North Carolina.

Monday 8th June 1767 (no. 7002) 2nd page. America. Charlestown, April 7th. General Gage decides to disband 2 troops of rangers; April 10th, Peter de Lancey the Postmaster General of the southern district, will accompany the Governor of New Hampshire 'to visit and establish posts in the provinces of North Carolina and Virginia, for the better carrying on correspondence between them and the southern provinces.'

Same page. News of the Indian war from Charlestown, April 17th, confirms that northern tribes who have established a base 'on the back of North Carolina' are the ones who carry on the war against the Cherokees 'detaching scalping parties'. But Sallone has got a hit team of Cherokees together and 'has gone out to destroy the said encampment.' Cherokees were not involved in the murder of Mr Boyd. The story of the Virginian traders' murders is also groundless.

Saturday 13th June 1767 (no. 7004) 2nd page. The Reverend Mr Occum is now collecting subscriptions in Scotland for an Indian charity school. Reverend Occum is an Indian convert to Christianity.

Same page. Edinburgh. A man called Williamson who left 'this country (Scotland?) in 1699 and has no friends in Virginia, where he now resides, is anxious to trace any relatives he may have at home as he has considerable property.'

Monday 15th June 1767 (no. 7005) 2nd page. Death of Mrs Horton, aged 105, reported April 10th at Boston. Mrs Horton was originally a native of Jamaica but was brought to Boston 60 years previously in a most unusual way. She survived an earthquake and the ensuing tidal wave swept her up, causing her to be 'taken up floating on the water' by a ship which brought her ashore at Boston. Her husband, whom she subsequently re-encountered there, was also miraculously saved.

Same page. Mr Hammerer's success in educating and converting the Cherokees.

Wednesday 17th June 1767 (no. 7006) 3rd page. A Mr Coon of America, received the degree of Doctor of Physic at Edinburgh University.

Wednesday 24th June 1767 (no. 7009) 2nd page. At Hamburgh a report that 'a great number of Saltsburghers were preparing to embark on board an English ship in the Elbe, for the new British settlements in America.'

Saturday 27 June 1767 (no. 7010) 2nd page. London. Note further confirming Mountford Brown's acquisition of land in 'British Louisiana' which is 'intended to be settled with German emigrants and other Protestant families from the continent.'

3rd page. £94 2s 7.5d was collected the preceeding Sunday 'at the Kirk of Relief in Glasgow, to be applied towards educating and maintaining the Indians in North America, who shall be converted to Chritianity.'

Monday 29th June 1767 (no. 7011) 2nd page. Further news of silk production at South Carolina.

3rd page. Report that 2 English transports sailed from the Thames for Altena and Hamburgh, to embark the Germans for East Florida.

Wednesday 1st July 1767 (no. 7012) 2nd page. Charlestown. John Stuart, Superintendent for Indian affairs in the southern district, set out for Augusta to meet Creek headmen and to sort out several grievances. Later to proceed to Cherokee country, then to visit East and

West Florida.

Same page. Degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon the Reverend Mr Nathaniel Whitaker of America by St Andrews University.

Monday 6th July 1767 (no. 7014) 2nd page. New York May 18th. The previous Monday 45,000 dollars arrived for the payment of the troops in America.

Same page. Building proceeds so quickly at Pensacola. They are presently altering the garrison and building block-houses.

Wednesday 8th July 1767 (no. 7015) 2nd page. Williamsburg, Virginia, May 7th. A gentleman from North Carolina brings news of a projected conference to take place between the Indians and the Governors of South Carolina and North Carolina (Lord Charles Grenville Montagu and William Tryon) and John Stewart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern district. This is to attempt to settle the disputes arising over a boundary line. The Congress is to be held at North Carolina.

Same page. University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Reverend Wheelock, 'founder and president of the academy for the education of Indian youth in New England.' A special service and collection is to be held 'at the desire of many of the inhabitants in the city and neighbourhood of Edinburgh at 6 o' clock in the Orphan Hospital Park for Mr Wheelock's academy.'

Saturday 11th July 1767 (no. 7016) 2nd page. London. Recently arrived - 200/300 Highlanders to embark for 'their engagements for east Florida.'

Same page. News of Mr Williamson's relatives (see issue 7004). They have been traced to Angus.

3rd page. Arrived in the Clyde, the *Peggy*, Craig, from North Carolina with pitch and tar; also the *Two Friends*, Kinloch from North Carolina with tar.

Monday 13th July 1767 (no. 7017) 2nd page. Charlestown May 19th. 'Last Tuesday upwards of 250 Irish Protestants arrived here from Belfast, in order to settle in this province.'

3rd page. Edinburgh. 'Yesterday, the congregation, known by the name of the Relief Church here, collected £73 for the Indian Academy, under the Rev. Dr. Wheelock of Lebanon in America, and are in hopes of making up the same to £80 amongst their members who were absent thro' distress, or the business of the day.' The collection at the Orphan Hospital did not amount to as much however 'and it is observable, that what has been given this way, hath been chiefly from those in lower rank.' (Later those of higher rank respond to this retort by setting up a charitable fund with an Edinburgh lawyer)

Wednesday 15th July 1767 (no. 7018) 2nd page. News from South Carolina about the Indian war and John Stuart's journey. Mentions commissary McIntosh.

Same page. Colonial agents are recruiting settlers from the Celtic west of England where there is traditionally a large number 'poor working people' and high unemployment amongst them.

Saturday 18th July 1767 (no. 7019) 2nd page. Reverend Townshend has preached at the Orphan Hospital Park where a collection was made for the Indian school. (Ministers in Scotland appear to be the 18th century equivalent of rock stars and do sermons as charity gigs)

Wednesday 22nd July 1767 (no. 7021) 2nd page. A 15% plus price fall in lumber, salted provisions, masts, sails and rigging has occurred at New York since the French prohibited trade with their West Indies islands.

Monday 27th July 1767 (no. 7023) 2nd page. John Stuart met 300 Cherokees at Hard Labour, near 96. Oucconstatota and Attakullakulla accompanied him to Augusta where he will hold a congress with the Creeks.

Saturday 1st August 1767 (no. 7025) 3rd page. Arrived at North Carolina, the *Lilly*, Bogg, from Clyde. 'Arrived in the road, the *Evan* of Leith, Urquart, from Carolina with rice.'

Wednesday 5th August 1767 (no. 7027) 1st page. Advert for house carpenters, mill-wrights, smiths, brick-layers and a gardener all 'wanted to go to North America'.

Same page. Interesting letter from an islander on the isle of Ploda (?) in the Hebrides dated

July 22nd to the printers of the Caledonian Mercury. The writer complains of the curious absence of the same sort of charity in Scotland towards the Gaels of the Highlands as has recently been shown towards the Indians in New England re their education and Christian knowledge. He mentions the size of Highland parishes and the dearth of educational provision. The writer clearly equates godliness with economic progress and the acquisition of the English language and states that such is the indifference to the plight of the Gael that 'even within the walls of Edinburgh' poor Highlanders are to be found 'destitute' of Christian Knowledge and that, basically, charity ought to begin at home.

2nd page. Return reported of John Stuart from the western districts. Amicable conclusions have been reached with the Indians.

Same page. 1000 Spaniards are reported to have arrived recently at New Orleans. It is now expected that the French will move.

Monday 17th August 1767 (no. 7032) 2nd page. Letter from Charlestown, June 20th says that 200 French Protestants are daily expected from the south of France who are well-acquainted with the culture of silk and making of wines ... 'to be employed in our silk manufacture and vineyards.'

3rd page. Arrived at Leith the *Hancock* of Boston, Pearson, from North Carolina with tar, staves, deers skins etc..

Saturday 22nd August 1767 (no. 7034) 2nd page. America. Charlestown. Continuing reports from Pensacola of the 'great want of provisions there of every kind.' However, a small schooner arrived with 200 barrels of flour which kept the inhabitants going. No cash there either and trade is totally dead.

Same page. 'A number of the Irish settlers lately arrived here, being sickly, a subscription was opened for their relief, when near £2000 was almost immediately raised.'

Same page. Report of the galleons which had lately gone missing. 27 vessels were said to be plundering the remains of the wrecks; it was reported that one ship was carrying an estimated 18,000 dollars on board.

Same page. Note that rope-making was stimulated by the increase in hemp production.

Monday 24th August 1767 (no. 7035) 3rd page. New York, June 22nd. The society for promoting the arts at New York held a meeting and various premiums have been awarded.

Saturday 29th August 1767 (no. 7037) 2nd page. One account from America estimates that the population of America has increased by 1/3 since the peace.

Sailed from the Clyde the *Catherine*, Morris, for North Carolina with domestic goods.

Wednesday 2nd September 1767 (no. 7039) 2nd page. London. 93 Palatines despatched for Dennis Rolle's plantation on board the transport *Hammoaze*.

Same page. £100 has been received from an anonymous benefactor for Rev Wheelock's Indian Mission.

Wednesday 9th September 1767 (no. 7042) 2nd page. Current scarcity at Pensacola ended, say letters from West Florida to Charlestown dated 24th July.

Saturday 12th September 1767 (no. 7043) 2nd page. London. Letter from New Providence alleges that an English ship 'belonging to Rhode Island' was seized by the Spanish in the West Indies, its goods confiscated and its crew thrown into prison 'on pretence of illicit trade.'

Same page. Return of the 28th regiment from New York to London.

Same page. Degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon the Rev Joseph Jeffries of Gresham College by the University of Edinburgh.

3rd page. The *Caesar*, Hume, has arrived at North Carolina from Hull.

Wednesday 16th September 1767 (no. 7045) 2nd page. Letters from Pensacola say that no Spanish vessel has been in the Bay for 3 months and that the warehouses are full.

Samepage. Note of the seizure by the French of the *Good Intent*, Hoffman, of New London. It was carrying horses, lumber, barrels of fish, poultry, sheep, hogs, onions when taken into St Pierre.

Saturday 19th September 1767 (no. 7046) 3rd page. Letter from Virginia 20th June talks of continued drought affecting the tobacco crop this year, also a famine of 'grain and verdure' '...in short we have a very dismal prospect here.' The same note also claims that the Virginians 'are naturally very extravagant' and that creditors are now pressing for payment.

Wednesday 23rd September 1767 (no. 7048) 2nd page. Account of a peculiar riot at Elizabethtown in New Jersey July 28th when several armed officers of a regiment 'late from Montreal' attacked a gaol.

Saturday 26th September 1767 (no. 7049) 2nd page. Charlestown July 28th. Account of the robberies committed by various brigands at Beaver Dam and Broad River.

Saturday 30th September 1767 (no. 7052) 2nd page. Letters from Charlestown say that the quantity of hemp and flax has trebled this year in South Carolina.

Monday 5th October 1767 (no. 7053) 2nd page. America. Charlestown July 20th. The marriage of Nelly Stuart and James Graham announced. Nelly is the daughter of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the southern district and Graham is an Indian merchant, 'late of Savannah, Georgia.'

Saturday 10th October 1767 (no. 7055) 2nd page. America. Letter from Pensacola 4th August mentions the withdrawal of a detachment of Spanish troops from New Orleans to about 30 miles down the river and that the French inhabitants of Pensacola are dissatisfied with Spanish rule.

Same page. Account of the murders of 5 traders in the Chickesaw country, alledgedly by some northern tribes. The Creeks and Choctaws meanwhile, continue their war.

Monday 12th October 1767 (no. 7056) 3rd page. The *Garland*, Captain McAdams, arrived at Falmouth from North Carolina on the 4th ult..

Saturday 17th October 1767 (no. 7058) 2nd page. Boston, August 17th. Captain Hobbs from Barbadoes reports finding abandoned and overset the *Nancy*, Captain Rose Stewart, on the 26th ult., about 15 degrees to the leeward.

Same page. Letters from Charlestown report the Cherokees murdering some of the gang 'who had committed such horrid cruelties on the back settlers'. The Cherokees stuck their bodies (living) with 'light wood splinters, to which they set fire, after chaining the prisoners to a tree'.

Monday 19th October 1767 (no. 7059) 2nd page. From Pensacola comes news that a ship has been sent to put in an official complaint to the Spanish at New Orleans about their building forts beyond their limits.

Wednesday 21st October 1767 (no. 7060) 3rd page. Edinburgh. Marriage of William Roberts of South Carolina to Anne Marshall announced 'a beautiful accomplished lady, with a handsome fortune.'

Saturday 24th October 1767 (no. 7061) 2nd page. London. Report that the government intends establishing a settlement at the forks of the Ohio. General Lyman 'the brave veteran' is to be Governor.

Monday 26th October 1767 (no. 7062) 2nd page. Letter from Boston talks of the fire aboard Captain Mabone's vessel of Newport, Rhode Island. Vessel and cargo worth £6000 were lost. The actress Mrs Hallam was among several who died.

Wednesday 28th October 1767 (no. 7063) 2nd page. Accounts from Mobile mention the French gaining control at New Orleans, building forts and settlements on the Mississippi, and their traders intriguing 'with our Indians' and opening a trade westwards.

Same page. Rumour that the provincial troops who served America in the last war are to get lands 'given them in the new government that is to be formed on the Mississippi.'

Saturday 31st October 1767 (no. 7064) 2nd page. Charlestown, August 7th. Letters from Silver Bluff, Savannah River, mention a people called 'Crackers' who 'lie above Augusta'

attacking an Indian village at Okonee in the belief that these people had stolen some horses belonging to them.

Same page. 'Repeated accounts' have been received of 'gangs of villains' from the western frontiers committing murders and atrocities. It is believed that there are 200-300 of them.

3rd page. The *Caesar*, Hume, from North Carolina, arrived at Portsmouth. The *Dolphin*, Noble, from North Carolina with tar, arrived in the Clyde.

Saturday 7th November 1767 (no. 7067) 2nd page. Letters from Black River, Musquito Shore say that 'several Jesuits of Truxillo and the neighbouring Spanish province had lately arrived there with considerable treasure'.

Saturday 14th November 1767 (no. 7070) 2nd page. America. Charlestown, September 11th. Letters from East Florida report that Governor Grant and Brigadier Haldamand have established a post to go regularly once a month between St Augustine and Pensacola via St Mark Apalache 'which will be of great advantage to these southern colonies.'

Same page. Death at New York reported of 'Mr James Murray, Druggist, son of the deceased Mr George Murray surgeon in Edinburgh.'

Monday 16th November 1767 (no. 7071) 2nd page. A grateful Pennsylvanian writes to the Virginia Gazette, July 30th, a tribute to the Royal Highland Regiment which the Caledonian Mercury has reprinted. The writer pays his tribute 'to testify the grateful sense the people of this province retain of their services.'

Same page. Unknown horse-sickness reported at Shrewsbury, New Jersey; 40 animals died lately.

Same page. Letters arrived at Paris recently from Cape Francois report the instance of a black woman giving birth to twins - one white, the other black. 'These letters add, that this singular birth shews the deficiency of all the systems of the naturalists.'

Same page. The *Caesar*, Hume, is at Hull from North Carolina. Sailed from the Clyde, the *Brittania*, Kerr for Carolina and the *Aurora*, Craig with merchant goods.

Wednesday 18th November 1767 (no. 7072) 2nd page. Report of ships lost at Porto Rico and the Grenadoes. (No details.)

3rd page. Edinburgh. Report of the loss of the *Earl of Bute*, James Morrison, from Boston to Clyde, off the west coast of Ireland near Rosses.

Saturday 21st November 1767 (no. 7074) 3rd page. Arrived in the Clyde 'a vessel from Carolina, at Fairlie, with tar.'

Monday 23rd November 1767 (no. 7074) 2nd page. Witness account of the killing of some whites by 15 Creek Indians of Allatchaway village, in East Florida.

Same page. Letter from Fair Forest: 7 men from North Carolina went hunting in the mountains where they were attacked by Indians (it is supposed.) They were 'upwards of 60 miles beyond the boundary line' when the attack took place. One man was killed instantly, another fatally wounded and the other 5 escaped.

Same page. Severe storm at Boston September 28th drives a brig ashore.

3rd page. Inoculation against smallpox of the Duchess of Sutherland reported. (This little girl survived the risky procedure to grow up to become the infamous clearer of Highland estates)

Wednesday 25th November 1767 (no. 7075) 2nd page. Ship-builder of Boston has discovered a unique means of preserving American oak equal to that done in Europe.

Saturday 28th November 1767 (no. 7076) 3rd page. Arrived in the Clyde the *Tryon*, Gilles, from North Carolina with tar. (Tryon is the Governor's name).

Saturday 5th December 1767 (no. 7079) 2nd page. Tragic accident reported at Boston, September 27th. The Stewart family whilst digging a well appear to have encountered coal gas or some other inflammable noxious vapour at subterranean levels. One family member on attempting to extinguish the fire at the bottom of the well is overcome by fumes and another on trying to rescue him perishes by similar means.

Wednesday 9th December 1767 (no. 7081) 3rd page. Edinburgh. Letters from Charlestown, October 2nd, mention 34 Cherokees who had been acting as an escort to the Governor of South Carolina, being attacked by Shawanese.

Saturday 12th December 1767 (no. 7082) 2nd page. Published today at Edinburgh, the Travels of Peter Williamson. (Williamson was a remarkable Edinburgh worthy, who invented a famous threshing machine - see earlier reference - and ran a coffee house in Parliament House in Edinburgh frequented by the legal establishment and the literati. He was known as Indian Peter from his habit of dressing up in Cherokee gear and performing regular 'war dances' for the benefit of his clientele. He had been abducted as an adolescent by some Aberdeen merchants and sold as an indentured servant for America. They got £13 for him. His adventures included a spell among the Cherokees who had used him as a pack horse, noting his strength and stature, in preference to killing him on making their getaway from a foray on the back settlements. He spent some time among the Cherokees - he was evidently a useful, hardy soul - and these traits were to prove also beneficial to his survival on the frontiers when he was later abducted by the French.)

Wednesday 16th December 1767 (no. 7084) 2nd page. Meeting reported of the freeholders of Boston, October 28th. The Assembly makes resolutions to find means of not importing European goods 'which threaten the country with poverty and ruin'.

Same page. Workers in the steel, copper and cast iron industries 'have been engaged on great encouragement, to embark for New England.'

Same page. A salt-petre mine has been found in America, which it is alleged is 'almost inexhaustible.'

Same page. Mobile. 9 companies of infantry have arrived at New Orleans from La Veta Cruz. They will be employed building new forts.

Monday 21st December 1767 (no. 7086) 2nd page. Philadelphia, October 19th. A certain sloop of Rhode Island, Captain Stoddard, was run away with by the mate and people from Musquito shore while the Captain's back was turned but has subsequently been recovered by him.

Same page. New York October 25th. A cure has been found for the late distemper of horses.

Same page. 'It is asserted that the British exports to North America, have this year fallen short many thousand pounds.'

Wednesday 23rd December 1767 (no. 7081) 2nd page. Letters from New York say that 2 Delaware Indians are 'studying the practise of physick and surgery under an eminent Professor, and particularly that of inoculation for the small-pox which makes such terrible ravages among the Indians of America.' Both are sons of a Delaware chief.

Monday 28th December 1767 (no. 7089) 2nd page. More news of Highlanders under Pascal Paoli. 'the antient target, or shield, formerly worn by the Highlanders' (ie., *targe*) is reported to be going under a revival. It is supposedly under consideration by General Paoli 'by the advice of some Scots officers in his service'.

Caledonian Mercury (Edinburgh)

1768-75 references to emigration to and trade with North Carolina, etc.

1770, 1773, something at 24

Saturday, May 21 1768 no. 7151 p. 3

We are advised from the western islands of Scotland, that a number of settlers have lately embarked for America from these islands; in particular, betwixt forty and fifty families have gone from the island of Jura alone, for Cape Fear in Carolina, to settle thereabouts and in Georgia; some of them are persons of good circumstances.

Saturday, July 2 1768 no 7169 p. 2

We are informed that about 35 different families are immediately to sail from Argyleshire for North Carolina in order to settle there.

Saturday February 23 1771 no 7632 p. 2

We are informed from the western isles, that upwards of 500 souls from Islay and the adjacent islands, prepare to migrate next summer to America, under the conduct of a gentleman of wealth and merit whose predecessors resided in Islay for many centuries past. And that there is a large colony of the most wealthy and substantial people in Sky, making ready to follow the example of the Argathelians in going to the fertile and cheap lands on the other side of the Atlantic ocean. It is to be dreaded that these migrations will prove hurtful to the mother country and therefore method to prevent them.

Saturday September 21 1771 no 7720 p. 2

We hear from the island of Sky, that no less than 370 persons have lately embarked from that island, in order to settle in North Carolina; several of them are people of property, who intend making purchases of land in America. The late great rise of the rents in the western islands of Scotland is said to be the reason of this emigration.

Saturday April 4 1772 no 7792 p. 2 or 3

We hear from the Isle of Sky, that near seven hundred of the inhabitants of that island are now preparing to emigrate for America; one vessel is already freighted to carry out three hundred persons, and the remainder are to follow them in June or July, after they have disposed of their cattle and effects. The great advance in rents of late has occasioned their taking the resolution of leaving their native country forever. --We wish the landowners may be able to find their tenants in their room; but, we are afraid, they will not be easily found in this country.

Wednesday May 6 1772 no 7808 p. 2

A Captain of a vessel lately arrived in Clyde from Charlestown, affirms, that many of the poor deluded farmers that went away some years ago from Ilay, &c. to the back settlements of

Carolina, were sorry for having been so easily imposed upon, and that they applied to him in numbers to obtain passage to their native country. What pity is it that our people should be sent to cultivate the waste lands of America, while such large tracts of land lie uncultivated in our own country? Were the wastelands throughout the kingdom portioned out in final parcels, and given to poor and industrious families, at a small quit rent, or no rent, it would not only be a very [charitable] expedient, by providing for many hundreds who are now in want, but might be a means of preventing such a migration, and would most certainly and effectually prevent the necessaries of life from being at such exorbitant prices. The cottagers with the small farms would be obliged constantly to supply the markets with poultry, butter, eggs cheese, &c. &c. in order to procure for themselves such necessaries as they would from time to time be in want of, besides a great part of the country, which now lies desolate and useless, would now be inhabited and rendered beautiful by cultivation.

Wednesday, September 2 1772 no 7931 no 3

We hear from Sutherland that the ship Adventure, Captain Smith, sailed from Loch Erribol on Sunday the 19th ult. with upwards of 200 passengers for North Carolina, emigrants from the shire of Sutherland.

Monday, February 7 1774 no 8154 p. 3

Williamsburg, Virginia, Nov 25

Yesterday afternoon, Daniel McLeod, Esq; of Kilmorie a gentleman lately arrived from Scotland, set out for Albany, on his way to Beckman township, on Lake Champlain, to view the land, which he has just made a purchase of. On his return hither, he intends immediately embarking for Scotland, in order to emigrate a considerable number of families to settle that place.

Saturday, February 12 1774 no 8156 p. 3

Extract of an authentic letter from a gentleman in New-York to his correspondent in Edinburgh, dated Dec 28 1773:

'About three weeks ago a vessel arrived here from Dornoch, with a number of poor Highlanders in a most miserable condition. Upwards of 80 of them died on the passage, and had the survivors been a few days longer out, they would have died likewise. Since their arrival, they have been in a most wretched situation, and must have died in the streets, had not the people of this town supported them. I hope this will be the last ship with Scotch emigrants for this country; many of them being sold when they arrive here for their passage or debts; and in general, they are not accustomed to labour.'

From Paisley we learn, that about 500 manufacturers are preparing to embark immediately for America, as they can find no employment at home.

p. 3 Advertisement:

For Cape Faire, North Carolina,

The Ship CLEMENTINA, Dick Weir Master, now lying at Port-Glasgow, will be ready to take on goods by the 15th of this month, and clear to sail by the 1st of March.

For freight or passage, apply to Baird, Weir, Aitken and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or King and Dunlop, Port-Glasgow.

This vessel has good accommodation for passengers and the time of sailing may be depended upon.

Saturday, May 14 1774 no 8195 p. 2

Monday and Tuesday, upwards of 800 emigrants from the North, went from Glasgow to Greenock to take their passage for America.

Saturday, May 28 1774 no 8201

p. 4 Advertisement:

For Cape Fair, North Carolina, to touch at New York, The Good Brigantine HARRIOT (180 tons, from Leith July next...)

p. 4 Advertisement

The Brigantine TOBAGO, to take on passengers at Port Glasgow for North Carolina offer to collect passengers 'at any part in the west Highlands'; and land them at the following ports: New York, Philadelphia, North or South Carolina.

Wednesday, June 29 1774 no. 8215 p. 3 Advertisement:

For Wilmington, Cape Fare River,
NORTH CAROLINA

The Ship ULYSSES, now lying in the harbour of Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 20th of July, and will certainly be clear to sail by the 10th of August.

For freight or passage, apply to James Gammel and Company, Greenock.

N.B. the Ulysses is a fine ship, and has good accommodation for passengers.

Wednesday, September 7 1774 no 8245

p. 3 Advertisement:

PLANTATION TAR

Just imported from North Carolina and Sold by William Sibbald, likewise by Ellis Martin and Co., merchants, Leith a cargo of TAR, of good quality, fit for sheep. --Proper allowance will be made to merchants who sell out again.

(repeated Saturday September 10 1774 no 8246)

Saturday, October 15 1774 no. 8261

p. 4 Advertisements

For EDINTON, North Carolina

The Ship PEGGY, John Scougall Master, now lying in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will positively be clear to sail by the 25th current

For freight or passage, apply to the master at this house in Leith.

N.B. The Peggy is a fine ship, and has good accommodation for passengers.

For ANTIGUA and CAPE FEAR, North Carolina

The Brigantine JAMAICA PACKET, a new vessel, completely fitted, and now lying at Burntisland, from whence she will certainly sail on the 20th inst.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr George Parker, at Burntisland.

(readvertised Monday October 17 no. 8262)

Monday December 19 1774 no 8289

p. 4 Advertisement

For EDENTON, North Carolina

The BATCHELOR of Dysart, GEO. BARCLAY Master, a good vessel, (has excellent accommodation for passengers) now lying in Leith harbour, and is ready for taking on board goods, will be clear to sail by the 10th January 1775.

For freight or passage, apply to Jamieson and Carmichael, merchants, Exchange, Edinburgh, or to the Master at Dysart.

N.B. At the above Jamieson and Carmichael's shop may be had, Broad Cloths, Hunter's ditto, Shalloons, Corderelles, Fustians, Flannels, Hats, Stockings, and all kinds of Furniture, farmer's apparel, on the lowest terms.

Saturday, January 14 1775 no 8300

p. 3 extract of a letter from a gentleman at Carolina, to his correspondent in Edinburgh dated Oct. 25

"Pray give orders immediately to stop the order for goods I sent you in my last. The best informed in this part of the empire cannot even venture to guess at the event of the present disorders; and while we hope the best, we expect the worst."

Wednesday, February 8 1775 no 8311

p. 3 Advertisement:

For CAPE FEAR

The ship DOROTHY, John Butler Master, is lying in the harbour at Leith, and will be ready to sail by the 10th of March.

For freight or passage, apply to Ellis Martin and Co. merchants in Leith, or to the Captain on board said ship.

The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

Saturday April 1 1775 no 8333

p. 3 Advertisement:

For EDINGTON, North Carolina

The Ship the Elisabeth, Dundee, Andrew Peddie Master, now lying in the harbour of Dundee, ready to take on board goods; and will be clear to sail by the 14th inst. -- The Ship has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to the master, at his house, Dundee. Not to be repeated.

April 15 1775 no 8339
p. 4 Advertisement

For Wilmington on Cape Fear River, North Carolina
The Ship Ulysses, James Wilson Master, now lying in
Greenock, will be clear to sail the 1st of May.
The Ship Monimia, Edward Morrison Master, will be clear to
sail for New York by the first of May.
For passage by either of these vessels, apply to Messrs.
James Gammell & Co. merchants in Greenock, or Messrs. Ellis
Martin and Co., Leith.

Wednesday May 3 1775 no 8347
p. 3 extract of a letter from Belfast, April 26:
"The spirit of emigration still continues in this country.
A vessel sailed from this place on the 18th inst. with four
hundred passengers for America."

Monday May 15 1775 no 8352
p. 3 Advertisement

For CAPE FEAR, NORTH CAROLINA
The Brigantine Jamaica Packet, Capt. Thomas Smith, will be
ready to sail from Bruntisland [sic] on or before 25th inst.
For freight or passage apply to Mr James Young in Leith, or
Mr Parker at Bruntisland, who will give good encouragement to
different sorts of tradesmen, and to coopers in particular who
want to go to America.
N.B. Wanted a few stout Young Men that are Farmers, who can
either pay their passage, or to be taken on indenture to whom
suitable encouragement will be given.

Wednesday May 24 1775 no 8356
p. 3 Advertisement

FOR NORTH CAROLINA
THE SHIP ADVENTURE, Robert Moore Master, for Wilmington, to
sail the 1st of June.
For passengers, apply to Mr Cunningham Corbet merchant,
Glasgow, or John Stewart merchant, Greenock

Saturday May 27 1775 no 8357
p. 2 Edinburgh:
[Arrived at Glasgow] upon Monday and Tuesday, upwards of 200
emigrants from the North Highlands, in their way to Greenock, in
order to take their passage to America.
We hear, that 500 more are preparing to emigrate from
Kintyre.

Monday May 29 1775 no 8358
p. 2 Edinburgh:
We hear from Ireland, that the spirit of emigration is very
great in every part of that kingdom: several hundreds are now
waiting at several sea-ports, ready to embark the first opportu-

nity. The major part of them (pro tempore) are the property of the soul drivers: and so careful are they not to lumber the vessels with unnecessary articles, that many of them will not venture to take shoes or stockings, and some of them are ready to sail with - scarce any clothes at all.

Monday June 5 1775 no 8361

p. 3 Edinburgh:

We are informed, that four vessels, containing 700 emigrants, have sailed for America, from Port Glasgow and Greenock, in the course of last and the preceding week. Most of these emigrants are from the North Highlands; and, it is said, two vessels are sailed for that country in order to carry over more.

Saturday June 10 1775 no 8363

p. 1 Advertisement:

PLANTATION TAR

Just now imported from Edinton, North Carolina, and to be SOLD by JOHN ANDERSON Merchant, Leith, A CARGO of exceeding good TAR.

Saturday August 5 1775 no 8387

p. 3 Edinburgh: extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated June 20, to his friend in Glasgow

"Several emigrants from Scotland have of late arrived here. I wonder any persons that could make shift to live at home, would come to this infatuated continent, till matters are once settled, when there will be room enough for thousands to sit down upon estates already cleared."

Monday August 28 1775 no 8397

p. 3 Edinburgh:

We are informed, from the Western Isles, that there are two vessels lying at Ghiga, ready to take in emigrants for Cape Fare, from Kintyre, Knapdale, and the circumjacent islands. They are to set sail as soon as the beds can be filled, which amount to 150 each vessel. The people engaged to go over in these ships are in high spirits, and seem noway intimidated, on account of the many informations they receive concerning the commotions in the British colonies, and the danger of emigrating at this time. The crops of every kind are vastly rich in Argyle this season; the hay and barley harvest will advanced; but no appearance of herring in any of its lochs; which is much regretted by the inhabitants, who have yearly great dependence on the produce of the sea.

Wednesday September 6 1775 no 8401

p. 2 Edinburgh:

We have it from the best authority, that the latter end of last week, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Esq; Lord Advocate for Scotland, had a meeting with the Honourable Board of Customs, when his lordship mentioned the impropriety of vessels being cleared from any port in Scotland, for America, with emigrants on board; and proposed, that orders should be issued from the

Board, to all the inferior Customs-houses in Scotland, enjoining them to grant clearances to no ship for America, who should have more than the ordinary complement of hands on board. This was readily complied with by the Honourable Board of Customs, and orders were immediately sent to the different sea-ports accordingly. --Such proceedings reflect the highest honour upon the Lord Advocate, who proposed them, as well as upon the Board of Customs, who so readily put them into execution; and this, whether we view them in the light of their being real friends to Government, or, as sympathizing with the delusion of the infatuated emigrants themselves, who seem to be possessed with a frenzy, bordering on madness; for, upon no other principle, can we reconcile the unaccountable precipitancy with which these poor deluded creatures would rush head long to destruction. We imagine, were a similar conduct to be observed in England, and Ireland, it might be productive of the happiest consequences, not only to the individual, but to the state at large.

We hear it is intended to raise a Highland regiment in America: though such levy may to some appear an Utopian scheme, yet it is believed by many to be very practicable, from the swarms of Highland emigrants lately gone to that country.

Wednesday Sept 27 1775 no 8410

p. 3 Edinburgh:

A ship lately sailed from Greenock for America with shoes, stockings, plaids, belts, &c. for a regiment of emigrants now raising by Government in America, to be called, "The Royal Highland Emigrants." Coats, arms, and ammunition are to be sent from London. --Mr Murdoch Maclean of this city, is appointed a captain in the regiment of Royal Highland Emigrants, and is gone out in the above ship.

Saturday September 30 1775 no 8411

p. 3 Edinburgh: extract of a letter from Fort William September 4

"We have no news in this country; only yesterday sailed the ship Jupiter, from Dunstaffnage Bay, with about 200 emigrants on board, for North Carolina, from the country of Appin in Argyleshire. Though formerly among the first to take up arms against the reigning family, they now declare their readiness to support Government, in case they find it necessary, on their arrival in America. They advance, for their conduct in emigrating in these troublesome times, that it is better to confront an enemy in the wildest desert in that country, than live to be beggars in their native land: That the oppression of their landlords are such, that none but the timid will bear with them, while an asylum can be found in those wild, but happy regions of America, for those that have a spirit to seek for it. Many of them are among the best in circumstances in this neighbourhood: one of them went away with his seven sons. This day will sail the ship Glasgow, with emigrants from the port of Fort William, bound for New York. They assign much the same reason with the former for their conduct. In short, the emigrations of the sheep graziers from the south, and the uncharitable exactions of the proprietors of lands, will soon banish the old inhabitants, and depopulate this

poor but once happy country, which, as Ulysses says of Ithaca, is,

"A Barren clime, but breeds a generous race."

p. 3: note of emigrants sailing from Orkney on the ship Marlborough of Whitby, carrying people from Whitby (Yorkshire), Caithness, and Orkney, for Georgia.

Wednesday October 25 1775 no 8422

p. 3 Edinburgh:

By a letter from one of the western isles, of the 9th current, we are informed, that the two vessels mentioned in our paper of the 28th August, as lying at Ghega, taking in emigrants from Kintyre, Knapdale, &c. sailed from thence for Cape Fear, before the orders came from the officers of the Crown to stop them.

Saturday December 1775 no 8450

p. 2 London:

The ship Jupiter, Captain Brown, with emigrants from Lorn, was spoke with the 7th November, about thirty-five leagues from Cape Fair, all well. And the master of the ship who spoke her, saw another vessel two days after, which he believes was the Lord Dunluce, Captain Shutter, with emigrants, from Kintyre.

Caledonian Mercury (Edinburgh)
1768-75 - references to North Carolina, etc. (miscellaneous)
(1770, 1773 wanting at NLS)

Saturday January 2 1768 no 7091

p. 2 London:

A letter from Williamsburg in Virginia, dated Oct. 18, says, "There is scarce any history, either antient or modern, which affords an account of such a rapid and sudden increase of inhabitants in a back frontier country, as that of North Carolina. To justify the truth of this observation, we need only to assure you, that 20 years ago there were not 20 taxable persons within the limits of the county of Orange, in which there are now 4000 taxable. The increase of inhabitants, and the flourishing state of the others adjoining back counties, are no less surprising and astonishing."

Saturday January 30 1768 no 7103

pp. 2-3: extract of letter from Glasgow, January 28, describing the loss of the Peggy of Dundee off the northwest coast of Ireland; she was sailing from "Cape Fare" in North Carolina for Hull laden with naval stores, mahogany, etc.

Wednesday March 30 1768 no 7129

p. 2 London:

By a ship arrived a few days since at Cowes, from Carolina, we learn, that the captain of a ship, lately lost coming over the Bar of that place, died in his passage to England, on board the ship just arrived. The ship lost was the unfortunate one, on board which, a few years ago, a young lady, sister to a merchant at Madeira, embarked in the port of London for that island; but through an unwarrantable attempt of the Captain, during the passage, on the maid, and resented by the mistress, and (as supposed) for fear of complaint, or of consequences, instead of landing them (as he ought and might) under false and frivolous pretences, when in sight of the island, notwithstanding the tears and intreaties of the lady, and the representations of other passengers, and of his own mate, he sailed away with them to Barbadoes, where they no sooner arrived, than the lady underwent very considerable further distress, from the great fire at that place, and afterwards returned to England, from when she sailed again to Madeira, suffering all the time in this tour of many thousand leagues at sea, besides an absence of twelve months, the most cruel and grievous disappointment. In the meanwhile the Captain sailed with the above goods to Carolina, and to Jamaica, and there disposed of them, to the great damage and disappointment of the proprietors, and to his own sad and melancholy end; for after the loss of his ship, returning unexpectedly home, on board the above ship, much disordered, he was seized with a fever, and died raving mad."

Wednesday April 13 1768 no 7135

p. 2 America:

They write from Senegal, that the Snow of Capt Wilcox, of Cape Fair, North Carolina, had lately by accident been blown up on the coast, by which the second mate, carpenter, and thirteen foremastmen were killed; there were no slaves on board.

Saturday June 4 1768 no 7157

p. 2 London:

Capt. Coulson, of the Prosper, arrived at Bristol from North Carolina, on the 7th ult. in lat. 25 and long. 3 fell in with the Nancy Service, from Glasgow from Virginia, in great distress, having nine feet water in her hold, and it continually increasing obliged them to quit her, and come on board the Prosper; they took our of there a quantity of linens, cloth, and leather.

Monday September 12 1768 no 7200

p. 2 "Philadelphia, July 11: The following is a letter received here from a travelling gentleman:

"The distressed situation of the province of North Carolina, occasioned by the restrictions and oppressions of the Mother country, and the impolitic, treacherous, and arbitrary conduct of some of its own wealthy inhabitants, who have been entrusted with the liberties of their country, has been productive of very great commotions, insomuch that 1000 men assembled at one place in 48 hours, in order to humble some of their oppressors, which having affected, they dispersed. The people of North Carolina, in general, have a strong sense of liberty, and are heartily disposed to oppose every species of oppression."

Monday October 31 1768 no 7221

pp. 2-3 report on Regulators, poll tax in North Carolina

Monday November 7 1768 no 7224

p. 1 report from New Bern, on civil disorder in North Carolina; references to mob from Orange county of 3000 men; 500 Highlanders raised to counter them.

p. 2 London:

Yesterday a packet, said to contain some interesting dispatches, was received at the Secretary of State's office, from his Excellency Governor Wright of North Carolina.

Wednesday November 16 1768 no 7227

p. 2 "Charlestown, South Carolina, Sept 16:

An express is arrived from Brunswick North Carolina with advice, that 300 back inhabitants of that colony had assembled, broke open the gaol at the town of Salisbury, rescued a few notorious horse stealers who were confined, burnt the gaol to the ground, and marched off in triumph."

Saturday November 19 1768, no 7228

p. 2 London:

They write from Wilmington, North Carolina, that the body of regulators still continue to encrease, and were computed to exceed 4000 men.

Saturday February 4 1769 no 7261

p. 2 "Charles-Town, Dec 12:

The Assembly of North-Carolina met on the 3d, and that of Georgia on the 7th, of last month, and by our last advices, both the said Assemblies were going on with the usual business."

Wednesday June 7 1769 no 7314

p. 2 Charlestown, Apr 10:

We learn from North Carolina, that the people in that province who stile themselves Regulators, have again committed sundry outrages. They tied the Sheriff of Orange county to a tree, and gave him 500 lashes, which almost made an end of him; they likewise obliged him to eat the writs they found in his possession, and have given notice, that whoever attempts to serve any process civil or criminal, will meet with the same treatment; they denounce double vengeance against any person who shall presume to collect or demand any taxes of any kind, being determined to pay none. His Excellency Governor Tryon, who was just setting out on a visit to this province, as formerly mentioned, with several gentlemen, on Friday last received an account of these disturbances, which determined his Excellency to put off his journey, and to make the most vigorous and effectual measures for repressing and bringing to reason such daring and turbulent spirits.

p. 2: Extract of a letter from Pinetree-hill, March 1

"About five or six weeks ago, as the sheriff of Halifax, in North Carolina, attempted to serve a precept on a man, he was shot down. The offender was apprehended and committed to gaol; but in a few days he was set at liberty, by a number of persons armed."

Monday December 4 1769 no 7391

p. 1 London:

A letter from Newbern, in North Carolina asserts that the damage sustained in that town in the late storm is estimated at 40,000l. or 50,000l.

Saturday July 13 1771 no 7691

p. 2 Edinburgh: "extract of a letter from a gentleman at Norfolk, Virginia, dated the 30th May, to his friend in Glasgow", information regarding battle between Gov. Tryon's forces and Regulators in Rowan County, North Carolina.

Monday August 5 1771

p. 2 London:

We hear that the brave behaviour of his Excellency Governor Tryon of North Carolina, in his late engagement with the Insurgents of that province, was much applauded in a late council.

Wednesday August 14 1771 no 7704

p. 2 America: long report from Wilmington regarding Regulators; report from Boston on Regulators

Saturday August 24 1771 no 7708

p. 2 America: report on Regulators taken prisoner after battle of 16 May; their fate

p. 2 London: "extract of letter from Newbern North Carolina of Loyalist casualties of battle at Almace, 16 May 1771."

Monday August 26 1771 no 7709

p. 2 New York:

We hear that Colonel Josiah Martin, now in this city, who succeeds to the government of North Carolina, will next depart for that place, in the same vessel in which his Excellency our Governor lately arrived from thence.

Wednesday August 28 1771 no 7710

p. 1 From the London papers, August 21: extract of a letter from Wilmington, North Carolina, dated June 19, on insurgent insurrection

Saturday August 3 1771 no 7711

p. 2 America: report from Wilmington of trial and conviction of Regulators; 6 pardoned, 6 executed.

Monday December 23 1771 no 7759

p. 3 extract of letter from Virginia, to Baillie M. Alister at Largie:

"One of your countrymen, viz. Captain Shaw from the island of Islay, had the honour and good fortune to be singularly useful and assistant to Governor Tryon, in reducing the regulators on the back settlements of North-Carolina, as he came up with a reinforcement of men in a very critical time of the action, which, under God, was a great means of the Governor's gaining the victory."

Saturday March 18 1775 no 8327

p. 3 Edinburgh:

The Diana, Ruthwin, from Cape Fear for Glasgow, foundered at sea; the people were taken on board the Free Mason, Captain Butcher, which ship is arrived at Milford from South Carolina.

Wednesday May 3 1775 no 8347

p. 3 extract of a letter from Belfast, Apr 26:

"The spirit of emigration still continues in this country. A vessel sailed from this place on the 18th inst. with four hundred persons for America."

Saturday May 13 1775 no 8351

p. 3 Edinburgh: report concerning Friendship, Iann, for Philadelphia, prevented from sailing from Leith; investigation of indenture procedure found 60 were "correctly" indented, but 30 were not, and prevented from embarking and released.

p. 3 Edinburgh: letter from Port Glasgow concerning three ships from Virginia returning with Highland emigrants indented on unacceptably bad terms.

Saturday June 24 1775 no 8369

p. 2 America: from the New York Gazette, report of individuals in North Carolina affirming their loyalty to the Crown

Monday June 26 1775 no 8370

p 3 Edinburgh: report from New York of Gov. Martin of North Carolina dissolving the General Assembly.

Monday July 31 1775 no 8385

p. 2 Edinburgh:

They write from Whitehaven, that three vessels have arrived there from Virginia, North Carolina, and the West Indies: From the accounts they bring it appears, notwithstanding the present inconveniences they are subject to, and the prospect they have of sustaining still greater, the Virginians are resolutely determined to persevere in the cause they are engaged in; the people of North Carolina are in general moderate, and the major part of them against the proceedings of the colonies...

Saturday August 19 1775 no 8393

p. 2 extract of a letter from Greenock, August 18:

"The ship St Andrew, James Morrison master, arrived here from Okercock, North Carolina, on the 5th July saw a Dutch ship standing off and on, close in with the bar of Okercock, with a signal out for a pilot."

Wednesday October 18 1775 no 8419

p. 1 London, extract of a letter from Bristol:

"Captain Carter, who is arrived from Carolina, informs me, that on his refusal to declare the trade of Bristol was ruined, and the people, in consequence, grown quite outrageous, he was taken before the Congress, who ordered him to be tarred and feathered, but having some friends among the members of the Congress, by their intercession, he was pardoned. Two days before his departure, they seized a person of large property, on suspicion of his endeavouring to raise an insurrection among the negroes; though he protested his innocence of the charge, and nothing could be proved against him, he was condemned to be hanged, which was immediately put into execution, and a large fire was made near the gallows, and his body thrown into it."

p. 2 from the New York Gazette

"Newbern (North Carolina), in Committee, August 5

From the late conduct of Governor Martin at Fort Johnston, and intelligence since received by this Committee, it appears that he intends erecting the King's standard, and commencing hostilities against the people of this province.

It is therefore resolved,

That no person or persons whatsoever have any correspondence with him, either by personal communication or letter, on pain of being deemed enemies to the liberties of America, and dealt with

accordingly. And that no person or persons presume to remove him or themselves to Core Sound, or any other part of the province, where the Governor resides, as he or they will not be suffered to return here.

By order,
R COGDELL, Chairman."

By a gentleman just come to town from Cape Fear, we have a certain account, that the armed force, which lately went down to burn Fort Johnston, has effected the same, by destroying all the houses, and rendering the fortifications entirely useless. Captain Collet, who commanded that fort, it is said, had a number of slaves, which he instigated to revolt from their masters, actually concealed in the fort, which were again recovered by their several owners; for this treachery they burnt his dwelling-house, with all his valuables, which he had not time to get on board the man on war.

Saturday October 21 1775 no 8420

p. 2 from the New York Gazette

"Newbern (North Carolina) in General Committee, Jul 31:

The select Committee having passed a vote of censure on the Rev. Mr James Reed, for refusing to perform divine service in his church on the day set apart by the Continental Congress for a fast, a motion was made, that the said suspension be agreed to; whereupon it was resolved unanimously, That the said suspension be confirmed."

p. 3 extract of letter from Virginia:

"It is a terrible time for Scotsmen here at present" owing to their support for the Crown.

Wednesday October 25 1775 no 8422

p. 1 from the London papers:

By a letter from North Carolina, dated, September 10, we are informed, that the port was entirely shut up; and that no ships would be suffered to land any more goods, nor to sail from thence after the 10th of September.

Wednesday October 25 1775 no 8422

p. 2 London: "extract of a letter from Wilmington, in North Carolina, to a merchant in Bristol, dated Sept 10 received by the Charming Sally, Capt. Fortune, who sailed from North Carolina, the 12th of September:

"In the gale of wind, of the 2d instant, at Ocracock harbour, out of 36 sail, only three survived the gale; the rest were either sunk or drove to pieces on the shoals. Almost the whole of the people are lost, 136 in number, as are all their cargoes, many consisting of naval stores; amongst the rest, a ship with 2500 barrels of tar. Several vessels with naval stores were lost at Newbern, and Cape Hatteras; and not long since a large ship of Mr Quincy, called the Hector, with 2700 barrels of tar, was lost of Cape Fear shoals, after she had got quite clear of the land, and with a fair wind."

p. 3 extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend at Aberdeen, dated August 16 1775:

"... In North Carolina, indeed, the inhabitants of the back country are, to a man, for Government..."

Saturday November 18 1775 no 8432

p. 2 Edinburgh: extract of a letter from London, Nov 14:
"Seven regiments of 650 each, two bombs, and four frigates, are to sail for Carolina on the 1st of December, it being determined to attack the Southern provinces, while the American army is in the North."

Saturday November 25 1775 no 8435

p. 1 London:

The Done, Captain Withers, from North Carolina, and the Polly, Captain Ewer, from Saloe, bound to Glasgow, after meeting in bad weather and receiving some damage, are put into Plymouth by contrary winds.

p. 2 Edinburgh:

We are informed from the most undoubted authority, that great desertions prevail in the provincial army near Boston, particularly of the Scots and Irish who lately emigrated from these kingdoms, numbers of whom are daily joining the King's forces under the command of General Howe.

Wednesday November 29 1775 no 8437

p. 3 London:

The last Georgia papers brought an account of the populace having seized one Mr Brown, a merchant at Augusta, and tarred and feathered him. The poor gentleman was along time under their discipline, and suffered exceedingly.

Monday December 11 1775 no 8442

p. 2 from the South Carolina Gazette, a report of the activities of the North Carolina provincial congress, and:

We learn from North Carolina, that the damage done by the late hurricane is incredible, the whole shore being littered with wrecks. Upwards of 100 dead bodies had drifted ashore at Ocracock.

Monday December 18 1775 no 8445

p. 1 from the London papers, an "extract of a letter from Newbern, North Carolina, dated Sept 22 brought by the packet that arrived yesterday" describing the discovery of Gov. Martin's weapons and ammunition store.

Saturday December 30 1775 no 8450

p. 2 London:

The Experiment, Capt. Orr, of Greenock, from North Carolina, with naval stores, arrived at Whitehaven on Wednesday se'ennight, spoke the ship Thames, Beard, from London to North America, on the 15th of November, in long. 50. W. lat. 40. N all well.

Caledonian Mercury (Edinburgh)
(1770, 1773 wanting at NLS)

Shipping lists, 1768-75: notes of vessels to or from North Carolina

Saturday January 2 1768 no 7091 p. 2

Arrived: Katherine, Morris, at North Carolina, from the Clyde

Departed: Lilly, Bogg, for North Carolina, with merchant goods, from the Clyde

Saturday February 6 1768 no 7106 p. 3

Arrived: Neptune, Macleish, from North Carolina, at Antigua; Glencairn, Potter, from Clyde, at North Carolina

Saturday August 3 1771 no 7711 p. 2

Clyde list of shipping:

the Liberty, Wright, for North Carolina, with goods

the Juno, McCunn, for ditto with ditto

Monday December 23 1771 no 7759 p. 3

Arrived: The Sisters, Morris, in North Carolina, from Clyde

Saturday March 13 1772 no 7783 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Ajax, Wallace, for North Carolina with goods

Saturday May 29 1772 no 7890 p. 2

Arrived: the Lilly, Dunlop, at North Carolina, from Clyde

Monday July 27 1772 no 7915 p. 3

Arrived: the Lilly, Dunlop, from North Carolina, with tobacco and tar [into the Clyde]

Wednesday September 13 1772 no 7940 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Ajax, Wallace, from North Carolina, with tar, &c. &c.

Lady Frederick, Thomson, from ditto with ditto

Saturday September 26 1772 no 7941 p. 3

Leith shipping list:

Concord of Leith, Landels, from Cape Fair

Monday March 21 1774 no 8172 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Lilly, Dunlop, for North Carolina, with goods

Monday August 1 1774 no 8229 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Sisters, How, from North Carolina, with goods

Saturday September 10 1774 no 8246 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Brave Corsican, Dean, from North Carolina, with tar

Monday January 23 1775 no 8304 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Sailed, the Lily [sic] for North Carolina with goods

Arrived, the St Andrew, from North Carolina, with tar and turpentine

Saturday March 4 1775 no 8321 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Penelope, Jamieson, with goods for North Carolina

Monday April 17 1775 no 8340 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Sailed, the Favourite, Nicol, for North Carolina, in balast

Wednesday May 17 1775 no 8353 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Ulysses, Wilson, for North Carolina, in balast

Wednesday June 7 1775 no 8362 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Ajax, Cunnyngnam, and the Diana, Elphinston, for North Carolina, in balast

Saturday June 10 1775 no 8363 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Adventure, Moor, for North Carolina, in balast

Monday August 14 1775 no 8391 p. 3

Clyde shipping:

Arrived, the Hunter, Robinson, from North Carolina, with tobacco

Saturday August 19 1775 no 8393 p. 3

Leith shipping:

Arrived, the Bachelor, of Dysart, Barclay, from Edington, with tar, turpentine, and tobacco

Monday September 4 1775 no 8400 p. 3

Clyde shipping:

Arrived, the Favourite, Nicol, from North Carolina, with tobacco

Arrived, the Ulysses, Wilson, from North Carolina, with tar

Monday, September 11 1775 no 8403 p. 3

Orkney list of shipping:

Aug 22, the Rebecca, of and from Cape Fear, Seatter, for Newcastle

Monday Oct 9 1775 no 8415 p. 3

Orkney list of shipping:

Sept 21, the George Packet of and from Newcastle, Manson, for Georgia, with emigrants

Saturday December 2 1775 no 8438 p. 3

Clyde list of shipping:

Arrived, the Jackie, Morries, from North Carolina with pitch
and tar

Caledonian Mercury
Monday Jan 3 1774 no 8139 p. 2

"Sir, this part of a letter, from a gentleman in the north to his friend in town, if you please, you may print in your useful paper.

CAUSES OF EMIGRATION

The tyrannical, oppressive, and impolitic conduct of the landholders in this country, hath at last driven the labouring poor to despair. Nothing is now seen among that class of men, but beggary and ruin. These many years past provisions have been so dear, that even when there was work to be had, the poor labourer could not scarce earn bread for his family. What can he do now, when manufactures are so low, but fly from a country where want and misery are his only portion? He hath no alternative, but to starve or emigrate.

As this melancholy subject hath been fully canvassed, both in public and private, I shall no further insist upon it at present, but shall give you the motives of emigration to North America, as I had them from a body of Highlanders who embarked last summer for that part of the British Empire.

1. The price of lands is so low in some of the British colonies, that forty or fifty pounds will purchase as much ground, as ten thousand pounds in this country.

2. There are no or few taxes at present, in the colonies, most of their public debt being paid off since the last peace.

3. The climate in general is very healthy, and provisions of all kind are extraordinarily good, and so cheap, that a shilling will go as far in America, as four shillings in Scotland.

4. The price of labour (from the scarcity of hands and great plenty of land) is high in the colonies: A day labourer can gain these thrice the wages he can earn in this country.

5. There are no beggars in North America, the poor, if any, being amply provided for.

Lastly, There are no titled proud lords to tyrannize over the lower sort of people, men being there more upon a level, and more valued, in proportion to their abilities, than they are in Scotland.

Such were the reasons given by these people for leaving their native country: Now it is pity the landholder does not see his own interest in time, and therefore treat his inferiors and dependents with more humanity; for, by his present conduct, the country is in danger of becoming desert, and consequently his landed property of little or no value."

Inverness, Dec 20 1773

Caledonian Mercury Edinburgh

Advertisements of ships to American ports (excluding North Carolina), 1768-1769

1768

Sat Feb 6 no 7106 p. 3
Kinnoul of Leith, A. Alexander, for Charleston South Carolina

Wed Feb 10 no 7108 p. 4
Peggy of Greenock, R Spiers, for Philadelphia

Sat May 28 no 7154 p. 3
Buchanan of Greenock for New York

Wed Jun 29 no 7168 p. 3
Avon of Leith for Charleston South Carolina, "excellent accommodation for passengers".

Sat Jul 2 no 7169 p. 3
Brig Jeanie of Greenock for New York "for freight or passage".

Sat Jul 9 no 7122 p. 3 (?)
Friendship of Bo'ness for South Carolina

Sat Jul 16 no 7175 p. 3
Lilly of Bo'ness for Charleston South Carolina
Jeanie of Greenock for New York

Mon Jul 18 no 7176 p. 3
Friendship for Charleston South Carolina
Lilly for Charleston South Carolina

Sat Aug 13 no 7187 p. 3
Glasgow of Greenock for Boston

Wed Aug 24 no 7192 p. 3
Magdalene of Dunbar for Charleston South Carolina

Mon Aug 29 no 7194 p. 3
Duke of Atholl of Bo'ness for South Carolina
Kinnoul of Bo'ness for South Carolina

Sat Sep 24 no 7205 p. 3
Richmond of Leith for Charleston South Carolina

Wed Sep 28 no 7207 p. 3
Jean for Charleston South Carolina

Mon Dec 19 no 7241
Charming Janet of Leith for Virginia

1769

- Wed Jan 25 no 7257 p. 3
William of Port Glasgow for Boston
Thistle of Greenock for Boston and New York
Peggy of Greenock for Philadelphia
- Sat Jan 28 no 7258 p. 3
George for Charleston South Carolina
- Sat Feb 25 no 7270 p. 3
Glasgow of Greenock for Boston
- Wed May 10 no 7302 p. 3
Sally of Leith for Boston
- Sat Jun 10 no 7315 p. 3
Edinburgh of Leith for Charleston South Carolina
- Mon Jul 3 1769 no 7325 p. 3
Duke of Atholl of Bo'ness for Charleston South Carolina
- Wed Jul 26 no 7335 p. 3
Brig Jeanie of Greenock for New York
- Wed Aug 30 no 7350 p. 3
Friendship of Bo'ness for Charleston South Carolina
- Wed Sept 13 no p. 3
Lilly of Bo'ness for Charleston South Carolina
- Sat Nov 18 no 7384 p. 3
Avon of Leith for Charleston South Carolina

Caledonian Mercury Edinburgh

American-related material, 1768-75 (1770, 1773 wanting from NLS)

(1768)

Wed Jan 6 no 7093

An account of the wreck of the Sally, p. 1
Use of Hyperion or Labradore tea in the colonies, p. 2

Wed Jan 13 no 7096

Salaries of governors of Massachusetts, New York, p. 2

Sat Jan 23 no 7100

Rhode Island: notice of clothmakers producing 650 yds in one year, p. 2

Wed Jan 27 no 7102

Charleston: fighting betwixt Creeks and Choctaws. p. 2

Wed Feb 10 no 7108

Charleston: account of "parties of associated banditti from the frontiers of the northern provinces" p. 2

Sat Feb 20 no 7112

New York: arrival from South Carolina of Attakullakulla and other Cherokee

Mon Mar 7 no 7119

Philadelphia: report from Alexandria of slaves poisoning their overseers, p. 2

Wed Mar 9 no 7120

London: "When letters were last received from Boston, fourteen ships were lading with cargoes of New England wheat for Glasgow and Whitehaven." p. 2

Sat Mar 12 no 7121

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia re murder of Indians by white man, p. 2

Extract of a letter from Oban, p. 2: "We have had very bad weather here for some time past, but I hear of no loss of shipping in the Highlands, though a vessel from Georgia, South Carolina, with rice, the master's name Addison, was put into the Horse Shoe yesterday in a great distress having suffered greatly at sea, and was like to be lost at the gulph of Corriebrecken."

Mon Mar 14 no 7122

Charleston: reports of formation of Indian confederation, p. 2

Charleston: notice of death of Hon. Lady Anne Murray, p.2

Wed Mar 16 no 7123

London: "They write from Savannah, in Georgia, that forty-seven decked vessels, great and small, have been built in

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different parts of the province in the course of the last year, some of them between two and three hundred tons burthen."

Wed Apr 6 no 7132

Edinburgh, extract of a letter from Antigua, Feb 6: "We have a vessel here bound to America from London with transports; she had 93 on board and after having made land was blown off the coast. The poor creatures have been eighteen weeks out, were famishing; having eat their shoes, leather breeches, and everything else they could masticate. The inhabitants have generously received them and they will proceed on their voyage next Sunday." p. 3

Wed Apr 20 no 7138

New York: Staten Island ferry wrecked, p. 1

Boston: account of Neptune blown off course in voyage from Senegal to Teneriffe, p. 2

Sat Apr 23 no 7139

London: "The Neptune, McKinley, from Glasgow to South Carolina, foundered the 27th of January, ninety leagues from South Carolina; the crew were taken up by the Peggy, Wilson, from Georgia to Barbadoes." p. 2

Edinburgh: "Two Indian chiefs, belonging to the province of Connecticut, lately arrived at Glasgow, in a vessel from New York after satisfying their curiosity respecting everything in that city, they set out last week for London, where they are to lay some grievances before his Majesty, by the advice of Sir William Johnston: they appeared to be plain sensible men." p. 2

Mon Apr 25 no 7140

Philadelphia: information regarding massacre of Indians

Boston: discovery of ore

New York: boating accident on North River

Charleston: price of rice

Charleston: report of Spanish in New Orleans

Sat Apr 29 no 7142

Edinburgh: extract of letter from the mate of the ship Brunswick, Steil, from Clyde to Virginia, to his owners, concerning storm and near wreck of vessel, p. 3

Wed May 11 no 7147

London: letter from New York regarding case of Christian Bowman, a German of Virginia, who was held as a slave by Shawanese [sic]; other reports of European captives, p. 2

Edinburgh: report from Pensacola of Spanish trade there, p. 3

Sat May 28 no 7154

London: report from Charleston of arrival of ship carrying Irish settlers at St Augustine, Florida from New York, p. 2

Mon Jun 6 no 7158

Treaty signed between HM Superintendent for Indian Affairs Sir William Johnston and numerous tribes, p. 2

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Mon Jul 4 no 7170

Report from Williamsburg on sunken ship raised to find very large fish in its hold, p. 2

Mon Jul 18 no 7176

Extract of letter from Charleston on fighting betwixt Catawba and "Shawanese", p. 2

Wed Jul 20 no 7177

p. 1:

Charleston: account of numbers of ships in port; price of rice; arrival of Irish families in East Florida
Williamsburg: fires in New York City, etc.
Newport, Rhode Island: new coal discovery
Charleston: letter regarding Indian affairs
London: report from South Carolina of legal reforms there

Mon Aug 1 no 7182

Extract of letter from North America, of opposition to establishment of Episcopacy, p. 2

Sat Aug 20 no 7190

Edinburgh: "Last week the Marischal College [Aberdeen] conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon Mr Farquharson from South Carolina." p. 2

Wed Nov 16 no 7227

Report of arrival of Italians, Minorcans, and Greeks at St Augustine; dissatisfied, they seize ships and make demands [mention of Frederick Dorsay, late master of sloop Renah from Jamaica of and for Edenton, North Carolina] p. 1

Mon Nov 21 no 7229

Report from Orkney of ship from Aberdeen for Virginia breaking up at sea near the island of Sanday [next edition reports ship as Herriot of Aberdeen, Henderson, from Virginia] p. 3

Wed Dec 7 no 7236

Account of goods exported to America from England, p. 2

Mon Dec 19 no 7241

Report of survey of coast of Florida, p. 2

Extract of letter from Pensacola, on defense of settlements at St. Augustine, Mobile, and along the Mississippi, p. 2

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Wed Jan 4 no 7248

Report of the dissolution of South Carolina and Virginia assemblies, p. 2

Wed Jan 11 no 7251

Advertisement: "Any Gentleman or Family whose Circumstances will enable them to STOCK A FARM in the province of EAST FLORIDA..." p. 2

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Mon Jan 23 no 7256

Charleston, South Carolina: reports regarding Spanish and Creek Indians agreements over Florida; Appalachia, p. 2

Sat Feb 18 no 7267

"Captain Lusk of the Spiers, in his passage from Glasgow, for Virginia, unfortunately fell overboard from the fore-castle, and the ship running over him was seen never more." p. 3

Wed Mar 8 no 7275

Report from the "South Carolina Gazette" on the Creek - Choctaw war, p. 1

Sat Mar 18 no 7279

"Thursday last was married here, William Keith, Esq. of South-Carolina, to Miss Jean Mudie daughter of James Mudie, Esq. physician in Jamaica: A young lady adorned with every accomplishment that can render a married state happy." p. 2

Wed Apr 5 no 7287

Report of expulsion of Spanish governor of New Orleans, Don Ulloa, p. 1

Wed Nov 15 no 7383

Gen. O'Rily arrives at New Orleans to take Louisiana for the Spanish, p. 2

Sat Nov 18 no 7384

Report from Williamsburg Virginia on storm there, p. 1

Wed Dec 6 no 7392

London: "Several merchants are undergoing great apprehensions for West Florida, in consequence of the late armaments which arrived at New Orleans from Spain." p. 1

Mon Dec 11 no 7394

Edinburgh:

"The ship Murdoch (belonging to Glasgow from Virginia) with 450 hhds of tobacco on board, was unluckily drove ashore off Girvan in the late violent gale of wind and 'tis feared that both the ship and most of the cargo will be lost..." p. 2

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia regarding damage to tobacco and corn crops in southern Virginia, Maryland, to the head of the James River, p. 2

Wed Dec 13 no 7395

London: report on Quakers in Philadelphia freeing their slaves:

"Our Quakers have just given a very singular proof of their humanity and love of liberty. The greatest number of those who reside in this colony have assembled; and unanimously agreed to give freedom to their negro slaves: and most of them have already conformed to this resolution. "To what purpose" said one of the principal of them, "is it to oppose the tyr---y of the British p-----t, whilst we ourselves fit the example of tyranny, by holding in slavery beings who are our equals, only

1770

because their skin is black, and because they have wool instead of hair." We hope the other religious societies will follow the example of their brethren, the Quakers." p. 2

1770 - wanting

1771

Wed Jan 9 no 7613

London: extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Nov. 18:

"Yesterday and this day arrived here two ships from Honduras and Cuba, where they went for mahogany, and were obliged to return without, the Spaniards having driven our cutters from thence, and threatened to sink them, if they offered to approach the harbour." p. 2

Mon Feb 11 no 7627

London: Private letters from Charlestown South Carolina, speak positively of the non-importation association being broke up, and that they have agreed to import British goods, except tea like the other colonies. There were no public annunciations of the resolution, as these letters came off the day after the meeting, but the next ships are expected to bring the particulars, with orders that all the commissions that were stopped to be shipped immediately. p. 2

Wed Mar 13 no 7639

London: extract of a letter from New York, Jan. 7, giving an account of the "spontaneous combustion" of Hannah Bradshaw, Division-Street, New York.

Wed Apr 24 no 7657

London: extract of a letter from Charleston, Feb 10 regarding Creek-Choctaw war; western confederacy of Indians, p. 2

Mon May 6 no 7662

From the London papers, May 2:

A letter from Philadelphia, dated Feb 25, says, "About eighty people from Easton, headed by Justice Ogden, and his brother Capt. Ogden, went lately to take the fort at Wyoming, which was in the possession of one Stewart and about 20 men. On Justice Ogden's demanding the fort, Stewart told him, if he would send in Capt. Ogden, they would talk the matter over coolly; but as soon as Captain Ogden entered the fort, Stewart clapt a pistol to his breast and shot him dead; soon after which Stewart and his men marched off."

Wed Jul 3 no 7687

Edinburgh: notice of death of David Murray in Savannah, p.

3

Mon Jul 15 no 7691

Edinburgh: two reports from Virginia on recent flood, p.

2

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Wed Aug 14 no 7704

Report from Boston regarding Regulators in North Carolina

Wed Sep 25 no 7722

London: "Letters from Boston bring very unfavourable accounts of the pacific disposition of the several inhabitants there; a priest has now become an oracle of the province, and it is a long established maxim, that priests and plots are synonymous terms." p. 2

Mon Nov 4 no 7739

Report on wine growing efforts in South Carolina

Sat Nov 9 no 7741

"Description of the Religious Customs and Ceremonies of some Nations which inhabit the Banks of the great River Mississippi", p. 1

Advertisement, p. 2:

If DAVID THOMSON of Charlestown, South-Carolina, Blacksmith, deceased, has any relations living, they may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to Messrs. Charles and Robert Fall, Merchants in Dunbar.

Mon Nov 11 no 7742

"Description of the manners of the Nation of ARKANZAS, their Religion and manner of carrying on WAR" [excerpt from Bossu's Travels through Louisiana, just published], p. 1

Mon Nov 18 no 7744

Charleston: report of diplomatic mission of chief of the Oneida, p. 1

Philadelphia: report of Capt Campbell of South Carolina, re Spanish and Havannah (mention of Cape Lookout NC) p. 1

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Mon Jan 20 no 7760

Charleston: report of Alex. Cameron, Dept. Supt. of Indian Affairs, to set boundary between Virginia and Cherokee hunting grounds, p. 2

Mon Mar 2 no 7778

London: extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Jan 3: "great apprehensions of an Indian rupture." p. 2

Sat Mar 21 no 7786

London:

"Fresh accounts, it is said, and fresh complaints have arrived from West Florida, respecting the conduct of the G____r, not withstanding his friends affirm, that he is wise, upright, brave, and impartial." p. 2

Sat Apr 4 no 7792

London:

"An American settlement has really something in it very alluring to a man of small property, as the master of a family

1772

is allowed 100 acres of ground for himself, and fifty for every individual belonging to him, the moment he demands them from the Governor of the province he arrives at, a grant which is amply sufficient not only to raise all the necessaries of life, but in a tolerable climate to supply him with the absolute luxuries.

"As there is not a yard of superfine cloth manufactured in England without a certain portion of Spanish wool, it is recommended to the government whether it would not be a judicious measure to encourage the propagation of sheep in America, as the wool of those animals there is even finer than the Spanish and may be had in exchange for the manufactures of England.

"So much are the people of America charmed with the idea of a settlement on the Mississippi, that several families, with their cattle and negroes, have lately migrated from North-Carolina, to the grand gulph above the Natches, which is above 1200 miles, and many Virginians are preparing to follow their example who have not profitable tracts of land in their own country." p. 2

Sat May 16 no 7884

London:

"Major Rogers, who was so serviceable in the command of a body of Irregulars last war in America, has just obtained a Commission from his Majesty, for finding out the north-west passage in that quarter. He is to be allowed 3 l. a day for himself, and four shillings each for fifty companions of his chusing. From the intimate acquaintance this Gentleman has with the country, his knowledge of the Indian language, and above all, having the object much at heart, the scheme seems to presage a very successful issue." p. 2

Edinburgh:

"Captain Chivers, from the isle of Sky, arrived a few days ago at the new Inlet. We hear he has two hundred passengers on board, has been out fifteen weeks and has suffered much by bad weather and want of provisions." p. 2

Wed Jun 3 no 7892

London: extract of a letter from Charles-Town, South Carolina, April 13:

"On the 10th inst. his Excellency our governor was pleased to dissolve the General Assembly of this province, as he found by an address presented to him on the 4th from that Assembly, that there is no probability of any provision being made at present for discharging the public debt." p. 2

Sat Jun 6 no 7893

From the London papers, June 2: Charles Town, April 13, an exchange of pronouncements between Assembly and Governor Montague, p. 1

Wed Aug 5 no 7919

Note regarding Lord William Campbell Governor-in-chief of Nova Scotia, on way to post in Boston, p. 3

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Sat Sep 5 no 7932

London, Aug 31:

"There will be no want of inhabitants for the intended settlements on the Mississippi and the Ohio, as in consequence of the oppression of landlords in Scotland, we are assured that no less than 900 persons left Scotland in 1769, one thousand in 1771, and at present three thousand more are on the point of setting off." p. 1

1773 - wanting

1774

Mon Feb 7 no 8154

Report from Williamsburg, Virginia, Nov. 25: "Yesterday afternoon, Daniel McLeod, Esq; of Kilmore, a gentleman lately arrived from Scotland, set out for Albany, on his way to Beckman township, on Lake Champlain, to view the land, which he has just made a purchase of. On his return hither, he intends immediately embarking for Scotland, in order to emigrate a considerable number of families to settle that place." p. 3

Sat Feb 12 no 8156

Extract of an authentic letter from a gentleman in New-York to his correspondent in Edinburgh, dated Dec 28 1773:

"About three weeks ago a vessel arrived here from Dornoch, with a number of poor Highlanders in a most miserable condition. Upwards of 80 of them died on the passage; and had the survivors been a few days longer out, they would have died likewise. Since their arrival, they have been in a most wretched situation, and must have died in the streets, had not the people of this town supported them. I hope this will be the last ship with Scotch emigrants for this county; many of them being sold when they arrive here for their passage of debts; and, in general, they are not accustomed to labour." p. 3

From Paisley we learn, that about 500 manufacturers are preparing to embark immediately for America, as they can find no employment at home. p. 3

Sat Apr 9 no 8180

Edinburgh: letter from Savannah re "Indian depredations" p. 2

Wed May 25 no 8200

New York: extract of a letter from Stranraer re Gale of Whitehaven, Jefferson, for New York with 230 emigrants, p. 3

Copy of George Smith's letter of 16 Feb 1774 from New York papers: "An account of the provisions laid in by William Parker of Leith, in Scotland, owner of the brig Nancy, for a voyage from Sunderland to the Highlands, there to receive 188 passengers, and to proceed with them to New York." [List of victuals; negligence denied; admission of insufficient provision of victuals for even half of the emigrants; once scarcity was realized, too late to turn back.] (Signed), Wilmington, Cape Fear, 16 Feb 1774" p. 4

1774

Sat Jun 4 no 8204

Williamsburg, Virginia: report of "Indian depredations" p. 1

Mon Jun 13 no 8208

London:

"The emigrations to America from Scotland and Ireland are not to be wondered at, when in a recent Belfast newspaper, there appeared no less than nine ships advertised for Newcastle and Philadelphia in America, on for Baltimore in Maryland, and two for Savannah and Charlestown, all of them soliciting for passengers redemptioners, and servants...."

Wed Jul 20 no 8224

London: account of ships and passengers to America from Derry, Belfast, Newry, Larne, and Portrush, Ireland, p. 1

Sat Aug 6 no 8231

Edinburgh: Lt William Grant (late of the 42nd regiment) and 150 others arrive in Mull where they intend to take the Moore, Maclarty, of Greenock to New York; Grant rented a considerable farm in Urquhart, but extravagant rent forced him to abandon it. The Highlanders going with him were from Urquhart, Glenmoriston, etc. "and nothing but extreme poverty could have obliged them to leave their native country; such of them as had not money to pay for their freight, have indented themselves and families. They have taken out a schoolmaster with them." p. 2

Advertisement for book A Present for an Emigrant on emigration to North America, p. 3

Mon Oct 24 no 8265

Letter from New York regarding Scots "for sale" on board Commerce, p. 2

Edinburgh: Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to Mr John Balfour, Bookseller in Edinburgh: "It is impossible to express the severe usage and hardships" of Scots emigrants; Scots "enslaved". p. 2

Mon Oct 31 no 8268

America: report on Col. Macdonald, Indian fighter

Sat Dec 31 no 8294

"Plan to reduce the AMERICANS to OBEDIENCE" p. 1

1775

Sat Jan 7 no 8297

Report of battle betwixt Virginians and Indians, dated Nov 11 1774

Sat Mar 18 no 8327

Edinburgh:

"We hear, that not withstanding the resolutions of the Continental Congress, a ship from Barrowstown with goods, arrived lately at South Carolina, and the goods bought up at a high price." p. 3

1775

The Diana, Ruthwin, from Cape Fear for Glasgow, foundered at sea; the people were taken on board the Free Mason, Captain Butcher, which ship is arrived at Milford from South Carolina, p. 3

Mon Apr 24 no 8343

Report of Swallow, Ward, of South Carolina, taken by Spanish at Bay of Honduras; captain tortured to death, p. 1 [?]

Wed May 3 no 8347

Extract of a letter from Belfast, Apr 26:

"The spirit of emigration still continues in this country. A vessel sailed from this place on the 18th inst with four hundred passengers for America." p. 3

Sat May 13 no 8351

Edinburgh: report of Friendship, Iann, for Philadelphia, being prevented from sailing from Leith; investigation of indenture procedure; 60 found to be "correctly" indented; 30 were not and were released, p. 3

Letter from Port Glasgow regarding return of three ships from Virginia with Highland emigrants indented on bad terms, p. 3.

Mon May 29 no 8358

Edinburgh: We hear from Ireland, that the spirit of emigration is very great in every part of that Kingdom; several hundreds are now waiting at several sea-ports, ready to embark the first opportunity. The major part of them (pro tempore) are the property of the soul drivers: and so careful are they not to lumber the vessels with unnecessary articles, that many of them will not venture to take shoes or stockings, and some of them are ready to sail with - scarce any clothes at all.

Sat Jun 3 no 8360

Salem, Apr. 25: "Last Wednesday, the 19th of April, the troops of his Britannic Majesty commenced hostilities upon the people of this province." p. 1

Mon Jun 5 no 8361

Edinburgh: We are informed, that four vessels, containing 700 emigrants, have sailed for America, from Port Glasgow and Greenock, in the course of last and the preceding week. Most of these emigrants are from the North Highlands; and, it is said, two vessels are sailed for that country in order to carry over more.

Wed Jun 7 no 8362

Clyde list of shipping, p. 3: Sailed, the Monimia, Morrison, for New York, with emigrants.

Sat Aug 5 no 8387

Edinburgh: extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated June 20, to his friend in Glasgow,

"Several emigrants from Scotland have of late arrived here. I wonder any persons that could make shift to live at home, would

1775

come to this infatuated continent, till matters are once settled, when there will be room enough for thousands to sit down upon estates already cleared." p. 3

Wed Sep 6 no 8401

Edinburgh:

We have it from the best authority, that the latter end of last week, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas Esq; Lord Advocate for Scotland, had a meeting with the Honourable Board of Customs, when his lordship mentioned the impropriety of vessels being cleared from any port in Scotland, for America, with emigrants on board; and proposed, that orders should be issued from the Board, to all the inferior Customs-houses in Scotland, enjoining them to grant clearances to no ship for America, who should have more than the ordinary complement of passengers on board. This was readily complied with by the Honourable Board of Customs, and orders were immediately sent to the different sea-ports accordingly.-- Such proceedings reflect the highest honour upon the Lord Advocate, who proposed them, as well as upon the Board of Customs, who so readily put them into execution; and this, whether we view them in the light of their being real friends to Government, or, as sympathizing with the delusion of the infatuated emigrants themselves, who seem to be possessed with a frenzy, bordering on madness; for, upon no other principle, can we reconcile the unaccountable precipitancy with which these poor deluded creatures would rush head long to destruction. We imagine, were a similar conduct to be observed in England, and Ireland, it might be productive of the happiest consequences, not only to the individual, but to the state at large.

We hear it is intended to raise a Highland regiment in America: though such levy may to some appear an Utopian scheme, yet it is believed by many to be very practicable, from the swarms of Highland emigrants lately gone to that country. p. 2

Wed Sep 27 no 8410

Letter to editor from "Will Woolpack" regarding Scots emigration to London, America, p. 3

Sat Sep 30 no 8411

Note of emigrants sailing Orkney aboard the Marlborough of Whitby (Yorkshire), carrying people from Whitby, Caithness, and Orkney, for Georgia, p. 3

Mon Oct 9 no 8415

Orkney list of shipping, Sep 21: Sailed, the George Packet of and from Newcastle, Manson, for Georgia, with emigrants, p. 3

Sat Oct 21 no 8420

Extract of a letter from Virginia: "It is a terrible time for Scotsmen here at present" due to their loyalty to the Crown, p. 3.

1775

Sat Nov 25 no 8435

Edinburgh: We are informed from the most undoubted authority, that great desertions prevail in the provincial army near Boston, particularly of the Scots and Irish who lately emigrated from these Kingdoms, numbers of whom are daily joining the King's forces under the command of General Howe. p. 2

Wed Nov 29 no 8437

London:

"The last Georgia papers brought an account of the populace having seized one Mr Brown, a merchant at Augusta, and tarred and feathered him. The poor gentleman was a long time under their discipline, and suffered exceedingly." p. 3

Wed Dec 13 no 8445

Advertisement by executors of late Arch. Campbell, emigrant to Virginia, p. 1.

(National Library of Scotland)

General American related material

Mon. 15 Jan, 1776. p3. Edinburgh:

Week past Sat. a Scottish ship bound for Boston was taken by Capt. Manley and carried to Salem. The ship is approx. 200 tons burden, virtually new and was carrying approx. 350 chaldron of coal and a quantity of bale goods.

Several vessels laden with fuel and various kinds of provisions bound to Boston have been carried to Salem and Beverly lately.

Mon. 22 Jan. 1776. p3. Edinburgh:

Extract from a letter from Port Glasgow, 20 Jan.: "The mercantile people here complain very much of the inactivity of our Admiral on the American station: A valuable ship from Clyde having been taken by the Provincials. Another was two or three times attacked before she got into Boston."

Wed. 31 Jan. 1776. p3:

The Baltimore, Clarke, from Maryland to Liverpool, lost on the coast of America.

Sat. 9 March 1776. p3. Edinburgh:

The first division of the 31st Regiment of foot marched this morning from Edinburgh to Greenock to take shipping to America. The rest of the regiment will take the same route tomorrow.

Wed. 13 March 1776. p2. Edinburgh:

Regiment of the Royal Highland emigrants had raised 800 plus men by Feb. and actively recruiting throughout America - little doubt that the regiment is now complete. Commanded by Lt. Col. Allan Maclean.

Sat. 16 March 1776. p1. London (11 March papers):

The Sukey, Liverpool to Boston, taken by the Provincials.

The Blue Mountain Valley, Dempster, London to Boston, taken by a Provincial privateer and carried to Elizabethtown.

The Molly, Collins, Liverpool and Turk's Island to Virginia, burnt at Norfolk.

Sat. 23 March 1776. P2. Edinburgh:

The Lord Dunluce arr. in Norfolk, Virginia with emigrants from the Highlands, which sailed from the Highlands last September. People were landed and treated by Lord Dunmore with great humanity; wagons and provisions were furnished to carry them to North America. They had traveled with two other ships which went to North Carolina.

Mon. 25 March 1776. p2. London:

letter from Cork mentions ships taken by the Provincials: Two Sisters, 15 Sept., Queen of England, 25 Sept., Fanny, 7 Sept., and Sukey, 27 Sept..

Sat. 20 March. 1776. p2. Edinburgh:

42nd Regiment, Royal Highlanders, sent to Greenock and embarked for America.

Wed. 3 April 1776. p2. London:

The Royal Highlanders have departed to Gen. Howe.

Wed. 17 April 1776. p2. Edinburgh:

1000 of Gen Fraser's new raised regiment of Highlanders were to embark today at Greenock for America; under the command of Sir William Erskine, Col. of the first battalion.

No news of the 42nd Regiment, who embarked last Fri., having sailed yet.

Sat. 4 May 1776. p1. London (from 29 April papers):

Sir William Erskine appointed to act as a brigadier in America, with the rank of colonel.

Sat. 11 May 1776. p1. London (from 6 May papers):

The Friendship, Holmes, London to Boston, driven on the banks of Newfoundland; capt. and crew saved. sailed in October.

Mon. 10 June 1776. p1. America:

Exchange of 4 letters between Brig. Gen. Donald McDonald of the Tory army and Brig. Gen. Moore. Last letter, McDonald to Moore, Feb.:

"I cannot conceive that the Scots emigrants, to whom I imagine you allude, can be under greater obligations to this country, than to that King under whose gracious and merciful government they alone could have been enabled to visit this western region: and I trust...that they are not that deluded and ungrateful people that you wofl represent them to be."

Mon. 8 July 1776. p3. London:

Advices from western Florida report an epidemic in New Orleans particularly fatal to Blacks.

Wed. 14 August 1776. p2. London:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the Council of New York, 6 July: "All America is exasperated against Scotland". He believes all of Scotland to be hostile and against them. Scots readily carry out the late parliamentary measures against America; perhaps ardour will abate when Virginian riflemen will be used for no other purpose but to punish the Scots and their insolent officers: "The uncommon forwardness of the Scots in this unfortunate contest seems the more extraordinary, as they have no right to a connexion with America but what they were favoured with by the union. America does not acknowledge Scotland as her mother country." He wishes all Scottish settlement had been confined to the isthmus of Darien. "The middle colonies have within these few years been pestered with a number of them."

Fri. 15 August 1776. p3. Edinburgh:

The Venus, Wilson from the Clyde, with part of General Fraser's Highlanders on board, beat off four American privateers only to be surrounded and taken in Nantucket Road, unaware that it had been evacuated.

Colonel Campbell and the Highlanders taken prisoner by the Provincials.

Sat. 7 September 1776. p3. Edinburgh:

The American transport, Dennistoun, from the Clyde with 120 light infantry of Fraser's Highlanders, taken on 8 June by three American privateers and carried to Marblehead; commanding officer of the Highlanders was Hamilton Maxwell. [see also Monday 16 September. p3.]

Mon. 16 September 1776. p2. London:

The Virginia and Maryland Conventions unanimously resolved never to export their produce to Scotland.

Sat. 21 September. p2. Edinburgh:

The Highlanders on board the Oxford, carried to Williamsburg, Virginia, refused all inducements, including land, to join the provincial army. They are separated into small parties, 'cantoned' in back settlements and are well used. The Highlanders remain steadfastly loyal to the King.

(National Library of Scotland)

North Carolina related material

Sat. 6 Jan. 1776. p1.:

Some believe that the present armament will go to New York or Carolina, because of "its known indefensible state, having no fortification that can be held respectable by any military armament, and the great number of negroes all over the province. Both these opinions are founded on peaceably gaining a footing without bloodshed." Virginia is also favoured.

Wed. 31 Jan. 1776. p2.:

As soon as the new campaign season begins, 1 army will move from Boston up the St. Lawrence river, 1 army will take possession of New York, and another will be formed in Virginia or North Carolina. Will either take New England from New York and Canada or all of the southern provinces.

Sat. 10 Feb. 1776. p2. London and Edinburgh:

London: At the new campaign season there will be 11,000 troops in Virginia and Carolina under Gen. Clinton and Lord Cornwallis.

Edinburgh: Vessels are daily expected at Greenock from Boston, New York and Carolina.

Wed. 14 Feb. 1776. pp1, 2, 3. London:

Extract from a letter from North Carolina received at Hull, 29 Dec. 1775: At the last meeting of the Provincial Convention, committees of safety were appointed for each district of the province; a Provincial Council was also elected. Legislative, judicial, and executive powers of gov't are placed under the control of the committees and the Council. Gov. Martin, who is still on board the Cruzier sloop of war, forbade the late convention. Two treasurers were appointed and ordered to draw on the continental Congress at Philadelphia \$100,000 to pay for 3000 minute men; they have issued \$125,000 paper bills of credit. To ensure supply the Convention voted large premiums to anybody who erects furnaces for refining iron, slitting mills, steel furnaces, for making cotton cards, needles, pins, refining sulphur, making saltpetre and gunpowder in North Carolina. Voted £50,000 for raising 1000 men to be employed in the common cause. These were accordingly raised and 500 are now camped near Wilmington, but it is reported that many desert.

Copy of the 'test' drawn and signed by the Convention attesting loyalty the the King, but professing that the Parliament of Great Britain has no right to impose taxes or regulate internal policy of the colonies.

Little communication with the neighbouring colonies because of "the distracted state of the whole continent." p2

(Proceeds with information re Virginia, South Carolina and misc. news; approx. 1 column long.)

Carolina hopes to export several large cargoes before the colonial imposed embargo goes into effect. p1

"Intelligence is just received that Gov. Martyn has set up the King's Standard in North Carolina and is joined by a very considerable body. They are in want of ammunition, which they daily expect." p2

The Lord Lt. and Council of Ireland have published a proclamation placing an embargo on shipping to the American colonies named therein, includes North Carolina. p3.

Sat. 17 Feb. 1776. pp2 & 3. America (from London papers, 13 Feb.):

Philadelphia, 16 Dec.: By a gentleman arr. last Wed. from Wilmington, North Carolina, informed that the Scorpion, sloop of war and a transport ship arr. at Brunswick on approx. 12 Jan.. At the same time a ship from Skye arr. with 4-5000 Highlanders, all men, soldiers, and all in Highland dress, "upon this information coming to Wilmington, the inhabitants were called upon and cheerfully agreed to take all the necessary measures to prevent their landing, for which purpose they had determined upon laying some booms and chains across the channel, and were about erecting a fort at Hangman's Point, where a camp was marked out, and 400 men immediately took post there." p2.

The Anne, Pollock, arr. at Greenock from North Carolina in 24 days. News that 200 men of the King's troops were dispatched by Gov. Dunmore to occupy a post on abridge to prevent communications between North Carolinian and Virginian provincials. The King's troops were attacked by 1700 Virginians and defeated, "the rebels are so elated at this success, that no person, well affected to the government, is safe of his life in either of the above provinces." p3.

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20 + 3 Feb or
Feb 2 Feb ← Sat. 6 Feb. 1776. p2. Edinburgh:

By several letters from North Carolina news of a shopkeeper there who was owed money by a planter, also an officer in the provincial army. Upon learning that the officer was going to Virginia, the shopkeeper requested that the officer either pay, sign an account, or give security; all were refused. The officer informed the Committee "that the storekeeper was an enemy to the liberty of America; upon which he was ordered to appear before them, which he did, and told them what he had been demanding was but reasonable. One of them said he would settle the dispute, and immediately shot the store-keeper dead upon the spot."
(see Wed. 24 April, p1)

Wed. 6 March 1776. p2. Edinburgh:

Extract from a letter from London, 2 March: Packet arr. from Carolina, having left 28 Jan.. Certainty that she had carried passengers, but none can be traced. Some conjecture that this signifies a plan for the conciliation of the southern provinces.

Sat. 23 March 1776. p2. Edinburgh:

The Jupiter and the Fanny, with immigrants from the Highlands, which sailed from the Highlands last Sept., arr. safely at Wilmington, North Carolina; passengers all well.

Sat. 6 April 1776. p2. Edinburgh:

Extract from a letter: "The Roebuck, with Gen. Clinton, and a tender, are arrived safe. The tender is to proceed for Cape Fear in North Carolina, in order to raise volunteers, thousands of whom are ready to join the King's troops, on being properly accoutred and provided with arms and ammunition."

Mon. 8 April 1776. p2. London:

The Thetis, Barns, from London and Cork with provisions for North Carolina, lost her sails and masts in bad weather; put into Lisbon in great distress, 11 March.

Sat. 13 April 1776. p2. London:

Extract from a letter from aboard the Liverpool, Norfolk Harbour, Virginia, 17 Feb.: "Capt. Lindsay has been some time cruising off Cape Fare for Sir Peter Parker's fleet."

Mon. 22 April 1776. p3. Edinburgh:

Extract from a letter from Virginia, 6 March: "An express is just now arrived from Cross Creek with an account of 2000 Highlanders, from Cape Fare, joining Governor Martin with his force of about 3000 regulators, from the back part of Virginia. This junction has long been expected, and we are now informed they have been in actual engagement."

Wed. 24 April 1776. p1.:

A letter from North Carolina recounts the story of an upright merchant, Dan Maxwell, who resided near Tar River. Last Dec., upon learning that a planter near Edenton who owed him a considerable sum of money was going to Virginia as a colonel in the provincial army, Maxwell applied to him for at least security for his debt. The colonel thought the request unreasonable and insolent and turned to his train, wishing he was rid of the merchant, whereupon an officer under the colonel shot the merchant in the head.
(see Sat. 24 Feb., p2.)

Sat. 11 May 1776. p2. Edinburgh:

Extract from a letter from Bristol, 4 May: on 30 March, 2 or 3 transports sailed from Georgia to Cape Fear; the Cumberland Packet was at Georgia on 10 March and from thence sailed to Cape Fear under convoy.

Mon. 13 May 1776. p3. American Advices (copied from *Pennsylvania Packet*, 11 March):

Williamsburg, 26 Feb.: The Mercury Frigate, the Kingfisher, 2 transports, 4 or 5 tenders are in the Hampton road, "and, it is supposed, are bound up Potowmack, or for North Carolina, where some disturbances have broke out among the people who stiled themselves Regulators."

Sat. 18 May 1776. p2. London (from 14 May papers):

Extract from a letter from Georgia, 29 March: The governors of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs are to meet at Cape Fear, where the King's troops already are; said to be joined by a considerable number of backsettlers, Indians, etc. and that some attack will be made on the frontiers of Carolina and Georgia.

Mon. 20 May 1776. p2:

Letter from Philadelphia, 12 March: Virginia, North and South Carolina are "preparing for the most vigorous defence; and by the month of April, we will have 30 or 40,000 men ready to take the field."

Wed. 22 May 1776. p1. London:

Letter from Lord Dunmore to General Howe, intercepted and published in Virginia, 25 Jan.: Among the prisoners are Oliver and Deane, Bostonians bringing gun powder to North Carolina. A party of about 100 North Carolinians marched to assist Virginia and were posted at Great Bridge but found that the rebels had flown the coop.

Pennsylvania Gazette, 18 March: Extract from a letter from a member of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina to Col. Howe, Halifax, 24 Feb. - Smith has jailed seven of the leaders of the Regulators in Halifax jail. The insurrection is suppressed with respect to the Regulators and thinks that the Highlanders are dispersed; however, later accounts contradicts this dispersal. Their troops, though, will probably awe the Highlanders into submission if they have not already dispersed. Governor Martin kept no correspondence with the disaffected in western North Carolina.

Mon. 3 June 1776. p2. London:

Extract from *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, 12 March: This day the sloop Fanny, Hyman, arr. from Ocorock, North Carolina, having departed from thence 13 days ago. Learned that the Tories and the Regulators, approx. 700 under Gov. Martin, had placed themselves between 2 Provincial armies under Cols. Ash and Caalswell to prevent their joining. Failed, "as great numbers, from all parts of the colony, were every day going to the assistance of either of the colonies. The Tories and the Regulators, it is said, have not yet been joined by any considerable number of Scotch settlers, as they expected."

Mon. 10 June 1776. p2. America (from London papers, 6 June):

Extract from a letter from North Carolina, 10 March: Defeat of the Highlanders and the Regulators, embodied in great number within 20 miles of Wilmington, has led to great joy. Clinton and Lord William Campbell to be at Cape Fear to receive the now defeated and routed - who thought that North Carolina was the weakest part of the Americas. They have now proved that they can now be subdued with small numbers of men. Hoped that Campbell, Clinton and Gov. Martin will land at Cape Fear "before the dispersion of the forces, and it is not doubted but, in that case, a very handsome account would be given of them by the defeat of the formidable triumvirate."

Mon. 17 June 1776. pp1 & 2. America and London:

America (from London papers, 11 June): Williamsburg, Virginia, 19 March - Report that Gen. Clinton arr. at Cape Fear with troops from Boston and since joined by 12 - 15000 from England or the West Indies. Provincial troops marching to attack him. p1

Williamsburg, 23 March: Parties of men dispersed throughout North Carolina apprehending suspects and disarming the lately routed Highlanders and Regulators. Lists of arms and officers taken. Between 8-900 pounds of gunpowder, fieldpieces, muskets, etc., have been brought into North Carolina from a French island.

London: Williamsburg, 21 March - Report that Gen. Clinton had landed from Boston and 1000 from England had landed as well at Cape Fear; opposed by a party of Provincials, whom Clinton put to flight.

Tues. 2 July 1776. pp2 & 3. London:

The Unity, Wardlaw, arr. from Georgia with intelligence from a ship from North Carolina: Sir Peter Parker's fleet arr. safe at Cape Fear, except for 7 transports still looked for and 5 transports which turned back to England. Lord Cornwallis, Col. Vaughan, Sir Parker, Lord Campbell, Gen. Clinton, and Gov. Martin all at Cape Fear. Uncertain whether the troops would disembark at Cape Fear or elsewhere. p2

Sir Peter Parker and his fleet arr. between 18 April - 2 May. Account of the fleet. Ships of war at Cape Fear are the Bristol, Action, Solebay and Sphynx; the sloops Pellican, Cruger, Scorpion, and Syren; the Action frigate cruising off Cape Fear; 7 transports. p3

Wed. 3 July 1776. p3. Edinburgh:

Extract from a letter from London, 29 June: The Unity, Wardle, arr. from Georgia, informs of Sir Parker's safe arrival at Cape Fear, but as the 9 May men had yet to disembark. Unity probably the last ship from Georgia and the neighbouring provinces.

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Fri. 5 July 1776. p2. London:

Account of skirmish between insurgents from the back settlements of North Carolina and the loyalist/Tory army at Moore's Creek bridge. Tory army was a company of Highlanders hastily drawn together by 2 Scots officers, MacDonald and Macleod. When one of these men was killed and the other taken prisoner, the leaderless company quit the field and were routed. List of loot taken by the insurgents.

Mon. 29 July 1776. p2. London:

Extract from a letter from near Cape Fear, 16 May: Account of engagement between the Golden Rule transport and a rebel sloop off Cape Roman, South Carolina. The transport, Dausoy, took the sloop, the Defiance, Capt. John Pace, from Rhode Island, and carried it up the Cape Fear River to Gen. Clinton. (see Fri. 15 Aug., p3)

Fri. 2 Aug. 1776. pp3 & 4. Edinburgh:

From camp near Cape Fear, 16 May: Sailed from Ireland 12 Feb.; arr. 2 May; disembarked 15 May. Unknown how long they will remain at their present camp. They (the 30th Regiment) and the 37th Reg. went up the river to Brunswick a few days ago and attacked some of the rebels who were above it, the rest had fled. The inhabitants of Brunswick had fled a few days ago. Returned that night to their ships.

A schooner arr. 8 May with letters. Gen. Clinton sent 1200 men against some 'redoubts' and the rebels' camp on the river; rebels fled. Troops returned with prisoners and immediately embarked and sailed for South Carolina.

Extract from a letter of a officer from the 15th Reg., camp near Cape Fear, 17 May: Account of the voyage. Rebels in arms, "but we have friends...[who] will join us as soon as we penetrate into the country. the whole of the back settlements with us well, a body of whom, to the number of 1500, made an attempt to gain the seacoast, with a view to be in readiness to join us, on our arrival, but were attacked and repulsed by the rebels." Account of troop movements in North Carolina.

Mon. 12 Aug. 1776. p2. London (8 Aug. papers):

Extract from a letter from New York, 7 July: Plot to seize Gen. Washington and other leaders, to spike the cannon as soon as the Tory fleet appeared and thus render a Tory victory easily. Scheme designed by Gen Tryon and communicated to Gen. Howe, found amongst the mayor's papers. "This plot is the second edition of that which was executed in North Carolina, by men of the same principals. It has given us such a horrible idea of the the Scots and the Tories among us, that, for the future, they will meet with very different treatment from what they have hitherto experienced."

The Defiance, John Chace, of Providence, Rhode Island, bound to Charleston, South Carolina was taken by the transport, the Golden Rule, Isaac Thomson, on 24 April and carried to Cape Fear River to Gen. Clinton. Defiance loaded with coffee, chocolate, cider, 'spermacetic' candles, oil, rum, etc., valued at £500st.

Mon. 19 Aug. 1776. p2. America (from London papers, 15 Aug.):

A packet from the North Carolina rebels was intercepted by a British ship of war. Extract from a letter on board from an "itinerant preacher of sedition," Charleston, 13 Feb.: "the Tories in South Carolina have been very troublesome, and they threaten to rise in Guildford County, in North Carolina, and there is a number of disaffected persons in Kowan."

Wed. 21 Aug. 1776. p2. London:

The schooner -----, Cleveland, sailed last Jan. from Salem to Winyaw, North Carolina, was taken in passage by the Scarborough man of war and sent to Georgia, from there, laden with rum and sugar, etc., it was sent to Martha's Vineyard.

Wed. 11 Sept. 1776. p1.:

Description of some of the colonies, including North and South Carolina.

Sat. 26 Oct. 1776. p2.:

Reported that the Cherokees had fallen upon inhabitants of Carolina, slaughtering many. Inhabitants applied to the King's governor for protection, who replied that unless they first take oaths of allegiance and acknowledge the sovereignty of Great Britain, they were not entitled to such protection. (Probably South Carolina??)

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(National Library of Scotland; missing issues for 1 Jan., 26 March, 12 & 19 April, 5 May, 21-25 June, 17 Dec..)

North Carolina related material

Wed. 22 Jan. 1783. p2. London (17 Jan. papers):

"They write from France, that some of the southern inhabitants of the Carolinas have been detected in a correspondence of a treasonable nature against Congress, and that several had been taken into custody because of it."

Sat. 26 April 1783. p4.:

For Brunswick and Wilmington, North Carolina: the Pitt. Taking goods on at Greenock and to sail in 3 weeks, the latest. For freight/passage apply to Flemings, Macalister, and Co., Greenock or to Mr. Alex. Warrand, Glasgow. [See also Mon. 28 April, p4 & Wed. 30 April, p1]

Wed. 31 Jan. 1776. p3. Edinburgh:

Extract from a letter from Cork, 7 Aug.: "Sunday evening the Nancy of North Carolina, which had been detained in Castletown harbour above two months, under the cover of the Waller, a cutter of 16 guns, was carried to sea by the crew, the captain being ashore."

Wed. 8 Oct. 1783. p2.:

Loyalists still treated "as cruelly as ever;" one man in Carolina was even put to death.

Wed. 29 Oct. 1783. p2. London:

A gentleman travelled through Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina "which he found nearly as well cultivated as before the war, and the inhabitants in a perfect state of tranquility, and unanimous in their disapprobation of the unfortunate Loyalists." Emigrants and European goods arriving.

Sat. 1 Nov. 1783. p2. London:

"According to some late advices receive from Wilmington by the way of France, the people of Carolina plead inability to contribute towards the assessments of the present year, on account of the general distress of the province."

Mon. 3 Nov. 1783. p2. London (30 Oct. papers):

"They write from Philadelphia that a Member of Congress had been severely reprov'd for having affected in the Assembly, that he firmly believed more than two thirds of the inhabitants of the North Carolina were attached to the old form of Government, and that therefore their conduct should be vigilantly regarded."

(National Library of Scotland; missing issues for 1 Jan., 26 March, 12 & 19 April, 5 May, 21 -25 June, 17 Dec..)

General American related material

Sat. 1 Feb. 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (28 Jan.):

- The Union, Thomas, Charleston to London, was taken off the Lizard last Tues..
- The Jane, Henderson, New York to London, foundered; crew taken up by the Woodland, Slater, arr. at Plymouth.
- The Thomas, Bancroft, Liverpool to Charleston, taken by the Marshal of New London and carried there on 3 Nov..
- The Anne, Herbert, from New York, taken by a French privateer and carried to Calais.

Sat. 8 Feb. 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (4 Feb.):

- The New York, Grant, from New York, taken and carried to Dunkirk.

Wed. 12 Feb. 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (7 Feb.):

- The Betsey, Grieg, Charleston to London, taken and carried to St. Maloes.
- The Ward, Spence, a transport from Charleston, taken and carried to Dunkirk on 23 Jan..

Sat. 15 Feb. 1783. p2. London:

Last accounts from Georgia by way of Carolina, report that the provincial congress of Georgia "proposed forming a body of laws among which one of the first in agitation was to prevent any Scotchman from settling in Georgia."

Wed. 19 Feb. 1783. p3. Edinburgh:

"By advice from North America, the Scots are particularly obnoxious to the United States, on account of the active part that have taken against them. Those persons, therefore, who emigrate from this country to America will probably meet with very little encouragement."

Mon. 24 Feb. 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (18 Feb.):

- The Desire, Stuart, a transport, lost on Long Island.
- The Liberty, Duncan, East Florida to London, taken by the Virginia, Hazard, and burned since it was leaky.

Sat. 1 March 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (25 Feb.):

- The Charles, Pert, New York to London, taken and carried to Nantz on 10 Feb..

Wed. 5 March 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (28 Feb.):

- The Laurel, Farish, transport from New York, taken on 30 Sept. off Charleston Bar.

Wed. 30 April 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (25 April):

The King George Privateer of New York, formerly belonging to the Association, retaken and carried to New York.

Sat. 3 May 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (12 Sept.):

The Catherine, Shepard, Fayal to Charleston, taken by the Lushington American privateer of Georgetown on 30 Dec.; carried to Georgetown and condemned as property of British subjects.

Mon. 4 Aug. 1783. p3. Edinburgh:

"The Province of Maryland have resolved to abolish slavery, and their Magistrates have, in consequence thereof, published a proclamation prohibiting the slave trade in the future."

Wed. 17 Sept.. 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (12 Sept.):

- The Bromley, Brooks, Rhode Island to New York, lost last April.

Sat. 20 Sept. 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (16 Sept.):

The Financier, Lobec, Charleston to London, lost in the isle of Scilly; 3 men drowned and a small part of the cargo saved.

Wed. 8 Oct. 1783. p3.:

"Long Island is by far the richest island in America, it is chiefly inhabited by Low Dutch, who are very penurious, and hoard up all the money they possibly can from trade."

Sat. 18 Oct. 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (14 Oct.):

The Two Brothers, Major, Dover to Philadelphia, foundered with a leak 4 leagues west of Eddystone Lighthouse; crew, with difficulty, saved.

Sat. 25 Oct. 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (21 Oct.):

The Success, Founard, Dunkirk to Boston, lost near Argencon 2 days after sailing.

"If it is true that Ethan Allen, whose state is refused to be added to the *thirteen*, on his part absolutely refuses his submission, and asserts independence of his district; the manner in which the population of Vermont increases, and the numbers of Loyalists resorting thither, may prove matters of serious consideration on the continent of North America."

Wed. 29 Oct. 1783. p2. London:

A gentleman travelled through Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina which he found nearly as well cultivated as before the war, and the inhabitants in a perfect state of tranquillity, and unanimous in their disapprobation of the unfortunate loyalists." Emigrants consistently arriving, with the Irish preferring to settle in rural areas. European goods also arriving.

Wed. 12 Nov. 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (7 Nov.):

The New York, Fortrey, Glasgow to New York and Philadelphia, cast away at Cape May; crew saved but cargo and ship totally lost.

Extract from a letter from Philadelphia, 7 Oct.: At Princetown College, which was shut during the war, a honorary Master of Arts was presented to Ralph Bruce, late Secretary to the Protestant Committee in Scotland. The Congress, George Washington, and other notable persons were present.

Wed. 3 Dec. 1783. p3. Intelligence from Lloyds (28 Nov.):

The Two Friends, Bevan, and the Betsey, Brown, Philadelphia to New York, driven on shore near Cape May.

The brig, Ville de Ostend, Philadelphia to Virginia, ashore on the Chesapeake.

(A number of other ships of various European origins/destinations also ashore due to a gale of wind.)

Sat. 6 Dec. 1783. p2. Intelligence form Lloyds (28 Nov.):

The George and John, Linton, Philadelphia to London, lost near Boulogne.

Wed. 10 Dec. 1783. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (5 Dec.):

The Sampson, Virginia to Amsterdam, with tobacco, lost on the Goodwin Sand, 17 Nov..

Mon. 29 Dec. 1783. p3. Intelligence from Lloyds (23 Dec.):

The Mercury, Herpin, Dunkirk to Philadelphia, lost in a gale of wind on 19 Sept.; all, including the capt., except 7 men, died.

(National Library of Scotland; missing issues for 13 March.)

General American material

Wed. 7 Jan. 1784. p2. London (2 Jan. papers):

According to letters from New Jersey from recent accounts in July of that and adjacent districts, there are 1,117 widows whose husbands died in the last war; many other provinces are in the same situation, which explains the problem with uncultivated lands

Sat. 24 Jan. 1784. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (20 Jan.):

The Earl Cornwallis, Mills, from New York, stranded off the southern part of the Isle of Wight at Rocken End; part of the cargo saved but the ship has gone to pieces.

Wed. 4 Feb. 1784. p3. *ibid* (30 Jan.):

The Camel, Tinker, from New York and Greenock to London, lost on the coast of Wales, 17 Jan.; some drowned.

Sat. 14 Feb. 1784. p2. *ibid* (10 Feb.):

The Phoenix, Chrystie, Ramsgate to Philadelphia and Baltimore, due to distress put into Scilly, 23 Jan., and must unload, being greatly damaged.

(See entry under North Carolina for trade apprehensions of Glasgow merchants)

Wed. 25 Feb. 1784. p2. *ibid* (20 Feb.):

The Two Friends, Christian, Maryland to London, with tobacco, foundered; crew saved.

Wed. 3 March 1784. p2. *ibid* (27 Feb.):

The Three Crowns, Hellenquist, Bristol to Philadelphia; totally lost near Egg-Harbour; 10 crew and 1 passenger died.

The Lord Campden, Griffiths, from Philadelphia, completely lost in Dublin Bay.

Mon. 8 March 1784. p2. *ibid* (2 March):

The Juno, Wilkinson, a transport from New York, lost on the Isle of Wight in thick weather.

Sat. 20 March 1784. p2. *ibid* (12 & 16 March):

The Liberty, Bartley, from Philadelphia to Londonderry and Liverpool, lost off Wicklow Banks.
The Antelope, Tyler, Liverpool to New York, put into Totola in great distress last Dec..

Sat. 1 May 1784. p2. *ibid* (27 April):

The Nelly, Johnston, Newry to Virginia, foundered in a gale of wind, 1 April.

(See North Carolina entry)

Sat. 19 June 1784. p2. *ibid* (14 June):

The Friendship, Reilly, Dublin to Philadelphia; capt. and mate died, crew mutinied and ran ship ashore at Cape Francois; utter wreck - condemned and ordered to be sold.

Wed. 3 June 1784. p2. *ibid* (18 June):

The Friendship, Cleaves, Virginia to London, with tobacco, stranded on 14 June on Atherfield Rocks, Isle of Wight; great part of the cargo will be saved but feared that the ship will be lost.

Mon. 28 June 1784. p3.:

Extract from a letter from Petersburg, Virginia, 3 May: "The Americans are sick of the French, and esteem the British the same as if the war had not happened. The French hate the Americans in their turn, and are selling off their goods and vendue and going home, not having the commodities suitable for this market." The Americans "now feel the weight of taxation...they grudge much to pay it. This, among other things, I believe, makes them hate the French, as they blame them now, more than the British, for the separation that has taken place. There are, however, many who glory in their Independence, and I do think, in less than a century it will be of advantage to them, if their laws are properly established."

Sat. 24 July 1784. Intelligence from Lloyds (20 July):

The North Britain, Hudson, London to New York, foundered; capt. and crew saved.

Sat. 14 Aug. 1784. pp2-3. London (from 10 Aug. papers):

People in America are in "the most distressed situation: a government without authority - subjects without obedience;" war between Pennsylvania - Connecticut and Vermont - New York. "Such is the grievous oppression of their taxes, and the weakness of government."

Sat. 28 Aug. 1784. p2. London:

"The distresses which are daily overwhelming the American merchants will quickly prove the necessity of the interference of government." Since there isn't a treaty of commerce nor ambassadors, there is confusion. Able to export British goods to American markets; but unable to import American goods, resulting in decline of American income and inability to pay for British goods. The tobacco duty here is so high that it will be forced to foreign markets; oil necessary for the eastern states is under prohibition to export. "Not only every tradesman and manufacturer, but also the nation at large are interested, and ought to put government in mind of their duty, and call upon them to pay early attention to the critical situation of the thousands concerned in the American commerce!"

N.B.: Throughout September and October papers report glut of goods in American market, American inability to pay for their imports, and increasing American bankruptcies.

Wed. 1 Sept. 1784. p2.:

Extract from a letter from Philadelphia: Merchants stopping payment. Goods plentiful but money scarce.

Sat. 4 Sept. 1784. p2. London:

"As the rage for emigration to America appears to be again revived" duty bound to point out to readers the myths regarding the attractive, lucrative life in America. Spends half a column doing so, considering wages, cost of living, supporting family, etc.. Describes the "wretched" and "beggary" state of emigrants in various types of employ.

Wed. 20 Oct. 1784. p2. America (from *New York Independent Journal*):

New York, 28 Aug.: On Wed. arr. the Eagle, in 8 wks and 3 days from Glasgow with nearly 300 passengers, mostly mechanics.

Mon. 6 Dec. 1784. p2. London (2 Dec. papers):

Extract from a letter from Philadelphia: The writer witnessed "fifty stout young fellows, who came from the North of Scotland, drove like beasts into the market place and sold, some for three, some for five years. These poor deluded people were drawn away by the Captain, who made them believe that they would soon make their fortunes, and that their passage would be paid for by the Americans; but little did they think of being sold. The Americans decline against the slave trade, yet they give encouragement to those Captains to decoy young men from their native country, that they may make slaves of them. But I hope to see no more of my countrymen here in so unhappy a situation."

Wed. 8 Dec. 1784. p2.:

Copy of the preamble of an act passed by the Representatives Pennsylvania for the abolition of slavery. (1/2 column)

Sat. 11 Dec. 1784. p3.:

The Hunter, Kinnear, Clyde to Philadelphia, sprung a leak and with difficulty put into Cadiz on 28 Oct.; must unload for repair. (Also, Wed. 15 Dec. p2, *Intelligence from Lloyds*)

Mon. 13 Dec. 1784. p2. London:

"While the French are taking unwearied pains to attach the Americans to their interest, our legislators do not appear to take any steps towards the uniting of the two countries in the bonds of friendship, which might be done with very little address, our merchants having opened the way, by the great connexions they have already formed with the traders of the United States, which has in a great measure removed their prejudices, and prepared them for forming an alliance with Great Britain."

Sat. 18 Dec. 1784. p2. Edinburgh:

The College of New Jersey has bestowed the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Mr. William Porteous, minister of Glasgow.

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Sat. 11 Dec. 1784. p3:

For Charleston, South Carolina: the Ship North Carolina, Neil McNeil, Master.

For Wilmington, North Carolina: The Brigantine Pitt, James Harvie Master. Receiving goods at Greenock by 10 Jan., sail by about 25 Jan.. Good passenger accommodation. For freight/passage on both, apply to Mr. Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow or Flemings, Macalister, and Co., Greenock.

(Advertised thru Wed. 29 Dec., p1)

(National Library of Scotland; missing issue for 13 March.)

North Carolina related material

Mon. 5 Jan. 1784. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (30 Dec.):

The Commerce, Ashton, North Carolina to Liverpool, sailed on 23 Sept.; a gale of wind on 3 Oct. dismasted her, also 5 1/2 feet of water in her hold. Put into the Bermudas on 11 Oct.; ship and cargo condemned.

Sat. 14 Feb. 1784. p3. Edinburgh:

Last Tuesday a meeting of the Committee of North American Merchants of Glasgow was seriously concerned re the Ministry's late recommendation to restrict trade between the British West India Islands and America to British built, owned, and manned ships. Alarmed at the "pernicious and destructive consequences;" high inflation on lumber prices already in Jamaica. Afraid of retaliation by America as well, "indeed it is said that the States of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina have also applied to the Congress, to recommend it to the United States, to pass a law forbidding the exportation of American produce, in British ships, to any part of the world."

Mon. 16 Feb. 1784. pp1 & 2.:

For Wilmington, North Carolina: the Brigantine Hero, Francis Roxburgh, Master. Taking goods on board at Greenock and will be clear for sea about 21 Feb.. For freight/passage apply to Mr. James Robertson, Glasgow or to Flemings, Macalister, and Co., Greenock. Not to be repeated. p1

Extract from a letter from Charleston, South Carolina, 29 Dec.: A colonial militia is under consideration for South Carolina, "Our neighbours, the South (*sic*) Carolinians, in an Assembly at Wilmington, have entered upon the same business, and it is expected that Georgia and the two Carolinas will even associate for their mutual security; perhaps the cession of Florida to Spain may render this particularly necessary." p2

Mon. 8 March 1784. pp1 & 3. Intelligence from Lloyds (2 March):

The North Carolina Packet, Walters, from London, arrived at Wilmington, Cape Fear, after a very disagreeable passage of 9 weeks and 3 days.

The Hero, Roxburgh, from North Carolina, with goods, sailed from Greenock, 29 Feb..

Mon. 15 March 1784. p1. Intelligence from Lloyds (9 March):

The Richard, Dennison, from North Carolina, arrived at Sandy Hook and since is supposed to be lost.

Wed. 17 March 1784. p1.:

For Wilmington, North Carolina: The Brigantine Speedwell, William Cochrane, Master. Ready to take on board goods at Greenock by 25 March, ready to sail by 1 May. For freight/passage apply to James Gammel and Company, Greenock. (Also, Sat. 20 Mar., p1; Wed. 28 Apr., p4.)

Sat. 24 April 1784. p1.:

For Charleston, South Carolina and Wilmington, North Carolina: The Ship Wilmington, James Harvie, Master. Clear to take on goods by mid-May and to sail about 15 June. "The Wilmington is a good vessel, and will have the best accommodation for passengers." For freight/passage, apply to Mr. James Robertson of Merchant Bank, Glasgow or Flemings, Macalister, and Co., Greenock. House and Ship Carpenters, Blockmakers, Blacksmiths, Coopers, Bricklayers, and Tailors willing to indent will meet with good encouragement, apply as above.

(Runs in all issues as above until Mon. 31 May, p4.)

Wed. 28 April 1784. p4:

For Wilmington, North Carolina: The Brigantine Speedwell, William Cochrane, Master. Now ready to take on board goods at Greenock; will positively sail by 15 May. For freight/passage apply to James Gammel and Company, Greenock. (Also Sat. 1 May, p3.)

Sat. 1 May 1784. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (27 April):

The Betsey, Flynn, Charleston to North Carolina and Antiqua, totally lost near Cape Fear.

Sat. 29 May 1784. p3.:

Sailed on 15 May from Greenock: The Speedwell, Cochrane, to North Carolina with goods.

Sat. 5 June 1784. p3.:

For Charleston, South Carolina and Wilmington, North Carolina: The Brigantine Wilmington, William Alexander, Master. Taking goods on now at Greenock and to sail by 25 June. "She is a stout British built vessel, quite new, will sail well, and has good accommodation for passengers."

For Wilmington, North Carolina: The Ship Jeany, Huskins, Master. Will take on goods by 1 July and sail by 15 July. A good vessel with proper accommodation for passengers.

For freight/passage of both vessels, apply to Mr. Robertson of the Merchant Bank, Glasgow or Flemings, Macalister, and Co., Greenock. *(Also, advertised in every issue thru Sat. 7 Aug.)*

Wed. 9 June 1784. p1.:

For Charleston, South Carolina and Wilmington, North Carolina: The Brigantine Wilmington, William Alexander, Master. Taking on goods at Greenock and clear to sail by 25 June. British built and quite new, with good passenger accommodation. For freight/passage apply to Mr. Robertson of Merchant Bank, Glasgow or Flemings, Macalister, and Co., Greenock.

(Advertised in every issue thru Sat. 3 July, p1)

Mon. 28 June 1784. p3.:

The Brigantine Hero, Roxburgh, from Greenock, arr. in Wilmington, North Carolina having had a quick passage of 6 wks.

Mon. 5 July 1784. p1.:

For Philadelphia: The Ship North Carolina. Ready to take goods on at Greenock by 20 July, sail by 15 Aug.. A new ship and fast sailor, well-adapted for passengers. Apply to Mr. Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow or Flemings, Macalister, and Co., Greenock.

Wed. 28 July 1784. p1. Intelligence from Lloyds (23 July):

The John, Savage, to Carolina, was in distress when spoken to in Lat. 32.10, Long. 74.25.

Mon. 9 Aug. 1784. p1.:

For Charleston, South Carolina and Wilmington, North Carolina: The Ship America. Taking on goods at Greenock, to sail by 20 Aug.. 400 tons burthon, superior accommodation for passengers. For freight/passage apply to Mr. Robertson, merchant Bank, Glasgow or Flemings, Macalister, and Co., Greenock. *(Also, Wed. 11 Aug. p1; Sat. 14 Aug. p4)*

Wed. 11 Aug. 1784. p3.:

Arr. at Greenock, 7 Aug.: The Rebecca, Cork, from North Carolina with tobacco.

Mon. 30 Aug. 1784. p1:

For Edinton, New Burn, and Wilmington, North Carolina: The good Brigantine Jenny, Capt. William Bell. Taking on goods at Port Glasgow, to sail by end of Sept.. Under 1 yr. old with good passenger accommodation. For freight/passage apply to James Fyfe, Port Glasgow; Joseph Robertson, merchant, Glasgow; George Lind, merchant, Edinburgh.

(Advertised in Mon. & Sat. issues thru Mon. 27 Sept., p3.)

Sat. 4 Sept. 1784. p3. Edinburgh:

The Nancy, Silk, from North Carolina with tobacco arr. in the Clyde.

Sat. 11 Sept. 1784. p3.:

Sailed from Greenock, 7 Sept.: North Carolina, McNeil, to Wilmington with goods.

Wed. 13 Oct. 1784. p2. London:

Fourscore-plus ships at the Jamaica Coffeeshouse for Jamaica and "as many at the New York and Carolina, for different parts of America.

Wed. 3 Nov. 1784. p2. London:

"Letters from Baltimore in Maryland, dated Septomber (*sic*) 16. say, that a numerous body of the inhabitants of North Carolina had sent spirited remonstrances the Congress, respecting the late imposts."

Sat. 6 Nov. 1784. p2. Intelligence from Lloyds (2 Nov.):

On 9 Oct. the brig Polly, Reynolds, from North Carolina to Bristol, was spoken to in Long. 14, Lat. 50; all was well.

EXTRACTS OF NORTH AMERICAN NEWS FROM THE
CALEDONIAN MERCURY 1792-1802.¹

1792

Mon. 16th January 1792 (no. 10,980) p. 2. The *Anne*, Crawford, from Clyde to Charlestown is totally lost on the coast of Galway. Also the *Charlestown*, McKellar, from Greenock to Charlestown.

Thurs. 19th January 1792 (no. 10,981) p. 3. Report of General St Clair's defeat near Kentucky at the hands of the Indians.

Thurs. 26th January 1792 (no. 10,984) p. 3. Social and economic change in the Highlands. Highland Society meets at Covent Garden. Account makes reference to sheep taking over in Highlands by the new toasts which are being given ... '*May those who prefer a Ram to a Highlander, be no stranger to ram's horns*' and, '*Let not those yield to sheep who were never vanquished by men*'. Writer notes the above comment as being 'new, and alas! but too descriptive of the present state of the Highland people'.

Mon. 30th January 1792 (no. 10,986) p. 3. American census results. South Carolina is estimated as having a population of 240,000; 180-200,000 free men, the rest slaves.

Mon. 20th February 1792 (no. 10,995) p. 1. Advert for book, Morse's Geography series, entitled 'The American Geography'. Includes a description of Kentucky.

Sat. 25th February 1792 (no. 10,997) p. 3. Lloyd's list. Captain McKee spoke with a ship from Wilmington for Glasgow, in great distress, having lost all her boats and 6 men.

Mon. 27th February 1792 (no. 10,998) p. 3. Philadelphia, January 2nd. Note that President Washington has received from Lord Buchan (Scottish patriot, 'nationalist', and admirer of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun) a silver-mounted wooden box, of the oak which reputedly once sheltered the 'Washington' of Scotland, Sir William Wallace, who also tried to extirpate English colonial rule.

Sat. 10th March 1792 (no. 11,003) p. 4. Abolition of slavery. Petitions against slave trade. Various organisations, 'trade unions', societies etc., have placed adverts in the paper proclaiming their abolitionist stand. One appears from the Highland Gaelic congregation of Edinburgh.

Thurs. 15th March 1792 (no. 11,005) p. 3. 'Spirit of Emigration'. Article on the current threat of depopulation in the Highlands. Now in some degree subsided. The writer attributes this improvement to community action taken by various public-spirited individuals. Mentions David Dale, the early socialist and entrepreneur, (he joined the Highland Society in January 1792, see January's Caledonian Mercury) also mentioned are the Earl of Breadalbane and the Duke of Argyll's efforts with the west coast fishery. The Caledonian Mercury calls for the abolition of the coal and salt duties which cripple the Highland fishery. Also for more land to be made available for the poor.

Mon. 2nd April 1792 (no. 11,013) p. 3. Highland Emigration.. Article, extract from SPCK Secretary's writings on his tour through the Highlands and Islands during the summer of

¹ NB many of the Caledonian Mercury issues for this period appear to be missing. Others are misnumbered and out of sequence.

1791. Grievances of Highlanders listed but writer also believes Highlands to be over-populated. Poor agricultural practise another factor in Highland poverty. Land is suited to pastoral farming, not crops. Salt tax and coal duties vitiated against.

Sat. 5th May 1792 (no. 11,027) p.2. Lloyd's list. The *Two Brothers*, M'Iver, New York and Philadelphia, is lost. Also the *Columbia*, Chancery, from Liverpool to Boston, lost off Plymouth in New England. Two men saved.

'The *Suir*, Green, from Liverpool to North Carolina, is put back to Waterford, having run down, off Cape Clear, the *Leopard*, Bull, from Coek to Newfoundland'.

Mon. 7th May 1792 (no. 11,028) p. 1. Advert for Morse's 'The American Geography' includes an account of 'the newly settled Province of Kentucky - the rivers, springs, soil, population, etc..'

Sat. 12th May 1792 (no. 11,030) p.2. Lloyd's list. The *Castle*, Campbell, of Greenock, from North Carolina, bound to Barbadoes, was on 22nd March met by, and spoke with, the *Severn*, Welsh, from Barbadoes at lat. 28.36N and long. 58.50W. All well.

Thurs. 17th May 1792 (no. 11,032) p. 3. Edinburgh University confers the degree of Doctor of Laws on John Jay, James Duane, and Richard Harrison, prominent American figures.

Mon. 21st May 1792 (no. 11,034) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The schooner *Polly*, Toad, from New York to West Indies, foundered at sea. The *Fanny*, Johnson, of Glasgow, from Tortola to Philadelphia, is lost near Cape May.

Thurs. 24th May 1792 (no. 11,035) p. 3. Gaelic language issue. The General Assembly upholds the Synod of Argyle's decision to subject the presentee to the parish of Gigha and Canna. Mr S Peat, to linguistic tests in Gaelic to determine his suitability to the charge of the parish.

Sat. 26th May 1792 (no. 11,036) p.2. Lloyd's list. The *Experiment*, M'Donald, from North Carolina to New York, is lost on Cape Hatteras. The *William*, Dekay, from Bristol to New York, is lost off the American coast. The *Fanny*, Johnson, of Glasgow, from Tortola to Philadelphia, is lost off Cape May. The *Three Sisters*, Speus, from Charlestown to New Providence, is lost on Guana key.

p. 3. Edinburgh. The *Friendship* of Leith, Thomas Ritchie, is totally lost on the 22nd March, going from Philadelphia to Jamaica.

Sat. 2nd June 1792 (no. 11,039) p. 2. The *George*, Gregario, Madeira to New York, is lost near Long Island.

Mon. 25th June 1792 (no. 11,049) p. 3. Degree of Doctor of Medicine, Edinburgh University. Seventeen graduands; 3 from Virginia; 1 each from Maryland and Philadelphia (5 Americans in all).

Thurs. 19th July 1792 (no. 11,059) p. 3. John Mitchell Mason, BA, of Columbia College, New York, receives MA from Edinburgh University.

Thurs. 26th July 1792 (no. 11,062) p. 1. Gaelic culture and Scottish identity. Piping competitors at the recently held Royal Highland Society's meeting at Edinburgh, remain to perform in Highland dress as part of the entertainments at a visiting circus.

Thurs. 9th August 1792 (no. 11,068) p. 3. Disturbances in the Highlands. 'From Ross and Sutherland shires there is advice that great insurrections have taken place, on account of the grounds in these counties being let out to sheep farmers, by which the smaller tenants have

been turned out of their possessions. We might almost hazard an opinion, that this is not the most effectual plan to stop emigration'.

Sat. 11th August 1792 (no. 11,069) p. 3. The insurrections in the north mentioned in our last have been very serious. It is said that no less than 3000 sheep belonging to one gentleman have been drowned. Some woods are also said to have been burned. A detachment of the 42nd (*Black Watch*) regiment had been sent to quell the insurrection; and Mr M'Leod of Geanies, Sheriff of the county, at the head of a party had apprehended 16 of the ring leaders who were sent to prison in Dingwall. A meeting of the county gentlemen was immediately to be held, to consider what means should be adopted on the occasion'.

Same page. Increasing social tension and right-wing reaction in Scotland as a whole. A letter to the paper complains of the insolence and rebelliousness commonly found these days in servants. Suggests that as a social control measure, formal employers' character testimonials should be routinely issued on leaving employment to be presented to new employer by prospective employee as a prerequisite to fresh employment.

Mon. 13th August 1792 (no. 11,070) p. 3. Highland riots. Now confirmed that no destruction of livestock or property actually took place as reported earlier. 30-40 men have meanwhile surrendered to the Sheriff. Lenient treatment expected. 42nd regiment behaved 'with great propriety'.

Same page. County meeting of Dingwall 31st July. Sir Hugh Munro of Fowlis in chair. Company decides to back Pitt's recent initiative in advising the King to issue a Royal Proclamation against 'authors of seditious writings'. Start of right-wing back-lash in Highlands.

Thurs. 23rd August 1792 (no. 11,074) p. 3. Highland riots. Trial. Inverness. August 15th. Evidence reveals that riot was started when one of the new sheep farmers 'not of this country' pointed some cattle belonging to some of the small tenants which had strayed on 'his' land. Claimed they had 'trespassed' and held them in light of this 'offence'. Upon which, a 'posse' of small tenants got together and liberated their cattle, from said sheep farmer, roughing up certain farmers and constables in the process. At the same time they took the notion to *drive* out a number of sheep. No *actual* loss or damage to property. Ringleaders held in gaol in Tain and Inverness.

Sat. 1st September 1792 (no. 11,078) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Conception*, Towers, of Philadelphia, is lost at St Simons, in Georgia.

Sat. 8th September 1792 (no. 11,081) p. 3. Article about tumult in America over altering the constitution. New York is described as being 'much convulsed by political parties'.

Mon. 17th September 1792 (no. 11,085) p. 3. Highland economy. Sir John Sinclair is preparing to convert the estate of Langwell from cattle to Cheviot sheep. This is expected to raise the revenues from rents from the current £300 pa to an estimated £1500. He plans, however, to integrate this development with the existing community by training his tenants' sons up as shepherds and in sheep management. He also wants to build planned villages for fishing along the coast, and for manufacturies. These schemes to counter de-population.

Sat. 6th October 1792 (no. 11,094) p. 1. Gaelic language. In Edinburgh, the Highland Society have appointed Mr Robert MacFarlane as a teacher of the language. Classes are to be held 6-8pm, Mon-Sat.

Mon. 15th October 1792 (no. 11,098) p. 3. County meeting of Ross (9th October). County gentlemen are anxious to counter recent bad publicity re the sheep riots. Insurrections have been misrepresented to the public. They decide to issue a statement to the press. Letter to appear in the Edinburgh Evening Courant giving their version of events.

Thurs. 18th October 1792 (no. 11,099), p. 4. Highland riots. Letter to the press from the County gentlemen of Ross. The sheep farmer who was attacked was 'a stranger to this country'. He had pointed the cattle because they were illegally 'trespassing'. Right-wing quasi-legalistic bombast denounces insurgents: 'the laws trampled upon', 'civil authority' defied, 'no safety for property' etc.. Hundreds alleged to have gathered at 19 'preaching places' to drive off sheep, a commotion which spread to Sutherland; 9,000 sheep were gathered and driven as far as to within 15 miles of Inverness. Only stopped by 3 divisions of the 42nd regiment. People also intended demanding lower rents and a return of the common pasturage which had been 'inclosed for planting'. The gentlemen consider these articulations 'seditious' proclamations. They further claim sheep started being introduced 15 years ago and were not (yet) a cause of depopulation or emigration. However, 'some families have been obliged to change their situations'. This was resented, but the Divine Right of Liberty and Property ordained that 'no proprietor should preclude himself from letting his land to a more enterprising and active occupant'. The gentlemen conclude that 'even should that plan (ie. a more commercially orientated land-use such as by sheep-farming) tend to thin the country of its inhabitants, it is certain that they have not taken any steps as yet, further than what may be barely termed experimental'.

Mon. 22nd October 1792 (no. 11,101) p. 3. Account of the attack by Indians on the house of John Merrill, at Newbards town, 15 miles from Sandy. Two women successfully beat off attackers.

Mon. 29th October 1792 (no. 11,104) p. 3. 'The revolution in America was only a change in government'. Conclusion of writer comparing French and American revolutions: English Liberty and Property alive and kicking in US where socialism (ie. 'social' rather than 'capital/commercial' concept of the 'nation') was never an issue. Asserts the essentially capitalistic basis of the American political community. Another difference was that unlike the dastardly Frenchies, the Americans achieved their constitution 'by the result of open and honourable warfare ... whatever blood was spilled, flowed gallantly on the field'. Capitalism is clean as well as English.
Same page. New York, August 8th. Account of Indian aggression in Kentucky. Colonel MacDowal with 200 troops successfully pursues a war party.

Mon. 26th November 1792 (no. 11,117) p. 3. Article about upper Canada mentions that the Indians of the 6 nations are preparing a campaign against the American General Wayne.

1793

Sat. 5th January 1793 (no. 11,133) p. 2. The *Commerce*. Wood, from St Eustatia to Boston, is lost.

Thurs. 10th January 1793 (no. 11,135) p. 1. Highland riots. Right-wing reaction. Electoral reform, extension of the franchise and the course of the events in France. The gentlemen of the county of Ross are to hold a meeting ASAP, to declare their support for the constitutional status quo. Condemns 'the insidious acts which have been attempted to have been put in practice to delude and mislead the people from their duty and allegiance.'

Same page. Similar meeting at Tain.

p. 3. The Highland Society met on 8th of January. Expresses similar sentiments in favour of the constitutional status quo.

Sat. 12th January 1793 (no. 11,136) p. 3. Highland Society meeting. Text of address. Rails against 'republicans and levellers'. Other county meets throughout Scotland express the same. Landed reaction.

Thurs. 24th January 1793 (no. 11,141) p. 3. Duke of Atholl provides 250 of his tenants with free winter fuel. There is a shortage due to the wetness of last season. Fear of riot?

Tues. 29th January 1793 (no. 11,144) p. 3. Talk of Duke of Gordon raising a regiment in the Highlands. Gordon seconded the Highland Society's resolution to uphold the constitutional status quo on January 8th.

Same page. Right-wing reaction spreads to US. President issues a proclamation against 'seditious publications'.

Thurs. 31st January 1793 (no. 11,145) p. 2. County of Ross. The gentlemen are now putting the blame for the recent riots on political upstarts; 'desperate and designing men, (who wish) to subvert all order and good government ... by means of seditious and treasonable writings.' The gentlemen had to pay costs for bringing out the military. Licking their wounds, they have found a scape-goat in sedition. 'it now appears most obvious that their (ie, the rioters') intentions went to the overturning of the happy constitution of these islands ... and to introduce the most preposterous and visionary theories in their room'. Yet later they appear to contradict themselves. Radical ideas 'never did make any progress in this county'. They make an appeal to the patriarchal forces of Toryism 'that in their different characters of magistrates, landlords, and heads of families, they exert themselves to maintain good order and a proper subordination in society'.

p. 3. Reward offered for 4 Highland rioters who have escaped imprisonment.

Sat. 16th February 1793 (no. 11,153) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The brig *A.B.C.* from North Carolina to Virginia, loaded with tobacco, was discovered with nobody on board by Captain Betts of the *New Cornwell*.

Mon. 18th February 1793 (no. 11,154) p. 2. The abandoned brig *A.B.C.*, from North Carolina was brought into Guernsey.

Same page. Edinburgh. Last September Congress sent commissioners among the Indians to deliver £1500 worth of presents. Presents received, commissioners massacred.

Fri. 1st March 1793 (no. 11,159) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Wilmington*. Jeffries, from Philadelphia to Belfast, sunk after striking ice off Newfoundland. Also lost is the *Polly*. Rodney, from Charlestown to Philadelphia.

Mon. 4th March 1793 (no. 11,161) p. 1. Advert. American cargoes for sale. Contents specified. Ships were the *Nabbie*, James Kennedie, and the *Mary*, Joseph Cambell, from Massachusetts.

Sat. 23rd March 1793 (no. 11,169) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Leeward* from North Carolina, is captured off Plymouth by a row boat privateer.

Mon. 25th March 1793 (no. 11,170) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Ann*, Duncan, from New York, foundered at sea. Crew saved, landed at Crookhaven.

Sat. 6th April 1793 (no. 11, 175) p. 3. 'Died at Invernahyall the 2nd curt., Allan Stewart Esq., Lieutenant Colonel of the late North Carolina Highlanders'.

Mon. 15th April 1793 (no. 11,179) p. 3. American ship from Rotterdam was boarded by men of a sloop privateer named *Culloden of Leith* apparently a ship appropriated by the French and used as a decoy to British ships.

p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Rebecca*, Waddel, from New York for Ireland, is lost off Tiree.

Mon. 22nd April 1793 (no. 11,182) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Norval*, John Waley, of Glasgow for North Carolina foundered in lat. 40.30, long. 12.30 on 28th ult. and is put into Beerhaven. The *King George*, Ross, from Charlestown to London, is captured by a French privateer.

Sat. 27th April 1793 (no. 11,184) p. 3. Lloyd's list. The *Brothers*, Withers, from Jamaica to Liverpool is lost in the Gulf of Florida. The *Helen*, Cannon, from Carolina, boarded by a 10 gun privateer near Scilly. The *Andrew*, Michen, of Philadelphia from Charlestown to Amsterdam, is reported seized and brought to St Malo. The *Swallow*, Wright, from Antigua to New York, is lost near Sandy Hook.

Mon. 29th April 1793 (no. 11,185) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Helen and Mary*, from Charlestown to Bremen, is captured off Scilly by a French privateer of 24 guns and sent to St Malo.

p. 3. Tom Paine expected to leave the Convention in France, for America. 'He has long disapproved of the conduct of the Convention'.

Same page. Greater number of American vessels in the Thames 'than at any period since the independance of the US'.

Mon. 6th May 1793 (no. 11,188) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Peggy*, Boyd, from Charlestown is carried into France.

Thurs. 16th May 1793 (no. 11,192) p. 1. Advert for new Highlands book. 'Travels in the West Hebrides' 1782-90 by the Rev. John Lane Buchanan, London.

Mon. 28th May 1793 (no. 11,194) p. 2. Sir John Sinclair puts forward his proposal for a Board of Agriculture. Appealing to the commercial and 'national' advantage to be had from improved agriculture under a governmental board. Sinclair condemns 'the prevailing system of Parliament attending solely to the interests of commerce and manufacture with little or no regard of this more important object' - that is, that the land is undercultivated and could easily be made to support (he argues) a further 10 million inhabitants within Britain. Sinclair was MP for a Highland constituency and clearly had an eye on creating a moral economy where the rights of landed property were not absolute but subject to Parliament in

the interests of the nation as a whole.

Same page. Henry Dundas² puts forward his resolution to commute the duty on coals, widely regarded as injurious to the Highlands in particular, as it rendered Lowland coal unaffordable to Highlanders, obliging them to cut peat, and tying up a good deal of labour which could have been deployed in fishing and manufactories.

p. 3. Some representatives of the National Convention of France arrive in America.

Same page. Caledonian Mercury applauds Dundas's initiative, coal tax was 'an odious, local, and oppressive tax ... a grievous burden' ... 'emigration will cease, and the people finding employment in useful manufactures, will be incited to industry, and become attached to their native soil'.

Sat. 8th June 1793 (no. 11,205) p. 2. Lloyd's list. Various reports of American ships and transatlantic traffic being seized by the French.

Sat. 15th June 1793 (no. 11,205) p. 1-2. Lloyd's list. Various reports of transatlantic seizures by the French.

Mon. 17th June 1793 (no. 11,206) p. 2. Lloyd's list. Reports of ships seized or chased by the French including the *Trial*, Garrison, from Jamaica to North Carolina, chased into Charlestown; and the *Sarah*, Grant, from North Carolina to Jamaica, taken to Charlestown.

Thurs. 20th June 1793 (no. 11,207) p. 1. Gaelic culture. Highland Society announces the prizes it will offer for Piping and Highland Reels. Highland garb must be worn by competitors.

Thurs. 18th July 1793 (no. 11,218) p. 3. 'As proof that there is no want of money in Scotland, last night a Highland estate of £28 rent was sold for £325 above 68 years purchase'.

Sat. 20th July 1793 (no. 11,219) p. 2. Lloyd's list. Sloop *Polly*, of Anapolis, is drove ashore near Beaufort, North Carolina, without any person on board.'

Mon. 22nd July 1793 (no. 11,220) p. 1. Gaelic language. Inverness Academy. Thomas Fraser, MA, teaches the IVth Class which is Gaelic.

p. 3. John Holloway, supposed aged 124, is still alive near Prince Edward Court House in America. He left England for Virginia in 1714.

Thurs. 25th July 1793 (no. 11,221) p. 1. Highlands. Book published 'Observations made in a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland', by Robert Heron.

p. 3. Coals tax. Montrose. Magistrates celebrate the repeal of the coal tax with a party, toasts to Henry Dundas.

Mon. 29th July 1793 (no. 11,223) p. 4. North American news; murder on board a ship; Indian war expected to break out in west of southern states; demand for cession of Nootka Sound.

Thurs. 1st August 1793 (no. 11,224) p. 3. Gaelic language provision. There is a Gaelic chapel in Greenock. (Its minister, Rev. Kenneth Bayne, marries in Aberdeen.)

² Dundas was a colliery owner with mines along the Forth and was by no means altruistic in promoting this measure, although it was largely by his sponsorship that the act was steered through. Dundas claimed that local miners had gained a virtual monopoly over wages, forcing the price of coal up on par with that of English coal with the duty on it, sometimes earning 50 shillings for two days work. This was because the duty only applied to coal which was transported by sea, not local coal taken from his mines to Edinburgh, which travelled by land.

Sat. 3rd August 1793 (no. 11,225) p. 3. Tribute to David Dale 'the real lover of his country' who had 'prevented many thousands of his countrymen from the necessity of seeking in another country, a livelihood which the rapacity of their landlords would not permit them to obtain in their own'.

Mon. 12th August 1793 (no. 11,229) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Providence*, Robertson, from Jamaica, is taken by the *Vanquier de la Bastille* and carried into North Carolina.

Mon. 19th August 1793 (no. 11,232) p. 3. A free black man, aged 62, is baptised at the Gaelic Chapel in Greenock. He took the name of Adam Bayne, after the minister who baptised him.

Thurs. 22nd August 1793 (no. 11,233) p. 3. New York paper vitiates 'against the humiliating doctrine of passive obedience' (i.e., Tory ideology of order - see Sir Robert Filmer's *Patriarcha*, 1680) and upholds that 'resistance is laudable when provoked by oppression'. (Whig ideology of government by consent).

Mon. 26th August 1793 (no. 11,235) p. 2. The *Three Friends*, Merrell, from London to North Carolina, is on shore near Lymington.

Sat. 14th September 1793 (no. 11,243) p. 3. Elite political culture and Catholic emancipation in the Highlands. Following the late emancipation (by government statute) the Catholic gentry of Knoydart, Morar, Arisaig, Moydart, Mull and Eigg, meet at Ardnafuaran on Clanranald's estate to toast the King and take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian regime. Marks formally the passing of Jacobitism.

Thurs. 19th September 1793 (no. 11,245) p. 1. Advert. The schooner *Nancy*, of Nantucket, will sail to Wilmington or Washington in North Carolina. Booking agents are James Fife, Port Glasgow, and Thomas Artus, Bank of Scotland, Greenock.

p. 3. Sir John Sinclair's Board of Agriculture meets for the first time. Sir John asserts that one of his aims is to look into 'the most advantageous system of connection between the landlord and the tenant' as well as 'principles of rational husbandry'.

Mon. 23rd September 1793 (no. 11, 247) p. 3. Advert again for the *Nancy* (see last).

Thurs. 26th September 1793 (no. 11,248) p. 3. Gaelic language. Subscriptions opened for the establishment of a Gaelic Chapel at Paisley.

Mon. 7th October 1793 (no. 11,253) p. 3. Hibernian Society established at Philadelphia to encourage Irish emigration. 400 passengers recently brought over from Belfast. 50 died on voyage.

Mon. 21st October 1793 (no. 11,259) p. 3. Anecdote of Dr Franklin. As a child he found his father's long graces before and after meals a great bore. After they had salted the winter's meat, young Franklin says 'I think, father, that if you were to say grace over the whole cask it would be a great saving of time.'

Sat. 9th November 1793 (no. 11,267) p. 3. 'New York is overflowing with Emigrants from the different French West India islands'.

Mon. 11th November 1793 (no. 11,268) p. 3. Highland economy. Reports of a very poor harvest in the North and West Highlands.

Same page. Disease in America. Epidemic so bad that 'No newspapers are published at Philadelphia, the printers being all either sick or dead'.

Sat. 23rd November 1793 (no. 11,273) p. 3. Highland economy. Sir John Sinclair's new Board of Agriculture names its investigators in the Highlands. Rev. Dr. Walker (Professor of natural history at Edinburgh University) for the Western Isles; Mr Robson for Argyle, the West coast and Invernesshire; and Sir John Sinclair for the North of Scotland and the Northern Isles.

Sat. 28th December 1793 (no. 11,289) p. 3. Death at Wilmington reported of a Thomas Clayton, formerly of Potterhill by Paisley.

1794

Sat. 4th January 1794 (no. 11,292) p. 2. The Exchange, James.. for North Carolina to London, met bad weather off Bermuda and was forced into Guadeloupe.
p. 3. New cities built in America including Martenberg.

Sat. 11th January 1794 (no. 11,295) p. 3. Highland economy. Advert. Salt laws have now been amended so that Liverpool salt may now be imported into Scotland without duty.

Sat. 18th January 1794 (no. 11,298) p. 3. Highland economy. Highland Society meets in Edinburgh at their hall in South Bridge. Resolves to agitate to further improve salt laws, still deemed an impediment to the Highland economy.

Mon. 27th January 1794 (no. 11,302) p. 2. Highland economy. 'The fishing is rather in decline, owing to the irregularity of the crews of vessels, and the fishermen setting their nets on the herrings before they are properly embayed'. Criticism of the local Bailie's power, ineffectual and his post purely a sinecure. 'Surely this may be remedied by the legislature, which has lately shown so much attention to the welfare of the fisheries and manufactories of this country'.

p. 3. Letter, Dec. 4th, 1793, from a gentleman in America to his friend in Scotland. The republican government of the US is so disliked people are emigrating to Canada to be under a British government. Includes some recently arrived Irish settlers. Funny they 'could not endure a British government in Ireland ... but have readily submitted to it in Canada ... and though one of the professed designs of their emigration was to avoid paying tithes to the Protestant clergy, yet they cheerfully submit to pay tithes to the RC priesthood'. In New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut the Irish had also come up against 'the extortion of the land-jobbers'.

Mon. 3rd February 1794 (no. 11,305) p. 3. Letter from North America to the correspondant's friend in Scotland, Dec. 4th. Mentions frequent duels occuring between French visitors - democrats and aristocrats. Also Scottish emigration. 'Some Friends of the People have come over from Scotland this season, who endeavour to make themselves considerable by giving the most dismal accounts of the state of things in that country ... they pretend that the whole country is ready to emigrate, but that they are restrained by government, although their own emigration is a sufficient proof of the falsity of this report'.

Sat. 8th February 1794 (no. 11,307) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The Falconer, Thompson, from Jamaica to North Carolina, has foundered at sea; crew saved.

Sat. 22nd February 1794 (no. 11,313) p. 4. Lloyd's list. French privateer captures the brig *Friends*, Smith, from Jamaica to North Carolina and brought her to Martinique.

Mon. 24th March 1794 (no. 11,326) p. 2. Highland dress. Sir John Sinclair has raised a regiment, the Rothesay and Caithness Fencibles and chosen the Highland dress for it.

Thurs. 24th April 1794 (no. 11,339) p. 3. French wars and mobilisation. 'Yesterday the Grassmarket was crowded with recruiting parties'.

Same page. Highland economy. Highland Society offers premiums and gold medals for builders of villages. 10 guineas offered to first 6 proprietors in Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Nairn shires who build 'inland villages'. Lots must actually be built upon by the time of judging. £5 also offered for the first 6 settlers in such villages 'who shall produce a certificate of their settlement, industry and good character.' Premiums offered to tenants in the Western Isles who are best at growing hay on moss ground. Other premiums offered in Bute, Islay, Arran, Cowal and Kintyre; also Argyle, Nether Lorn, & Knapdale;

Mon. 5th May 1794 (no. 11,346) p. 3. Advices from America say that General Clerk, ex-US officer, has been commissioned by citizen Genet and gone down the Mississippi with about 2000 men to attack the Spanish at New Orleans. Expects to be joined by men from Georgia and Carolina.

Sat. 17th May 1794 (no. 11,350) p. 4. Gaelic language and culture. Description of Highland deserter, Donald Cameron, aged 18, from Invernesshire. Described as 5'3" tall, 'had on when he went away a tartan coat, waistcoat and philibeg of a dark striped pattern with bonnet and feathers, speaks very bad English'.

Mon. 26th May 1794 (no. 11,353) p. 1. Description of another Highland deserter, Duncan MacArthur, aged 28. Described as 5'7" tall, born in Kilmorack parish. 'Had on when he went off, a blue jacket, red vest, blue trousers and round hat, speaks very much in the Highland accent'.

Mon. 29th May 1794 (no. 11,354) p. 1. Description of another Highland deserter, Alexander Stewart, aged 21, 5'6" tall, born in the parish of Foulis, 'spoke with the Highland accent'.

p. 4. Highland society and economy. Estate in Badenoch offered for sale. Makes specific and considerable reference to its sporting potential. Inverhall, or Invertrommie. 'For a sportsman there cannot be a more eligible station, as around the residence, there is a range of 4 or 5 miles of the best shooting ground in the Highlands, the game is in great abundance, and frequently within 20 yards of the house'. Attractions include a substantial and elegant house.

Mon. 2nd June 1794 (no. 11,356) p. 3. Highland regiments and Highland economy. Marquis of Huntly's regiment is raising in the north 'with great forwardness ... his Lordship's personal exertions have been extremely successful'.

Mon. 16th June 1794 (no. 11,361) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Hawke*, Cook, from Jamaica to North Carolina, is taken by the *Sans Culottes* privateer to Charlestown.

Sat. 21st June 1794 (no. 11,363) p. 3. Highland economy. 700 men recruited for the Gordon Highlanders, only 1 rejected, 'they seem to be possessed of the true Highland spirit'. Argyleshire regiment embarked at Leith. Perthshire Volunteers are at Kinghorn and the 4th Fencibles at Dundee.

p. 4. Advert for lands in Kentucky. Lafayette county, Lexington. Climate, produce, soil, astonishing rate of settlement due to soil fertility. In 1792 - 76,000; in 1793 - 100,000. 'Eleven years ago Kentucky was a forest'. Now there are 70 churches 'mostly Presbyterians'. College, schools, and a printing press. Low taxes, many manufactories. 'Any person who goes from Europe becomes an American citizen on his arrival in this new state and is entitled to be elected to any office' - seems to be chasing the 'radical' pound.

Tues. 10th July 1794 (no. 11,371) p. 3. Highland economy. Highland estate sells for 60 years' purchase. News of Breadalbane Fencibles, Seaforth Highlanders and Invernesshire Highlanders.

Tues. 17th July 1794 (no. 11,374) p. 3. Highland economy. The Invernesshire regiment under Sir James Grant of Grant will leave soon in transports 'nearly 900 strong'. (Recruiting parties and sick remain). Departure amongst much bombast and jingoism and loyal toasts. 'It was universally observed ... that such a spirit, such alacrity, and such earnestness never was displayed in that part of the country upon any former embarkation'. Fort George. Seaforth Highlanders also left on Monday 'this makes 1600 men or over of this regiment to have embodied here'. Under the Marquis of Huntly, the Gordon

embarked. These soldiers 'showed the greatest anxiety to have an opportunity to serve their King and country'.

Mon. 21st July 1794 (no. 11,375) p. 4. Highland politics. County meeting of Inverness, July 15th. Sir James Grant of Grant is in the chair. Gentlemen resolve to 'raise as many companies of Volunteer Infantry ... as shall be judged necessary for internal defence'. The gentlemen are in no doubt that the *internal enemy* is as dangerous as those Frenchies. The gents decide on 'repelling all foreign enemies, and suppressing all riots and tumults within this County; and declare our firm and unequivocal attachment to our present happy Constitution'. And to drive the point home - 'we abhor and detest all levelling and republican principles ... which can only lead to anarchy and confusion, the overthrow of all regular government'. The gents resolve to put themselves at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, to be 'subject to such military regulations as he shall enact, in virtue of the powers given him by the King'. Effectively places Invernesshire under military law for the duration of the French wars. (Rhetoric of the Inverness gentlemen, along with that of Ross, is the most vitriolic and self-consciously anti-republican of all Scottish county meets, which, over the next few weeks, are considering the matter of home defence against anticipated French invasion. In some areas, eg Renfrew and Argyle, the *internal enemy* does not even merit a mention.)

Thurs 24th July 1794 (no. 11,377) p. 4. Highland economy. Advert for sale of sheep farm at Cullachie, near Inverness, an area of 'at least 24 square miles of surface'. The farm is advertised as being in a 'high state of improvement' with a 'new dwelling house to accommodate a genteel family' and an expected free profit of £300-400 annually. The 'place is peculiarly well adapted for a summer residence or shooting quarters'. 'In a word, this purchase deserves the attention of sheepfarmers in particular point of profit - of the sportsman for his pleasure - and of every gentleman of taste, who wishes for a delightful, convenient, and healthy retirement in the country'.

Thurs. 26th July 1794 (no. 11,378) p. 1. County meeting of Ross, Dingwall, 15th July. Mackenzie of Seaforth, the Lord Lieutenant, is in the chair and moves the following resolutions, seconded by Sir Hector Munro. Firstly, in favour of the extant British Constitution. The gents are 'resolutely determined to defend the happiness they enjoy, and to hand down unimpaired to posterity that glorious Constitution under which Great Britain has for ages experienced unrivalled Freedom'. Next, that the said glorious constitution 'is not only rudely and unprovokedly attacked by a gang of unprincipled revolters and usurpers from without; but which, there is but too much reason to fear, is endeavoured to be undermined by ungrateful traitors at home.' Thirdly, to avert this twin danger, 5 companies of infantry should be raised, with 56 privates in each. 'Officers to be recommended by the Lord Lieutenant'. Good and loyal men sought. Heritors and principal Inhabitants to recommend them. Selection committee (12 men) comprises the principle figures who dealt justice to the late 'rioters'.

Sat. 2nd August 1794 (no. 11,380) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Adventure*, Stewart, goes missing from St. Croix to North Carolina. The *Wilmington* is taken by a French frigate to Rochefort.

Thurs. 7th August 1794 (no. 11,382) p. 3. Letter from America defends British rule and constitution. 'Many people who emigrated from Britain, found themselves sadly disappointed in their sanguine expectations on their arrival in America'. Despite Jacobin hopes being dashed by the reality of America, a so-called 'French party' continues to flourish there.

Sat. 9th August 1794 (no. 11,383) p. 1. Highland politics. County meeting of Cromarty, July 23rd, follows hard-line set by Inverness and Ross. Gents 'view with indignation the

attempts lately made to introduce into this free and happy land a system fraught with rapine, massacre, treason and blasphemy'. (French principles). They cannot help but feel 'the most lively gratitude to those patriot ministers, who, under Divine Providence have, with singular prudence, vigilance and zeal, impeded the progress of unprincipled traitors in their infamous career'. The gents have vowed to do their utmost to impede such villainy and 'disappoint the malicious intentions of their perfidious enemies at home and abroad'. The Cromarty volunteers, a 60-strong force, is to be raised for this purpose which might also serve in Ross, Nairn, Inverness and Sutherland if required.

Mon. 25th August 1794 (no. 11,390) p. 3. Highland deserter. James Murdoch, aged 25, from the Gordon Highlanders at Fort George (Huntly's regiment). Murdoch worked as a servant to the minister at Fochabers, but came originally from Forres. Described as 5'8" tall, 'had on when he went away, a short dark blue coat, coloured vest, philabeg and hose'.

Thurs. 28th August 1794 (no. 11,391) p. ? Highland deserter. Donald Mackenzie, aged 30, from Tolly in Rosshire. Like Murdoch, Mackenzie was a migrant worker. Had been employed in the Lowlands for 'some time' - at Tweedale as a labourer, and around Edinburgh. Described as 5'8" tall, dressed in 'a blue short coat, tartan hose, kilt and highland plaid'.

Mon. 8th September 1794 (no. 11,395) p. 3. News update on recent developments in America. Distribution of land, mint set up, exchange rate (\$10 = 45/-) is a gold coin called an eagle. District to the back of North Carolina to become a 16th state.

Sat. 4th October 1794 (no. 11,406) p. 3. Black Glaswegian deserter. George Robertson, aged 20, originally from the West Indies. Robertson deserted from the 101st regiment of infantry. Enlisted at Glasgow where he was believed to have worked as a weaver. Deserted at Dublin. Described as 'about six feet high, straight limbed, and remarkable handsome ... a very pleasant countenance ... and had not a flat nose like the generality of West Indian blacks: he speaks rather fast, and has a smile on his countenance when he speaks'.

Mon. 13th October 1794 (no. 11,410) p. 1. Gaelic language. SPCK advertise a number of bursaries for Gaelic speakers who are Theology students.
Same page. Very discreet advert for 3,380 acres in the west coast of Highlands 'admirably calculated for rearing cattle and sheep'. No place names mentioned. Contact solicitor.

Mon. 20th October 1794 (no. 11,413) p. 3. America. General Simcoe's recent exploits reported. Also news of west coast route to George's Island and Nootka Sound.
Same page. Thurso weavers offer to weave tartan for Sinclair's new regiment.

Sat. 25th October 1794 (no. 11,415) p. 2. America. Error was the cause of recent strife between Americans and Canadians.
Same page. An Edinburgh medical student, wanted for high treason, name of Stoke, reported as having reached America. At Philadelphia (August 20) 'Militia are turning out with great alacrity to suppress the insurgents, who are the dupes of ignorant and misled emigrants'.

Mon. 27th October 1794 (no. 11,416) p. 3. General Washington turns out to suppress insurgents with 20,000 men (!). 'A most dreadful insurrection ... so much for French principles'.

Sat. 22nd November 1794 (no. 11,427) p. 4. Lloyd's list. The *Prosperity*, Craig, from Wilmington to Falmouth, is taken by the French into L'Orient'.

Sat 29th November 1794 (no. 11,430) p. 3. Abandoned American ship, the *George*, of

Boston. found and taken into Hull.

Mon. 1st December 1794 (no. 11,431) p. 3. Former Virginia merchany dies in Bothwell parish - Thomas McCulloch, 4th ult.

Same page. Letter to his father from a young man in Georgetown, brings news of western insurgents 'many of whom have been put to death in a most shocking manner'.

Thurs. 4th December 1794 (no. 11,432) p. 3. Gaelic language. Paragraph appears in Gaelic for the raising of the Lovat Fencibles.

Mon. 15th Dec. 1794 (no. 11,437) p. 3. New York directory gives number of householders, persons occupying shops etc., in 1790 - 4500; in 1794 - 9000.

Thurs. 18th December 1794 (no. 11,438) p. 3. Account of the disaster of the Virginia, George Price, of Peterburgh, Virginia, for America from the Clyde.

1795

Sat. 24th January 1795 (no. 11,454) p. 3. Gaelic informer turns King's evidence aboard the ship carrying the radicals Muir, Skirving, Palmer and Margarot to Australia. Muir and Margarot not involved. Plotters conversed in Irish but were overheard by one of the convicts 'who knew the Erse language'.

Sat. 31st January 1795 (no. 11,456) p. 3. Scottish economy. Coldest winter on record since 1740.

Sat. 7th February 1795 (no. 11,460) p. 1. Gaelic language. Gaelic dictionary published by Robert MacFarlane, teacher of Gaelic at Edinburgh, with the encouragement of the Highland Society.

Mon. 9th February 1795 (no. 11,461) p. 3. The *Jackie, Bog*, from Clyde to Wilmington, with several other Clyde vessels, have been captured by the French and taken to Brest.

Mon. 16th February 1795 (no. 11,464) p. 3. Death of Charles Fyfe, at Leith Walk, Edinburgh, 'late of Carolina'.

Mon. 16th March 1795 (no. 11,475) p. 4. The *Brothers, Atkins*, from North Carolina is taken and brought to Charlestown.

Sat. 11th April 1795 (no. 11,486) p. 4. Advert for land for sale in Virginia. 800,000 acres.

Sat. 2nd May 1795 (no. 11,494) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Jamaica, Alexander*, from Wilmington, is put into Ramsgate in distress.

Sat. 13th June 1795 (no. 11,511) p. 3. Highland economy. Mull. Maclaine of Lochbuy passed through Oban and Inverary 'with a respectable party of recruits from his property in Mull ... at least a hundred men, which is the more worthy of notice as in the year 1793, he brought that number ... to the Argyle Fencibles, and in the year 1794, nearly that number for his majority in the Argyle or 98th regiment'.

Sat. 27th June 1795 (no. 11,517) p. 3. 'No less than 17 privateers were fitted out from Charlestown'. The ship *Mermaid*, of Clyde, has been condemned by the Court of the Admiralty at Charlestown. The *Robby, Cathcart*, also of Clyde, was released.

Mon. 13th July 1795 (no. 11,524) p. 2. Two French privateers at New York of 18 guns each.

Sat. 18th July 1795 (no. 11,526) p.1. Gaelic culture. Highland Society sponsors annual piping and dancing competition. 'Dances in the Highland Fling will also come into their share of the money'.

p. 3. Sudden death of US citizen in Glasgow. 'Wednesday, a person by the name of Johnson, from America, dropped down in a bookseller's shop, Saltmarket, Glasgow, and instantly expired'.

Mon. 27th July 1795 (no. 11,530) p. 3. Highland economy. Item mentions 'that useful body of people, the Highland shearers' - migrant workers.

Thurs. 13th August 1795 (no. 537) p. 3. Highland economy. Dunbartonshire Highland Regiment of Fencibles 'consisting mostly of Highlanders' embarked at Queensferry for Guernsey.

Sat. 15th August 1795 (no. 11,538) p. 3. Sir John Sinclair's visionary scheme for extending the activities and aims of the Board of Agriculture to other nations including the United States. Sinclair says he got the idea during an extensive tour of Europe. Wants to establish an international fund for research and development of technology useful to society. Sees the US as an integral member of this 18thC transatlantic EEC.

Sat. 22nd August 1795 (no. 11,541) p. 3. Death at Montreal of John Cambell of Glendaruel, Argyllshire, formerly of the 42nd regiment. Was active in America. Same page. More tributes to Sir John Sinclair - list of 12 public offices he currently holds.

Mon. 24th August 1795 (no. 11,542) p. 3. Scottish economy. Food riots in Dundee. 'There is not a town in Scotland where any complaints as to the price of grain are more groundless'

Sat. 29th August 1795 (no. 11,545) p. 3. America. 'French faction in America is daily losing ground. The treaties of amity, commerce and navigation, betwixt GB and the US, will prove of the most permanent advantage to both countries'

Mon. 14th September 1795 (no. 11,551) p. 3. 'Died at Lucie, Jamaica, of a fever, Mr Thomas Younger of Wilmington, North Carolina, formerly of Glasgow'

Thurs. 29th October 1795 (no. 11,570) p.1. Highland economy. Meeting of the County of Ross considers the recent government act whereby districts must either raise men for the navy or else pay an equivalent. Men cannot be spared from agriculture in Ross. ('surplus' manpower having joined the regiments) so the heritors must find the cash which they get from the 'small and numerous tenantry'. Table their MP. Mentions 'an inconvenient deficiency of hands in performing the necessary labour of husbandry'.

p. 2. Letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux to a British merchant advises against shipping goods in American bottoms 'as she is likely to be stopped (by a French privateer) most of whose captains are Americans 'and can be easily distinguished by their dialect, whether they are Irish, English or Scottish'.

Thurs. 12th November 1795 (no. 11,576) p. 3. Died at Kingsborrow, Isle of Skye, Capt. Alex. MacDonald of the late North Carolina Highlanders.

Sat. 19th December 1795 (no. 11,591) p. 4. Navy deserters. Mentions men born in America. *HMS Jupiter*, Thomas Perkins (b. Rhode Island, age 28) and William McGuire (b. Philadelphia, age 38) of *HMS Calcutta*, Timothy Collins (b. New York, age 24) of *HMS Zephyr*.

1796

Thurs. 7th January 1796 (no. 11,599) p. 4. Letter from Newburn, North Carolina to a merchant 'in this city' (? London?) Tells of a fierce gale, worst since 1769.

Sat. 9th January 1796 (no. 11,600) p. 3. The Irish emigrant ship, *Volunteer of Larne*, with 300 emigrants, is put into Stranraer in distress. 10 died.
Same page. Letter from a young man in Patterson, New York, claims that people in Britain have an unrealistically optimistic picture of America.

Thurs. 18th February 1796 (no. 11,617) p. 4. Letter from a young man, a mill-wright from Glasgow who emigrated in 1793 to Wilmington, Delaware. Met with unpromising conditions.

Sat. 27th February 1796 (no. 11,621) p. 4. Highland economy. Highland Society list their premiums for 1796.

Mon. 7th March 1796 (no. 11,624) p. 3. More discouragement for would-be emigrants. Letter from America describes hardship for emigrants - not Utopia, taxes, etc..

Mon. 11th April 1796 (no. 11,642) p. 3. Highland economy. Duke of Athol opens up a charitable fund for assisting poor to purchase grain. (Grain prices are high).

Mon. 18th April 1796 (no. 11,645) p. 3. Letter from New York to a company in Glasgow mentions abundant grain in the US and that merchants there wish more had been sent to Britain.

Mon. 25th April 1796 (no. 11,648) p. 3. 'Stout handsome young woman from the country' applied to an American House in Glasgow for passage to America. Intended to work her way out.

Sat. 11th June 1796 (no. 11,667) p. 3. Note about the Catabaw Indians who arrive in Edinburgh and cause a stir. The magistrates accommodate them in secure conditions and arrange for them to be sent back to America, which is their request.

Thurs. 16th June 1796 (no. 11,669) p. 3. Highland economy. Price of beef and mutton rise due to demand for Highland black cattle. £8 a head when cattle recently cost £5.

Sat. 18th June 1796 (no. 11,670) p. 3. Catabaw Indians arrive at Glasgow last week. The magistrates 'have humanely ordered them lodgings in the King's Arms Inn, till a passage can be obtained for them for their own country'.

Mon. 20th June 1796 (no. 11,671) p. 2. The American ship the *Barrington*, Capt. Steuart, is due to sail from Leith to New York. (This ship was reported as lost off Cape Sable, Cal. Merc. no. 11,754). The *Ann*, Davidson, Jamaica-Glasgow, was taken by the French into Charlestown.

Thurs. 23rd June 1796 (no. 11,672) p. 4. The American ship, *Fanny*, Daniel Braine, is to sail from Greenock to New York.

Sat. 25th June 1796 (no. 11,673) p.3. Degree of Doctor of Medicine confirmed by Edinburgh University, on 3 men of Virginia.
p.4. American ships seized and sold at Aux Cayes.

Sat. 2nd July 1796 (no. 11,676) p.3. Anti-English party said to have revived in America.

Adet, French Minister Plenipotentiary in the USA, now wants to retain his post.

Mon. 4th July 1796 (no. 11,677) p. 3. The *Theampus*, with 'a motely mixture of Americans and Europeans' lures English ships by flying the American colours then raising the French ones once she has attacked and boarded them.

Thurs. 28th July 1796 (no. 11,686) p. 3. Funeral of Robert Burns described at Dumfries. He was buried with military honours, being himself in the Volunteers prior to his sudden untimely death.

Sat. 30th July 1796 (no. 11,687) p. 1. Another discreet, mysterious advert for the sale of Highland estates in Rosshire 'by private bargain'. Solicitor's name and address supplied.

Sat. 20th Aug. 1796 (no. 11,696) p. 2. Lloyd's list. Mentions the *Augusta*, of North Carolina.

Tues. 1st Sep. 1796 (no. 11,701) p. 3. Died at New York, 1st July, David Briggs, merchant, brother of Alex Briggs, wine merchant in Dalkeith. Same page. Commissioner sent to America.

Mon. 5th Sep. 1796 (no. 11,703) p. 3. Advert for the cargo of the American ship *Julius Pringle*, from South Carolina, at Leith. Details cargo. This ship sails a few weeks later (see no. 11,711).

Mon. 12th Sep. 1796 (no. 11,705) p. 3. Virginia man receives degree from Edinburgh University.
p. 4. Shipping news from America, reports of seizures etc..

Thurs. 6th Oct. 1796 (no. 11,716) p. 4. Highland economy. Estate of Glenelg re-advertised at a reduced price, after having been on the market for nearly a year.

Sat. 19th Nov. 1796 (no. 11,736) p. 3. Died at Pennsylvania, John Miller, jun., advocate, formerly of Edinburgh.

1797

Mon. 2nd January 1797 (no. 11,754) p. 3. The *Barrington*, Capt. Steuart, which sailed from Leith, was lost off Cape Sable.

Sat. 14th January 1797 (no. 11,759) p.1. Gaelic language. Advert. W. Dickson, bookseller, has acquired some rare volumes of 'Gaelic Proverbs: a collection of Gaelic proverbs and familiar phrases' by D. Mackintosh, FRSA (Scot).

p. 2. News from American newspapers.

p. 3. Sir John Sinclair, the Highland MP, and instigator of the Board of Agriculture, has now been elected to the constituency of Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mon. 16th January 1797 (no. 11,760) p. 3. Death of Walter Minto at Princetown, Professor of Mathematics there, and native of Scotland.

Sat. 21st January 1797 (no. 11,762) p. 3. Letter from America estimates recent fire losses at New York and Savannah at £300,00 and £500,000, respectively.

Mon. 30th January 1797 (no. 11,766) p. 3. At Philadelphia, arson feared, due to recent blazes in New York and Savannah. Anxiety.

Sat. 4th February 1797 (no. 11,768) p.3. Wreck of the American ship *Adventure*, Capt. Swains, New York to Clyde, which lies in Galloway.

Mon. 13th February 1797 (no. 11,772) p. 3. Wreck reported in Mull: wine and cannon have come ashore. Believed French.

Sat. 18th February 1797 (no. 11,774) p. 3. American papers received. Widespread looting has followed the late fires, confirming in the minds of many, that they were deliberately started.

Thurs. 23rd February 1797 (no. 11,776) p. 3. American ship reported to be wrecked off Tiree. Cargo was wood, she came from New York. No-one was on board but the corpse of a well-dressed man, believed to be a passenger, was found.

Sat. 25th February 1797 (no. 11,777) p.3. Highland/Lowland economies. Lowland distillers complain that they cannot compete with floods of smuggled Highland whisky, produced exempt of the new whisky tax (to replace the tax on coals), and have decided to hand in their licences, thus depriving the Revenue of a considerable sum annually. Claim they will cease operation on 10th June.

p. 4. Highland Society awards. Five Stewart sisters from Banff win 15 guineas for setting up a stocking and thread manufactory 'the first of that kind attempted in that Highland district.'

Sat. 4th March 1797 (no. 11,780) p. 4. Advert. The *Alnomaik*,³ Capt. Wheelwright, for Charlestown, will shortly sail from Greenock. She is an American ship.

Mon. 13th March 1797 (no. 11,784) p. 3. French wars. 'We hear that the Highland chiefs are to come forward at the head of their clans, and that the county of Argyle alone has made an offer to raise 8 battalions of 500 men each'.

³ NB: Almost all of the ships sailing from Leith or Greenock during this period (1792 - 1802) and advertising for passengers, are described as American. There appear to be few instances of British shipping advertised to America in the *Caledonian Mercury*, which generally reports only the movement of ships going to London or the Continent and plying the East coast routes.

Thurs. 16th March 1797 (no. 11,785) p. 1. English 'Highlander', John Oliver, 17, from Camiscross on Skye, deserts from the Caledonian Volunteers. John 'sometimes wore tartan kilt and coat of same stuff, and sometimes fustian trousers. He is an Englishman, and was born in Stapplehurst, county of Kent'.

p. 3. More details of the new battalions. Lists the 8, and the numbers to be raised by each chief from among his tenants, eg, McNeil of Barra, 212 men.

p. 3. South Carolina man Christopher Fuller, of Fuller's Hall, marries Mrs MacDonald (nee Innes).

Same page. 'We hear from Huntly, that upwards of 800 of the Duke of Gordon's tenants and inhabitants of the town, have enrolled their names to serve as volunteers.'

Sat. 18th March 1797 (no. 11,786) p. 3. Lands offered for sale in Pennsylvania near Toby's Creek, Northumberland County. 8595 acres.

p. 4. County meeting of Argyll. Heritors decide that all persons (doesn't mention gender!!) aged 17-50 are to be invited to enroll their names as Volunteers. Government will pay for the uniforms, though.

Thurs. 23rd March 1797 (no. 11,788) p. 3. Died at Charlestown, South Carolina, Mr Nicol Primerose, son of Robert Primerose, surgeon at Musselburgh.

p. 3. Coll islanders offer their services in response to new recruitment drive. Under Lt-Col Maclean of Coll. 'One hundred excellent men are already inrolled, and many more are expected from other parts of the Colonel's property.'

Sat. 25th March 1797 (no. 11,789) p. 3. Apprehension, brought by the *Mary* (in the Clyde from Charlestown) that a general embargo might be laid in America.

Sat. 1st April 1797 (no. 11,792) p.3. Underwriters in America reported as ruined due to French depredations on American shipping in West Indies.

Mon. 3rd April 1797 (no. 11,793) p. 3. 'One of the oldest shipmasters from the Clyde' died at Glasgow, 27th ultimo, - Capt. John Ritchie.

Mon. 24th April 1797 (no. 11,802) p. 3. Reports from the Leeward Islands that all American vessels are captured by the French in that area. The crews have been ill-treated.

Thurs. 27th April 1797 (no. 11,803) p. 3. New York, February 23rd. 'Trade is brisk here'. Account of affairs in America. 'The British goods are the only ones which suit our markets. No fear of loss of demand for British goods; natural increase alone, without emigration, ensures continuing demand. British imports estimated at £4 million in the last year.'

Sat. 6th May 1797 (no. 11,807) p. 3. Americans expect a rupture with the French and are putting themselves 'in a state of defence'.

Mon. 8th May 1797 (no. 11,807) p. 3. MacLaine of Lochbuy receives a letter of thanks from Duke of York (military leader of the British) for telling him his tenants in Mull were ready to be embodied.

Mon. 29th May 1797 (no. 11,817) p. 2. Letter from New York says trade there is at a standstill as if there was an embargo due to the French taking American merchantmen.

p. 3. Two French frigates off the Capes of Virginia sent out boat crews in the night which boarded and attacked the richest American ships.

Mon. 5th June 1797 (no. 11,820) p. 4. Death of radical, Thomas Muir of Huntershill, reported.

Sat. 10th June 1797 (no. 11,822) p. 3. Thomas Muir now reported as wounded, not dead.

Thurs. 15th June 1797 (no. 11,824) p. 1. Gaelic language. Advert. Inverness Royal Academy promotes the teaching of Gaelic in its third class under a Mr. Mackintosh.

Sat. 17th June 1797 (no. 11,825) p. 3 & 4. Highland economy. Bill for placing a duty of £6.10s on Highland stills, to bring them more in line with Lowland ones. This due to revenue deficits, occasioned by smuggling.

Thurs. 29th June 1797 (no. 11,830) p. 4. Philadelphia. Speech of John Adams to the House, on the necessity of having an American navy.

Thurs. 13th July 1797 (no. 11,835) p. 2. Lloyd's list. The *Peggy*, Boyd, from Virginia, and the *Ohio*, New York to Clyde, was taken by a privateer off the NW coast of Ireland. Other American ships too.

p. 4. News from the American mails.

Thurs. 20th July 1797 (no. 11,838) p. 2. Admiralty Office. Account of shipping, using American ports, and others belonging there, disrupted in the region of the W Indies - America.

Thurs. 20th July 1797 (no. 11,838) p. 2. Admiralty Office. Account of shipping, using American ports, and others belonging there, disrupted in the W Indies-America region.

Sat. 2nd September 1797 (no. 11,857) p. 2. Note about developments in America; Blount's idea for getting the British and the Indians to attack the Spanish settlements in Louisiana and Florida.

Sat. 23rd September 1797 (no. 11,866) p. 4. America. The mystery of the ship *Olive Brand*, captured last winter with 20,000 stand of arms on board. The conspiracy extended as far as Canada and the Mississippi.

Sat. 30th September 1797 (no. 11,869) p. 3. 'American agents are at this time busily employed in purchasing firelocks, pistols, and etc., ... to be shipped ... for America.'

Sat. 14th October 1797 (no. 11,876) p. 2. Lloyd's list. Crew of the *Hunter*, Captain Gallican, from North Carolina to Liverpool, picked up on September 3rd by the *Bristol*, Smith, from Honduras.

Mon. 16th October 1797 (no. 11,876) p. 4. Letter from America claims that due to recent depredations by the French, the whole country is now estranged from 'French principles'.

Thurs. 19th October 1797 (no. 11,877) p. 3. American news: tom Paine has arrived at Philadelphia; yellow fever spreading; the British influence appears to command a majority, but not many.

Sat. 18th November 1797 (no. 11,884) p.3. Letter from America talks of conditions and opinions there; businesses going bust. People should stay home in England.

Sat. 25th November 1797 (no. 11,887) p. 3. American news. Yellow fever; letter about Thomas Muir from Victor Hugues, which is reprinted from American newspapers.

Mon. 27th November 1797 (no. 11,888) p. 3. The French taking of Amstredam was widely celebrated in America.

Same page. Died at Charlestown, 2nd Sep, Walter Ewing, son of Walter Ewing Maclane,

merchant in Glasgow.

Thurs. 14th December 1797 (no. 11,895) p. 3. Letter from America tells of the yellow fever in Philadelphia. Estimated 5-6000 deaths, mainly among the lower classes.

Sat. 16th December 1797 (no. 11,896) p. 2. Lloyd's list. 'The *Hall* packet, from North Carolina to England, foudered at sea.'

Mon. 25th December 1797 (no. 11,900) p.1. Highland welfare. Subscriptions are being raised for the building of an infirmary at Inverness, to serve the Highland districts.

Thurs. 28th December 1797 (no. 11,901) p. 1. Advert for a ship sailing from Leith to James' River, the brig, *Moses Myres*, Richard Owens.