

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XIXth Year.] THURSDAY, December 29, 1763. [N^o. 973.]

BAR-KEEPER is WANTED.
SINGLE MAN, that comes well recommended, may meet with great Encouragement, on Application to HENRY GASSAWAY in Annapolis.

THE Managers of the BALTIMORE FEELING ENGINE and WHARF LOTTERY, hereby give Notice, that they will positively begin Drawing the same, in the MARKET-HOUSE in Baltimore-Town, on the 26th of December, most of the tickets being Sold, and a number of Gentlemen being engag'd to take all that shall be then in Hand.

Prince-George's County, October 8, 1763.
ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of Colonel Beanes, upon Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to Pay them without further Delay.

TO BE SOLD,
TRACT of LAND called *Beanes's Pasture*, containing 220 Acres, adjoining to the Town of Nottingham, on Patuxent River in Prince-George's County, whereon is a new Dwelling-House 23 Feet, finished in a neat and very convenient manner, with a Kitchen 20 by 16 Feet, and which is a Stone Cellar. A good Stable. About half the Tract is fine hard Marsh, which may easily be improved to very great Advantage; the other Part is very Level, and of a kind Soil. For Title and Terms apply to
WILLIAM BEANES, junr. Executor.

Upper-Marlbrough, Nov. 8, 1763.
JUST IMPORTED
the Peggy, Capt. Craig, from LONDON, and to be SOLD by the Subscribers, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EUROPEAN AND EAST-INDIA GOODS. Likewise, Madeira WINE, Barbados RUM, Loaf Sugar, Molasses, Spermaceti, Myrtle Wax, and Tallow Candles, Bohea and Hyson TEA, &c.
ALEXANDER & ANDREW SYMMES.

A STOCKING MANUFACTORY, lately set up in Annapolis, near the Church, where any Gentlemen or Ladies may be furnished with STOCKINGS of any Kind, done in the neatest Manner, and at the most reasonable Prices. Likewise with Patterns for Jackets, Breeches, or any Thing in that Way of Business. The Subscribers will give Ready Money, or the best Prices, for THREAD, as it comes off the Reel.
JOHN BAILL,
BENJAMIN BEANES.

N.B. Any Persons may have their own Thread Worsted Wrought up, agreeable to Direction at the lowest Rates.

TO BE SOLD, very Cheap,
For Ready Money, or short Credit.

A Quantity of Melasses, Barbados Rum and Sugar, by the Hoghead or Barrel; Madeira Wine, by the Pipe, Hoghead, or Quarter Cask; Claret Wine, by the Hoghead; and the best Pork, by
THOMAS RICHARDSON and Company.

TO BE SOLD,
TRACT of LAND called *The Plain*, containing 1580 ACRES, lying on the Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, about 14 Miles from the former. The Soil well adapted to Farming, and convenient for Merchant Mill. The whole will be sold together or in Lots of 300 Acres, as may suit the Purchaser. For Terms apply to
ALEXANDER LAWSON.

TO BE SOLD,
FOR Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or Current Money.
ABOUT Five Hundred ACRES of LAND Part of a Tract of Land (where *Near Charles-Lives*) called *Hard to Get and Dear paid for*, lying in Anne-Arundel County, near Elk-Ridge, and on the main Road from Annapolis to Frederick-Town. For Title and Terms apply to
THOMAS, SAMUEL, & JOHN SNOWDEN.

in Charles-Street. All Persons
ADVERTISEMENT of a moderate
: And Long Ones in Proportion.

General History of the Situation of AFFAIRS throughout EUROPE, at the Time the last Account came from England.

THE report of a revolution in Russia that was current last month, has lost credit during the course of this. The revolutions that have lately happened in that country have, indeed, been sudden, and accomplished without much bloodshed; but that is not always to be expected. The military power is now in the hands of those who raised her Imperial Majesty to the government, and whose posts and employments depend upon the continuance of her reign; it is not probable, therefore, that they will permit quiet spectators of a scene that must at once direct the Royal Mistress, of her authority, and themselves of their rank and fortunes. Dangers that are more imminent to threaten Prussia; the Turks, on one hand, threaten interruption to recover their conquered provinces, and the Poles, on the other, for the preservation of their independence.

The fair appearance of peace which the late treaties presented to our view, begins already to be clouded. The opposite interests of the powers in alliance, and the unnatural junctions of the contracting parties, afford but a weak foundation for a lasting and cordial friendship. We may trust to foretell that the houses of Brandenburg and Austria will never be long friends while the scale of power remains equally poised between them. Mutual convenience has given a check to that profusion of expence and slaughter by which the subjects of both were brought to the verge of ruin; but the same jealousy, the same animosity, desire of revenge possess the two sovereigns, as were discernible in them at the beginning of the late war; and as they can boast of any decisive advantage over the other, combatants eager to overcome, who only rest till they recover breath, they will probably soon find an opportunity of renewing their attacks with collected vigour.

That this is more than conjecture, the conduct of the two sovereigns seems to make apparent. The Emperor is forming armies in every quarter of her dominions, strengthening herself with new and powerful alliances, preparing, with all possible diligence, to make herself formidable to her enemies. The league that is forming among the three great Catholic powers, in which the King of Prussia is to be included, is an alarming stroke, which the Prussian states cannot see without concern. The policy of Prussia ever since the memorable reign of the great Elizabeth has been invariably directed to divert this alliance. The positions of the present times affect to be wiser than their fathers; the most solemn engagements are looked upon as no longer binding; their convenience makes necessary; treaties of peace are considered only as truces from war; and the situation of England and her navy is boldly asserted to be her best and only security; the old and firm alliance between the maritime states is held in no estimation either party; and while the Catholics are cementing their friendships with all possible wisdom and precaution, Protestants discover an indifference for each other's interests; all friendship between them is languishing away; every generous principle of universal patriotism is confounding daily more and more into narrow views and selfish considerations. A moment's attention to the little affected Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Prussian, and English, not to mention the lesser states of Hannover and Hesse, and many more, bear to each other, will justify this short remark.

His Prussian Majesty, on his part, taking the advantage of the times, is instituting men, and recruiting his army, and his own dominions being already too much exhausted by the exigencies of the war, made necessary the continuance of it. These recruits he takes in great pains to instruct in the new discipline, of which he is to be both the author and the finisher. Under his eye he has drawn a considerable army together, the ranks of which are all ordered to repair to their respective posts, so that at a moment he is in readiness to take the field, wherever the conduct of his neighbours may give occasion for war. The regency of Frederick has discovered some reasonings at this seemingly unnecessary armaments, have come to a resolution of keeping 20,000 regular troops in pay, which, added to 20,000 militia in constant arms, makes no inconsiderable force, notwithstanding which, if the public prints may be believed, the magazines by the English at Minden, have been seized by his Prussian Majesty's orders; as it is pretended, that some of his subjects, on the British commissaries, the gold silver, coin and in bars, deposited by his subjects at Minden before the late bankruptcy there were declared, to be reclaimed by his Majesty's minister, under pain of summary execution; and a sum is demanded from the same to make good deficiencies. Thus his Majesty's spirit is not to be discernible on all occasions. He permits his subjects to do no injury to their peaceable neighbours, and he is equally strict in procuring them justice whenever they are justly dealt with by others.

The houses of Brandenburg and Austria are not the only powers who seem to be preparing for war. The French and Spanish are more diligent than ever in restoring their navy, augmenting their shipping. To the numbers of artificers employed in their docks and sea-ports, and already a number of in our former Gazette, thousands more have been added, and are adding daily, as they in course return from captivity abroad; neither is the court of London wholly attentive to the measures conducive to the safety of her empire; the ministry are silently equipping a respectable navy, putting some of her best ships into commission, re-equipping others, appointing admirals, and bringing ships of war nearer together. The reluctance with which both the

French and Spaniards relinquish their cessions, the eagerness and insolence with which they repulse their conquered settlements, the insolent answer given to the requisitions of subsistence-money for their numerous prisoners during the war; and above all, the treacherous spirit which they have infused into the native savages of America, cannot but excite a jealousy in the British nation; that the peace will be no longer binding than the enemy is in a condition of making an advantage by the breach of it.

The late war took its rise from the violence committed on our back settlers in America. Those outrages were never carried to so great a height as at present; the inciters to which are already manifest.

The affairs of Italy are now become an object of attention among the Catholic powers, who are cementing their new alliances by regulation for their mutual convenience and advantage. To the provision made for the Arch-duke Leopold, it is to be added, the foreign prints assure us, the island of Corsica, with a view to which, a conference has been held with the Chief of the malecontents, who has already offered conditions of submission, which cannot well be refused by a new sovereign. These people, by their struggle for liberty, have discovered a fortitude of mind that would do honour to any nation (and of military glory; and rather than submit to the yoke of their late oppressors, are ready to put themselves under the dominion of any power capable of affording them protection. An exchange for Minorca would have been a desirable project for England, and the brave Corsicans would then have received as their reward, the liberty they so well deserve. They demand a regular constitution, a free senate of 24 Corsicans, an exemption from taxes for 25 years, and to be declared natural subjects throughout the dominions of the prince who is to be their king.

The differences between the Dutch and English East-India companies, are far from being accommodated; it has hitherto been the custom of England to give up the point to the Dutch in all contests about trade. But the treachery of their governors in the late disputed affair about Bengal has been so clearly proved, that circumstances will not now admit of a mean a prostitution of the national honour. It is therefore hoped, that the States, for their own credit, will renounce the conduct of their Governors, and punish their presumption agreeable to the law of nations.

The Emperor of Morocco has gained a signal victory over the Silas, a barbarous but numerous and powerful nation, inhabiting the hilly country beyond Mequinez. The engagement lasted two days, and the Emperor lost 7000 men, tho' at length he came off triumphant, and took 8000 of the enemy prisoners, all of which he has bound in chains, and ordered into divers places of confinement. The revolters are entirely subdued.

L O N D O N, October 6.
Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Prince's Louis, Admiral Tryon, dated off Plymouth, September 24, 1763.

Several Trials of Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair have been already made on board our Ship. It enabled us to take the Observations of the celestial Phenomena as steadily as if the Observer had been on Land. There are two Marine Chairs on board, differing somewhat in Construction, but contrived on the same Principle; in these the Gentlemen appointed by the Government to try this Invention take corresponding Observations, which answer to the nicest Degree of Exactness. We have also several other curious new invented mathematical Instruments to make Trials of, all which cause us to pass our Time very agreeably; and were you here, you would imagine the whole Observatory at Greenwich had been transported into our Ship.

The London Merchant, Peck, and the Nottingham, Liege, both from Jamaica, arrived on Wednesday at Dover; the London Merchant had, in a Storm off the Western Islands, on the 28th and 29th of August, five Men washed overboard, four of whom were carried on board again by the Waves, and one of them is since dead; the fifth Man was drowned. The same Time five Men were washed overboard out of the Lion, Irwin, which is arrived in the Downs from Jamaica, and all drowned. She also lost one of her Masts, and was otherwise damaged.

Letters from France say, that most of the British Artificers, who were some Time since employed in the different Ports of that Kingdom, have been discharged on Account of some Irregularities.

Since the 1st of March last upwards of Forty Sail of Men of War have been put into Commission, besides Cutters; which, upon an Average, retains in Full Pay near Ten Thousand Men, and others are daily fitting out in all our Ports.

Letters from Devonshire bring Advice, that the new Duty on Cyder will not defray a Fifth Part of the extraordinary Expence attending the Surveying that Branch of the Excise.

The Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Lyons propose for the Prize of Arts, founded by Mr. Christian, the following Subject: "To find out the Means of hardening Leather, and tempering it in such a Manner as to render it impenetrable to Mullet Balls, and the keenest edged Swords."

Newcastle, Oct. 2. Sunday Morning, about a o'Clock, we had a violent Storm of Wind and Rain at S. E. which continued till Monday Morning, when it shifted to the N. E. and blew hard till 10 in the Forenoon; in this Storm the Anne, Twizel, and the Fame, Coxon, both from London, with Goods for this Port, were drove ashore, the former on the Herd Sand, near Tyemouth-Bar, but was happily got off without Damage; the latter on the Rocks near Cresswell; her Cargo was got out.

The following Ships are said to be lost, or on Shore between Tyemouth-Bar and Holy-Island: the Nightingale, Broderick, of Whitby, and the Prince George, Bond, of this

Port, both light: The Dolphin, Cockburn, nine Men lost; and the Liberty, Hoistly, both of this Port, the Nicholas, Dunbar, of Sunderland; the Father's Good-Will, Back, of Whitby, nine Men lost; all Coal-Load: Two other loaded Ships foundered, Names unknown, and three small Ships on Shore at Coquet Island, Names also unknown. And to the Southward, the Providence, Masters, of Yarmouth; Dorothy, Ince, of Jacklow, and the Lilly, both of this Port, Freedom, of Whitby: Good Intent, Watson, with nine others, Names unknown, all light, and on Shore, near Hartlepool; also five others on the Sand, to the Southward of Hartlepool, Names unknown. The Cleveland, of this Port; and the Friendship, of Yarmouth, both light, cut away their Masts, rode it out, and are got in. The Stephen and Mary, Stancliff, of Lynn, light, lost; and the Charming Betty, Hunter, ashore, both to the Southward. The Richard, Canaway, of Shields, lost in Robin Hood's Bay, and Burton, of Lynn, ashore: The Prosperity Mary, Parkinson, from this Port, for Hull, is lost.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 15.

The following Clause is taken from an Act of Assembly passed in New-York at the last Session, viz. "Whereas from the late frequent Instances of Highway and other Robberies in the neighbouring Governments, and some Attempts in this, it is high Time that some Measures be taken for the more speedy Detection of such Villanies, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurers of this Colony or either of them, to pay to His Excellency the Governor, or his Order, or to the Commander in Chief for the Time being, or his Order, such Sum or Sums of Money as he shall think necessary to offer as a Reward for apprehending, and securing any Person guilty of robbing on the Highway, or of Burglary. Provided always, That not above Fifty Pounds shall be paid for a Robbery on the Highway or Burglary, nor above One Hundred Pounds for such Robbery or Burglary, where dangerous Wounds or Murder is committed."

On Monday last Dennis Kilshe, the Coachman of His Excellency Governor FRANKLIN, who was sentenced to be hanged at Burlington for a Rape committed on a Girl about 15 Years of Age; was reprieved under the Gallows, upon the Recommendation of the Honourable the Chief Justice, and sundry of the principal Inhabitants of that City, who were of Opinion that some Circumstances appeared to be in his Favour.

Extract of a Letter from Winchester, in Virginia, Nov. 26. "It was fortunate that the Convey returned to Bedford, or they must have perished, at least suffered much in the Mountains, from the deep Snow.—Major Wilton, with 50 Volunteers, has marched to reinforce the Escort at Bedford, and I am sorry to acquaint you, that the Roads are again much infested by the Savages."

We have since learnt that the above mentioned Convey had a second Time set off for Pittsburgh, having being reinforced with 150 Men, besides the Volunteers under Major Wilton.

A N N A P O L I S, December 29.

We are informed by a Lad just come up from Norfolk, That he sail'd into that Place with the Tobacco Ship, mentioned a Fortnight ago, which sprung a Leak: He says, that about 30 or 40 Leagues without the Capes, they found 6 or 7 Feet Water in the Hold, which occasion'd her Return. He never ask'd the Name of the Master or Ship, but says she Loaded in Wye River, and one of the Sailors told him he believ'd she would be condemn'd.

Tuesday last, being St. JOHN'S, was observ'd here by the Brethren of the Ancient and Honourable Society of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, with great Solemnity and Decorum.

We are defired by one of our Correspondents to Publish the following:

"Letters from St. Christopher mention, that during a Malignant Fever, which raged there last Summer, and which was brought from Guadalupe, Mrs. Payne, a Lady of that Island, had Seventy-four Negroes seized with that Distemper, to whom she gave Dr. James's Fever Powders, and Seventy-three of them recovered; but this Lady being afterwards seized with the same Disorder, the People who attended her, opposed her trying the same Medicine, with which she had Cured so many, and she Died in a very few Days, without being permitted to take it."

ALL Persons Indebted to the Estate of the late Kinsley Johns, Esq; are desired to pay their Balances to Robert Norris, who will attend every Wednesday and Saturday at Pig-Point for that Purpose. And all Persons having any Claims, or open Accounts with the aforesaid Estate, are desired to bring them in to the said Robert Norris, to be adjusted and paid; who is appointed and authorized by the Subscriber, who has Administered on the said Kinsley Johns's Estate.

SUSANNA JOHNS.