

COVER MARES of any SIZE, SEASON, at the Plantation of JOHN BB, near Queen-Anne's County Free School, JACK ASS, known by the Name of TICKLE PITCHER. As he came of a very laborious Family, there can be little said of Beauty or Pedigree; however, as the con-Labour, long Life, and cheap keeping of s, is well known far to exceed the very best MARES, its to be supposed most People in the tion Way, will find it their Interest to em- im; and as the Poor as well as Rich may it easily in their Power so to do, Tickle will perform this Season, on the follow- moderate Terms: A Dollar to be paid down each MARE is first covered, and two Dollars when each MULE is dropped alive; or, Dollars certain, paid down, for the Chance of ason.

B. Good Care will be taken of the MARES, as it is supposed he will have more Custom than can sufficiently attend himself, there is an ant to be had, if Hurry of Business require it.

TO BE SOLD, TRACT of choice Land, lying on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, called Thompson's tract, containing 50 Acres, and is adjoining Baldwin Adamson's. Any Person inclining to purchase, may enquire of Thompson in Annapolis, and know further.

SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the South Side of Magoby River, and very pleasant and convenient for Fishing, Bowling, and within 5 Miles of Annapolis, is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, a House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

so a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD, Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land,

Owner's Content,	466	} Acres.
Part of The Inclosure,	89	
Part of Goodluck,	445	
Part of Chance,	78	
Part of Gift,	290	
Part of Cheese Hall,	183	
	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in Prince George's County, within five Miles of Bladenburg, of Upper-Marlborough, and six of the Eastern Neck Ferry.

Upper,	113	} Acres.
Part of Laybill,	649	
Part of Reserve,	380	
Part of Umeldry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in Beall's Neck, in Frederick County, not above twelve Miles from Bladenburg, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-

of 450 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called Allison's Park, lying likewise in Frederick County, on or near a Branch, called and known by the Name of Captain John's Branch.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in Prince George's County, may have the Quantity desired, provided taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Josias Beall, junior, on Ackohick, near Piscataway, in Prince George's County.

JOHN BEALL, junior.
B. Time will be given for the Payment of on good Security, if required.

his OFFICE in Charles-Street; 6d. per Year. ADVERTISE- ment the first Week, and One Shilling

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE, [Numb. 577.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 27, 1756.

The Remainder of the LETTER from LISBON, which was begun in our last.

THE first Care that employed me after the great Shocks of the Earthquake were over, was to help our Housekeeper out of the Rubbish: When having fetched her down a Chair to sit in, I went myself and sent the wounded Servant (who was not greatly hurt) to look for Assistance to help her. But after many Trials, in vain, to get a Surgeon, I left her under the Care of an Irish Family in the Neighbourhood, and went over Heaps of Ruins to the large Square I have already described to be before the Palace, and by the Side of the River.

There I found Numbers of People of all Nations, collected together, with such Signs of Terror and Distress in every Countenance as can be much better imagined than described. There were among them several Persons almost naked; one of which was an English Surgeon, with nothing on him but a Shirt, Cloak, and Pair of Slippers. I endeavoured to prevail on him to go and visit the poor Woman I had left behind me, by assuring him, that upon his asking for them, my Servant would supply him with a whole Suit of my Cloaths, and every thing else he was in need of (for he could get none of his own, the House he lived in being fallen down) and he promised me that he would go: But I believe the poor Man was terrified from doing it by what I am going to give an Account of; for he did not pay the Visit, as the poor Woman has since told me, who fortunately escaped with her Life.

Not long after my Arrival at the Place I have mentioned, a general Panic was raised from a Crowd of People's running from the Water-side, all crying out the Sea was pouring in and would certainly overwhelm the City. This new Alarm, created such Horrors in the agitated Minds of the Populace that vast Numbers of them ran screaming into the ruined City again, where, a fresh Shock of the Earthquake immediately following, many of them were buried in the Ruins of falling Buildings.

This Alarm was, however, not entirely without Foundation. For the Water of the River rose at once above twenty Feet perpendicular, and subsided again to its natural Pitch in less than a Minute's Time. I was of the Number that continued where we were, but the Horror and Distraction of the Multitude were so increased by this astonishing Phenomenon, that I confess they appeared more shocking to me than even the very Operations of the Earthquake. For instead of the Meetings of meeting Friends, the mutual Imporings of Pardon for all Offences, the Lamentations of Husbands for their Wives, Parents for their Offspring, Children for those who had given them Being, and all in general for their ruined Fortunes and Possessions, now there was nothing to be seen but Gatherings of Crowds about Priests and Friars, all falling on their Knees, kissing the Earth, beating their Breasts, snapping their Cheeks, and crying out for Absolution, which was granted in general Terms to Hundreds of them at once.

The Rising of the Water, I guess, happened at about eleven of the Clock. And in this Scene of Anguish and Despair I continued till about twelve; when in a State of Restlessness and Anxiety, I removed to the Fish-Market, which was in this Neighbourhood. There I joined a disconsolate Family, who sat looking on the Ruins of their fallen House. I continued with them for some Time: And, as it was a public Outlet from the City, observing many Persons whom we knew hurrying out of Town, I proposed to the Gentlemen to take the same Course, which they at first declined. But on my taking Leave of them they called me back, and, altering their Resolution, told me they would accompany me.

Of this mournful Society, there was no one but myself that had either Hat, Wig, Coat or Shoe, and we set forward without knowing whither we should go. At length we resolved to direct our Course to an English Gentleman's Country-house, about a League Eastward of the City, who was so kind as to shelter us all for some Days till the greatest Part of our Company could get aboard Ships bound for England, but it is still the Habitation of myself and one of the Gentlemen that accompanied me, as well as of two other Families of Foreigners, and one of Natives.

In the Afternoon I returned with two other Gentlemen to the City, where I rejected as being the Means of saving some considerable Effects of a Friend, but could do nothing for myself. However, I went early the following Morning to my own House accompanied with two People, from whence with the utmost Difficulty and Hazard I saved some Books, Papers, and wearing Apparel, which was done with so much Fatigue, that one of my Companions got a dangerous Disorder from it, and I myself was not well for a Week after it. As soon as we had got these few things to a Place of Safety, another Attempt was however made for fetching more, but on the Arrival of the first Person who returned to the House, it was found to be on Fire; and as no Money could procure Assistance at any Time of that calamity's Duration, I was forced to abandon my House and every Thing in it to the Fury of the merciless Flames.

I should have mentioned, that on our first leaving of the City, we perceived, by the Clouds of Smoke which we saw arise, that it had taken Fire; and we have since heard, from

Persons who were upon Eminences when the Earthquake happened, that the two great Shocks had been over very few Minutes, before they perceived the Ruins had taken Fire at six or seven different Places. The first that was observed, was at the Convent or Church of St. Domingo in the Ruins: The second, at the Boa-Hora, near the Palace: The rest at other Parts of the City, which all raging with great Fury, and burning for five or six Days successively, reduced the whole Capital of Portugal to Ashes, except a few Houses at the Out-skirts of the Town, which are, however, so much shattered with the Earthquake, as to be unfit for other Service, than, by the Help of Props, to afford a present Shelter to Crowds that could otherwise have no Screen at all against the Inclemencies of Weather, which, in respect to Rain and piercing Winds, are frequently extremely severe in this Country during a great Part of the Winter Season.

The Loss of Lives from this dreadful and double Calamity, has doubtless been very great. There is no Possibility of ascertaining Numbers, because there was such a Hurry in clearing the City of such dead Bodies as could be got at, that no Accounts of them could be well taken. I have, in general, heard the Numbers killed by the Earthquake estimated at about thirty Thousand; and I have heard the Calculation carried by others much higher. The Disaster, it is certain, happened on one of the most unlucky Days in the whole Year, for the Circumstances of Slaughter and Fire, for it being the Day of All Saints, every Altar in every Church, Chapel, Convent and private House, was lighted up. The Time of the Day likewise, was another very unfortunate Particular, it being that in which most People went to their Devotions, which the Day made necessary to pay at every Altar. Thus were the Churches crowded with an extraordinary Concourse of People, who all continued an unusual Time within them; and happening at the Time of the Day most convenient for the Generality of the People's attending divine Service, occasioned a terrible Slaughter, for there was scarce a Church or Chapel in the City whose Roof did not fall in with the Earthquake, and hardly one that at the same Time was not quite filled with People. To these Numbers, if we add those that perished within Doors, and without from the falling of the Houses, and afterwards of those who from being wounded and whelmed under Ruins, were burnt to Death, and those who died afterwards of Wounds and Sickness got in this terrible Calamity, the Loss of Lives must be immense: But it is what, from the Nature of Things, a true Knowledge of can never be arrived at. As to the Fires, I have already mentioned that the two first that appeared were in Churches or Convents, and probably most others had their Beginnings at like Places, on account of the vast Numbers of Candles that were that Day burning within them. But I must, however, acquaint you that some Malefactors, since executed for plundering the Ruins, have confessed they fired some Places in the City in order to facilitate their Scheme for Robbing: Yet there is no Reason to doubt that the first Fires began without the Help of Incendiaries, and that many of them, if not all, had their Beginnings in the Churches.

Of the numerous Quantity of Protestants of many Nations who resided in that Metropolis, it is certain a very inconsiderable Number of them perished, and many of them I may, with Truth and Decency say, had almost miraculous Escapes. It was a Church-Day to the English Factory, and the Clergyman who was to have performed Divine Service, was one who had been arrived but a few Days from England for the Recovery of his Health. This Gentleman was, by Way of Physical-Exercise, walking upon the Platform of the Castle when the Earthquake began, and had, luckily for himself, strained Time to the utmost therein, on account of the extreme Fineness of the Morning. But as his Situation then saved him from the Danger of falling Buildings, or at least the Horror of seeing them tumble around him, it accidentally involved him in other Apprehensions, which, being singular in their Nature, I shall take upon me the Task of giving you a Relation of.

This poor Gentleman, being just arrived, could of course know nothing of the Language of the Country; and the Portuguese Pronunciation of Latin being so very different from that used in England; the People of the two Nations cannot understand one another, even in the speaking of that Tongue. After the great Shocks of the Earthquake were over, and the People, who were on that Place and had fled to it, began to exercise themselves in Acts of Penitence and Devotion, you may imagine a solitary Clergyman, whose Function and Religion he had Reason to conclude were particularly obnoxious, and who had it not in his Power to make himself understood, or of understanding others, must conceive himself to be in a perilous Situation. And whether he shewed any Signs of Apprehension that might fix their Attention upon him, or that any one informed them who, or what he was, or that it was a singular Zeal in the Crowd at that Place; or, in short, from what Notice there is no pretending to say, but the Multitude gathered about him, he apprehended to put an end to his Life; but he was so much mistaken, that it was from good Will to save his Soul, for the Priests that were with him fairly Baptized him, without his knowing what they were about, till they came to the Use of the Water in the Ceremony, and then it was in vain to resist. After they had accomplished their Work, the poor misguided Zealot expressed so wonderful a Regard and

Fondness for their fancy'd Profelyte, that the Priests even proceeded to kneeling down before him and embracing his Knees, nay to the very kissing of his Feet. But however to do Justice to the People of the Country, I must declare, this was the only Act of Violence that was offered to Foreigners of any Denomination, and this being mistakenly so, and attended with no ill Consequence whatever, ought rather to be considered as an Act of tender Affection; for it was in them poor ignorant Creatures (I include Priests and all) no other than a Desire to save, by an Act of kind Compulsion, a Soul which they thought might otherwise be infallibly lost. And as a Proof that the Priests were no wiser than their Lay-attendants in this fruitless Act of Piety, I must acquaint you that our Baptism is admitted to be valid by the very Canons of the Church of Rome, as on this very occasion the Pope's Nuncio has declared, as he has also done, that if he could discover who they were of the Clergy that assisted in the untime-ly and unnecessary Administration of that Sacrament, he would take upon him to see they were properly punished. I shall end my Account of this Adventure with acquainting you, that the Word Minister in the Language of this Country as well as ours, is used in a double Sense; when the Affair began to be noised abroad, the Abbess of a Nunnery wrote a congratulatory Letter to the British Envoy on his Conversion, and desired, as a Testimony of his true Catholicism, a suitable Charity for the Sisterhood under her Care; by which means, the Holy Mother encountered a Rebuke, and lost, by the Claim of Piety, the Contribution which Humanity might otherwise have afforded.

But to return to my Account of this dreadful Calamity, I have now to mention that those who could observe the Motions of the Earth during the Shakings of it, say, that its Wavings were East and West, which is the Course of the River Tagus from Lisbon to the Ocean. During the two violent Shocks of the Earthquake, the principal Key of the City, which was new, and built of a coarse Marble, in a manner extremely strong, for the Stones were not only cramp't together with Irons, but also let into one another by Joints, so as to be made almost one solid Block, all sunk together (though the Tide ebbed before many Yards below the Foot of it) quite under Water, and so deep that no Pole could reach to the upper part of it. I have been since told (but with what Truth I cannot pretend to say) that having been tried with a Line, it is discovered to have sunk fifty Fathom below the Surface of the Water. So it is probable the whole Bed of the River is altered; for during the first Shocks, and an Hour before the Rising of the Water in so extraordinary a Manner as I have described, several Boats passing on the River were seen to twirl round as in a Whirl-pool, and then with their Sterns mounted out of the Water, plunged head foremost beneath it, without rising any more, at least within Eye-reach of the Beholders. Several Stacks of Salt on the Banks of the River, many Leagues above Lisbon, sunk almost to their whole Height into the Ground, and so remain. The Earth opened in abundance of Places of the Kingdom. As at Alcantara, a League West of the City; at Sacavem, two Leagues to the North-East; at St. Martinho, fifteen Leagues towards the North-West; at Azucim, three Leagues to the South; and at Sateval, four Leagues towards the South-West of it. Not to mention Places at a greater Distance. Some of these Chasms remain yet open, others closed up again; out of some issued Water, from others came a sulphurous Vapour, and from others there proceeded nothing but Wind.

Concerning the Extent of this Earthquake and its Effects, we can say no more at present than that it was immensely great. All Portugal, and most, if not all, of the Kingdom of Spain, felt it. Ships have arrived that felt it fifty Leagues at Sea, to the Westward. It was felt, we hear, at Cork in Ireland; and we are told there was a very considerable irregular Rising of the Sea at Mount-Bay in Cornwall. How it has fared with France, Italy, Barbary, and the Western Islands, we are impatient to learn, and are indeed under great Apprehensions for the Security of the latter.

It would be a vain Attempt to endeavour describing the numberless Miseries, and terrible Distresses of all Kinds, occasioned by this dreadful Calamity, as well as the shocking Effects that it had on the Minds of all People. Infinite were the Numbers of poor broken-limbed Persons, who were forced to be deserted even by those who loved them best, and left to the miserable Torture of being burnt alive. Women big with Child were delivered in the open Fields and Places, amidst the Groans and Cries of trembling Multitudes. A large Number of Persons remained, some two, others three Days in the great Square by the Palace, while that Edifice and every House round it was reduced to Ashes. Nay, the few Necessaries they had saved from their Houses, and which we scattered about the Place took Fire, and many helpless Persons were burnt to Death by them, while others were hurried from one Part to another with their Limbs broken, and for the Setting of which they had been able to get no Assistance, many in various Distempers, with which they were afflicted, and all distracted with Terrors, or sinking under the Anguish of Despair. In that Place, and in the midst of these Distresses, a poor Gentlewoman was delivered of Twins: Those about her, till they could find Means of escaping, did what they could to assist her, as I have been told by one who continued three Days there, but what at last became of her I know not. Numbers con- tinue