

Baltimore County, Nov. 25, 1761.
LEN from the Plantation of the Subscri-
r, in the Fork of Gunpowder River, a Bright
are, well spread, 13 Hands high, 8 Years
Star in her Forehead, a natural Pacer, and
d thus X.
a Dark Bay Horse, a natural Pacer, 14
high, with a white Spot over one of his
Branded as the Mare.
wife, Two Saddles, one pretty good, high
the other low before, with a Patch on the
ly, new Stirrup Leathers, and a new Hou-
it. Whoever apprehends the Thief, shall
warded with Forty Shillings, or secures the
rse, Mare, and Saddles, with Eight Pounds,
r either the Horse or Mare, with Four
paid by
ABRAHAM WRIGHT.

TO BE SOLD,
THE new SLOOP *Elizabeth*, now lying at Mr.
Robert's Ship Yard, with all
her Apparel and Furniture, be-
ing an extraordinary fast Sailer,
Launched last June, will carry
of Two Thousand Bushels of Grain.
Further Particulars, enquire of the Subscri-
ROBERT BRYCE.

OLD by the SUBSCRIBER, living
Upper-Marlborough, in Prince George's
County, on the Second Day of January next, for
Bills of Exchange,

CHOICE Parcel of Country-born Slaves,
fitting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls,
young and healthy, chiefly between 10 and 20
Age; among these Slaves there are Two
about 16 or 17 Years of Age, who are Un-
Spinning and Knitting, and a young Fel-
about 10 Years of Age, a good Plowman and
able to be on a Plantation near Mr. Wil-
T's.

Subscriber will have Occasion to remit
by the Sailing of the forward Ships,
Payment will be given to the Purchasers,
end of June next; after which Time,
of Failure, Interest will be expected, and
if required.

WILLIAM PARKER.

OLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on
the Second Day of January next, at Mr.
Wright's House in ANNAPOLIS,

T 800 Acres of Land lying within 4
Miles of Annapolis, made up of several
parcels, purchased by the
Woodward of his Sisters Mary and Eliza-
ward, and of the late Col. Taffer; on Part
is the late Governor Bladen's Vine-
20 Acres of very good improved Mea-
large young Apple Orchard curiously
many of the Trees being *Englisb Grafts*,
Stone Dwelling House, Brick Kitchen,
curious as well as valuable Improve-

the Rent and Reversion on a Lease for 99
years, of the Ground on which
Chalmers's Dwelling House stands.
Rent is 5 l. Sterling, and a Year's
Rent on Renewments.

Persons who have Claims against the
Estate of Mr. Henry Woodward, deceased,
to bring them in: And all Persons in-
terested to make Payment.

MARY WOODWARD.

from Piscataway Town, on the 24th
of December last, a likely Bay Mare, and a
white Mare is about 1 3/4 Hands high, brand-
ed Buttock thus R 2, has some Sadd-
les, with one white Spot on the off Thigh,
naturally. She is supposed to be stolen
from *Sam Thomas*, who has lately been a
small Fellow, wears a white Coat
and hat, but may change his Dress.

Who brings the said Mare and Saddle to
me, living near Piscataway, shall have
for the Mare, and Half a Pistole for
the Saddle paid by
SAMUEL MIDDLETON MARLOW.

PRINTED, at the PRINTING-
HOUSE, by the following Persons, who
are taken in and inserted
for long Ones.

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
[Numb. 870.]

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, January 7, 1762.

We gave our Readers in March 1759, a short Account of the
Loss of his Majesty's Ship *Litchfield*, of 50 Guns, com-
manded by Capt. Barton, on the Coast of Africa; but as the
following Narrative of the Loss of that Ship, and a great
Number of her Men, written by Lieut. James Sutherland,
and published in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1761,
contains a particular Description of some Distresses, and
of the barbarous Manners of the Moorish People, we apprehend,
it cannot, at this Time, be unacceptable to our Readers.

THE *Litchfield* left Ireland on Nov. 11, 1758,
in company with several other men of war
and transports, under the command of Com-
modore Kippel, intended for the reduction of
Ceres. The voyage was prosperous till the
28th, on which day, at eight in the evening,
Lieut. Sutherland took charge of the watch, and the weather
turned out very squally, with rain. At nine it was exceed-
ingly dark, with much lightning, the wind varying from S.W.
to W.N.W. At half past nine they had an extreme hard
squall. Capt. Barton came upon deck and said till ten, then
let orders to keep eight of the commodore, and to make
what sail the weather would permit. At eleven they saw
the commodore bearing S. but the squalls coming so heavy,
were obliged to hand the main-top-sail, and at 12 o'clock
were under their courses.

Nov. 29, at one in the morning, says Mr. Sutherland, I
was in the charge of the first lieutenant; the light
which we took to be the commodore's right a-head, bearing
S.W. by W. blowing very hard. At six in the morning
I was awakened by a great shock, and a confused noise of
the men on deck. I ran up, thinking some ship had run foul
of us, but that by my own reckoning, and that of every other
person on the ship, we were at least 35 leagues distance from
land; but before I could reach the quarter-deck, the ship
gave a great stroke upon the ground, and the sea broke all
about her. Just after this, I could perceive the land rocks,
reefs, and uneven, about two cables length from us. The
ship lying with her broadside to windward, the masts soon
went over-board, carrying some men with them. It is im-
possible for any one but a seaman to feel our distress at this
time; the masts, yards, and sails hanging along side in a
confused heap, the ship beating violently upon the rocks,
the waves curling up to an incredible height, then dashing
down with such force, as if they would immediately have
split the ship to pieces, which we every moment expected.
When we had a little recovered from our first confusion, we
found it necessary to get every thing we could over to the lar-
board side, to prevent the ship from heeling off; and exposing
the deck to the sea; some of the people were very earnest to
get the boats out, contrary to advice, and after much in-
terest, notwithstanding a most terrible sea, one of the boats
was launched, and eight of the best men jumped into her,
but she had hardly got to the ship's stern, when she was
whirled to the bottom, and every one in her perished; the
rest of the boats were soon washed to pieces upon the deck.
We then made a raft with the davis, capstan bars, and some
boards, and waited with resignation for divine providence to
assist us. The ship was soon filled with water, we had no
time to get any provision up; the quarter-deck and poop
were now the only places we could stand on with any securi-
ty, the waves being mostly spent by the time they reached us,
and in the afternoon, perceiving the sea to be much abated, one
of our people attempted to swim, and got safe ashore. There
were numbers of *Moor*s upon the rocks, ready to take hold
of any ear, and beckoned much for us to come ashore, which
at first we took for kindness, but they soon undeceived us,
for they had not the humanity to assist any body that was
entirely naked, but would fly to those who had any thing
about them, and strip them before they were quite out of the
water, wrangling amongst themselves about the plunder; in
the mean time the poor wretches were left to crawl up the
rocks if they were able, if not, they perished unregarded.
The second lieutenant and myself, with about 65 others,
got ashore before dark, but were left exposed to the weather
upon the cold sand, and to keep us from starving, were ob-
liged to go down to the shore, and bring up pieces of the
wreck to make a fire; and if we happened to pick up a
shirt or a handkerchief, and did not give it up to the *Moor*s
at the first demand, the next thing was a dagger offered to
our breasts. They allowed us a piece of an old sail, which
they did not think worth carrying off, of which we made
two tents, and crowded ourselves into them, every one sitting
between another's legs, to preserve warmth, and make room.
In this uneasy situation continually bewailing ourselves, and
our poor shipmates upon the wreck, we passed a most tedious,
blowing, dark, rainy night, without so much as a drop
of water to refresh us, except what we caught through our
sail-cloth covering.

Nov. 30. At six in the morning we went down, with a
number of our men, upon the rocks, to assist our shipmates
in coming ashore, and found the ship had been greatly shat-
tered in the night. It being now low water, many attempt-
ed to swim ashore; some got safe, others perished. The
people on board got the raft into the water, and about 15
men upon it, but they were no sooner put off from the
wreck, than it was quite overturned, most of the men re-
covered it again, but were hardly up, before it was overturned
again, there were only three or four that got hold of it again,

the rest perished. During this time, a good swimmer brought
a rope ashore with much difficulty, which I had the good
fortune to catch hold of just as he was quite spent, and had
thoughts of quitting it. Some people coming to my assist-
ance, we pulled a larger rope ashore with that, and made
it fast round a rock. We found this gave great spirits to
the poor souls upon the wreck; for it being hawled tight
from the upper part of the stern, made an easy descent to
any who had art enough to walk or slide upon a rope, with
a smaller rope fixed above to hold by. This was a means
of saving a number of lives, though many were washed off
by the impetuous surf, and perished. The flood coming on,
raised the surf, and prevented any more coming at this time,
and the ropes could be of no further use. We then retired
from the rocks, and hunger prevailing, we went about broil-
ing some of the drowned turkeys, &c. which, with some
flour mixt and broild amongst the coals, made our first meal
upon this barbarous coast; we found a well of fresh water
about half a mile off, which very much refreshed us. But
we had hardly finished this coarse repast, when the *Moor*s
(who were now grown numerous) drove us every one down
to the rocks to bring up empty iron-bound casks, pieces of
the wreck which had most iron about them, and other things:
About three o'clock in the afternoon we had another meal
upon the drowned poultry, and finding this was the best we
were likely to have, some were ordered to fare all they could
find, others to raise a larger tent, and the rest were sent down
to the rocks to look out for people coming ashore. The surf
greatly increasing with the flood, and breaking upon the
fore-part of the ship, she was now divided into three pieces;
the fore-part was turned keel up, the middle part was soon
dashed into a thousand pieces, the fore part of the poop fell
likewise at this time, and about 30 men went with it, 8 of
whom got ashore with our help, but so bruised, that we de-
spaired of their recovery. Nothing but the after-part of the
poop now remained above water, with a very small part of
the other decks, on which our captain, and about 150 more
remained, expecting every wave to be their last. Every shock
threw some off, few or none of whom came on shore alive.
During this distress, the *Moor*s laughed very loud, and seemed
much diverted, when a wave, larger than common, threat-
ened the destruction of the poor tottering souls upon the
wreck. Between four and five o'clock the sea was much
decreased with the ebb, the rope being still secure, they be-
gan to venture upon it, some tumbled off and perished, others
got ashore; about five, we beckoned as much as possible for
the captain to come upon the rope, as this seemed to be as
good an opportunity as any we had seen, and many came fate
with our assistance; some told us, that the captain was de-
termined to stay till all the men had quitted the wreck.
However, we still continued to beckon for him, and just be-
fore it was dark, we saw him come upon the rope; he was
close followed by a good able seaman, who did all he could
to keep up his spirits, and assist him in warping. As he
could not swim, and had been so many hours without refresh-
ment, with the surf hurling him violently along, he was no
longer able to resist the violence of the waves, but had lost
his hold of the great rope, and must unavoidably have perished,
had not a wave thrown him within reach of our ropes,
which he had barely the sense left to catch hold of, we pul-
led him up, and after resting a little while upon the rocks,
he came to himself, and walked up to the tent, desiring us
still to continue to assist the rest of the people in coming a-
shore. The villains of *Moor*s would have stripped him, tho'
he had nothing on but a plain waistcoat and breeches, if we
had not plucked up a little spirit and opposed them, upon
which they thought proper to desist. The people continued
to come ashore, tho' many perished in the attempt, but the
*Moor*s, growing tired with waiting for so little plunder, would
not let us stay upon the rocks, but drove us all up; I then,
with the captain's approbation, went and made humble sup-
plication by signs to the Bashaw, who was in his tent, with
many other *Moor*s, dividing the valuable plunder. He un-
derstood me at last, and gave us leave to go down, sending
some *Moor*s with us. We carried firebrands down, to let the
poor souls upon the wreck see we were still there ready to
assist them. About 9 at night, finding no more men would
venture upon the rope, as the surf was again greatly increased,
we retired to the tent, leaving, by the last man's account,
between 30 and 40 souls still upon the wreck. We now
thought of stowing every body into the tent, so began by
fixing the captain in the middle; then made every one lie
down on their side, as we could not afford them a breadth;
but after all, there were many took easier lodgings in empty
casks.

Dec. 1. Moderate and fair weather; in the morning the
wreck was all in pieces upon the rocks, and the shore quite
covered with lumber. The people upon the wreck all perished
about one in the morning. At one in the afternoon we cal-
led a muster, and found our number to be 220, so that there
were 150 drowned.

Dec. 2. Moderate and fair weather. We subsisted en-
tirely on the drowned stock, with a little salt pork to relish
it, and the flour made into cakes; all which we issued re-
gularly and sparingly, not knowing whether we should have
any thing from the *Moor*s or not, as they still continued to
be very troublesome, wanting to rob us of the canvass which
covered our tent. At two in the afternoon, a black servant
arrived, sent by one Mr. Butler, a Dane, factor to the Danish
African company at Saffy, (a town about 50 miles off) to

inquire into our condition and give us assistance. The cap-
tain wrote him a letter, the man having brought pens, ink,
and paper; and the finding there was one who offered us
help, greatly refreshed our heavy hearts.

Dec. 3. Moderate weather, sometimes rainy. In the af-
ternoon we received a letter from Mr. Butler, with some
bread, and a few other necessaries.

Dec. 4. Moderate weather. The people were employed
in picking up pieces of sail, and what else the *Moor*s would
permit them. We put the people into messes, and served the
necessaries we received the day before. They had bread, and
the flesh of the drowned stock. In the afternoon we received
another letter from Mr. Butler. At the same time we had a
letter from Mr. Andrews, an Irish gentleman, a merchant at
Saffy. The *Moor*s were not so troublesome now as before,
most of them going off with what they had got.

Dec. 5. Squally weather, with rain. The drowned stock
was all expended; the people employed at low water to gar-
ther mussels. At ten in the morning Mr. Andrews arrived,
and brought a French surgeon with him, with some medicines
and plasters, which many of the bruised men stood in very
great need of.

Dec. 6. Squally rainy weather. We served one of this
country blankets to every two men, and pampoozes (a sort of
slippers) to those who were moit in need of them; these sup-
plies were brought by Mr. Andrews. The people were ordered
to live now upon mussels and bread, these vittuals *Moor*s
having deceived us and not returned, though they promised
to supply us with cattle.

Dec. 7. Dirty squally weather, with rain; the people
employed in gathering mussels and limpets. The *Moor*s be-
gan to be a little civil, for fear the emperor should punish
them for their cruel usage of us. In the afternoon a messen-
ger arrived from the emperor at Sallee, with orders in general
to the people to supply us with provisions. Accordingly,
they brought us some poor bullocks, and lean sheep, which
Mr. Andrews purchased for us; but at this time we had no
pots to make broth in, and the cattle were scarce fit for any
thing else.

Dec. 8 and 9. Squally weather with rain.

Dec. 10. In the morning we got every thing ready to
march to Morocco, the emperor having sent orders for that
purpose, and camels to carry the lame and the necessaries.
At nine we set out with about 30 camels, having got all our
liquor with us, divided into hogheads, for the convenience
of carriage on the camels. At noon we joined the crews of
one of the transports, and a bomb tender that were wrecked
about three leagues to the Northward of us, then every body
was mounted upon camels, except the captain who was tur-
nished with a horse. We never stop till seven in the evening,
when they procured us two tents only, which would not con-
tain one third of the men; so that most of them lay exposed
to the dew, which was heavy and very cold. We found our
whole number to be 388, including officers, men and boys,
three women, and a young child, which one of the women
brought ashore in her teeth.

Dec. 11. We continued our journey, attended by a num-
ber of *Moor*s on horseback; at six in the evening we came to
our resting place for the night, and were furnished with tents
sufficient to cover all the men.

Dec. 12. At five in the morning we set out as before,
and at two in the afternoon saw the emperor's cavalcade at a
distance. At three, a relation of the emperor's named *Mull*
Adrisi, came to us, and told the captain it was the emperor's
orders, he should that instant write a letter to our governor
at Gibraltar, to send to his Britannic majesty, to know whe-
ther he would settle a peace with him or not. Capt. Barton
sat down directly upon the grass, and wrote a letter, which
being given to *Mull Adrisi*, he went and joined the emperor
again. At six in the evening we came to our resting place
for the night, and were well furnished with tents, but very
little provision.

Dec. 13. We were desired to continue here till the men
were refreshed, which they were much in need of; they
brought us more provision than before. This morning Lieut.
Harrison, commanding officer of the soldiers belonging to Lord
Ferber's regiment, died suddenly in the tent; in the evening,
while we were burying him, the inhuman *Moor*s distressed
us by throwing stones and mocking us.

Dec. 14 and 15. We found the *Moor*s had opened Lieut.
Harrison's grave and stripped the body.

Dec. 16. We continued our journey; at four in the af-
ternoon came to our resting place, pitched the tents, and served
the people with provision. Here some of the country *Moor*s
used our people ill, as they were taking some water from a
brook; the *Moor*s would always spit in the vessel before they
would let them take any away. Upon this, some of us went
down to enquire into it, but were immediately saluted with a
shower of stones, we run in upon them, beat some of them
pretty soundly, put them to flight, and bro't away one, who
thought to defend himself with a long knife. This fellow
was severely punished by the alcaide who had the conducting
of us.

Dec. 17 and 18. We proceeded on our journey; at three
in the afternoon came to the city of Morocco, without having
seen one dwelling house in the whole journey. Here we were
instructed by the rabble, and at five were carried before the
emperor, surrounded by 5 or 600 of his guards. He was on
horseback before his palace gate, that being the place where
he distributes justice to his people. He told Captain Barton