BLOCKS, of all Sizes, to be Sold very Cheap by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*.

JOHN REESAR.

Annapolis, April 6th, 1763.

AS the PAPER CURRENCY ACT, made in the Year 1733, will expire the 29th of *September*, 1764, and as the Bonds taken by the Commissioners or Trustees of the Loan-Office, can have no longer Duration than that Law; Therefore the said Commissioners inform the Debtors to the aforesaid Office, that they will immediately after the 30th Day of *July* next, proceed to put the Bonds in Suit, beginning with those of the eldest Date, and will continue this Procedure until all the Money due to the Loan-Office shall be paid in. *Signed* per *Order*,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, called *CHOICE*, containing 280 Acres, lying and being in *Frederick* County, on the West Side of *Manockasy*, near *Daniel Pepenger's*, about Half a Mile above the Mouth of *Owen's* Creek, joins a Tract of Land called *Black Walnut Bottom*, and about 13 Miles from *Frederick-Town*. The Title indisputable.

S. CHASE.

Alexandria, March 22, 1763.

TO BE RENTED,

THE *GEORGE* TAVERN (near the Court-House) extremely convenient, has Three Rooms, and a good Bar, below Stairs, and Six Rooms above; a Kitchen adjoining, with two Rooms below, and one above; a large Dining-Room, and a good *London* Billiard-Table, above; a Garden, paled in; a Well, Smoke-House, Stable, and Necessary-House; late in the Possession of *Patrick Byrn*, Deceased.

The Terms may be known by applying to

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Alexandria, March 22, 1763.

SUPPOSED to be Imported into *Maryland*, from *London*, in the Year 1761, or 1762, SIX Half Barrels of GUN-POWDER, mark'd B M *(with a long Stroke between them, and Something like this* ∽ *at Top)* or MB.

Any Person that can give an Account of them is desired to inform the Subscriber.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

THE Subscribers, *Jane Inch*, Widow of *John Inch*, late of the City of *Annapolis*, Silversmith, Deceased, and *Beriah Maybury*, Son-in-Law to the said Deceased, have Administred on his Estate: Therefore all Persons to whom he was Indebted, either by Bond, Bill, Note, or open Account, are desired to bring in their Claims, that they may be adjusted and settled: And those who are Indebted to the said Estate, are requested to come and settle their Accounts.

JANE INCH, } *Administrators.*
BERIAH MAYBURY, }

N. B. The Silversmith's Business, Tavern-keeping, and Boats to go up and down the Bay, are carried on as usual, by JANE INCH.

MR. WILLIAM SANDERS, of this Province, who served an Apprenticeship to Mr. Lux, Merchant, of *Baltimore*, is gone in the *Somerset*, Capt. *Errickson*, to settle at *St. John's* in *Antigua*, and will be glad to receive Consignments from any of his Acquaintance, Countrymen, or Others, who will oblige him with their Favours of that Sort; and they may depend on his Care, Expedition and strict Punctuality. Having already Lived some Time in the *West-Indies*, he obtain'd sufficient Credentials of his Capacity, Honesty, and Integrity.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND called *Thurston's Neighbour*, lying on *Byram's Branch*, near the Head of *Bush* River, in *Baltimore* County, containing about 1000 Acres. Any Person desirous of purchasing the above Tract of Land, may, upon Application to Mr. *Robert Alexander*, of *Baltimore-Town*, be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale. Sterling, or Gold and Silver at the current Rates, will be taken in Payment, as may best suit the Purchaser.

n Rind, in *Charles-Street*. All Persons
ar. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate
ne after: And Long Ones in Proportion.

The *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

[XIX*th* Year.] THURSDAY, *June* 2, 1763. [No. 943.]

The following spirited Letter (taken from the London *Magazine, for* January, 1763) *was sent by Sir* Edward Hawke, *to the Duke* d'Aiguillon, *soon after the glorious* 20*th of* November, 1759.

Royal George, December 12, 1759.

I HAVE the Honour of your Grace's Letter on the 11th Instant. In Answer to which, I beg Leave to acquaint you, that Capt. Oury has acted intirely by my Orders, and that I approve of what he has done. His Manifest, of which your Grace has transmitted me a Copy, is a sufficient Proof of his Humanity, and the Tenderness of my Orders, which were not to fire unless he should be fired upon.

Without further Recollection, I need only have Recourse to my Letter to your Grace, of the 29th of November, by Lord Howe, with Regard to the Hero. My Words are, "I "therefore claim these Officers and Men as Prisoners, and "expect, from your Grace's known Honour, that they be "immediately delivered up to me." The Hull and Guns were not mentioned; for the first I had set on Fire, and the second I looked on as in my own Power to recover. Let me further beg your Grace to look over the Agreement you signed with Lord Howe: Is the Artillery so much as mentioned in it? No. Every Article of it I have strictly observed; exchanged Seamen, released Officers, Soldiers and Militia on the Terms of the Cartel, and sent the Gardes Marines ashore on Parole. I could not help being surprized, that no Notice was taken in that Agreement of my Claims of the Hero's Officers and Men; and was answered——that Matter belonged to another Department, not to your Grace; which occasioned my writing to you again upon that Subject. I can only further assure your Grace, that had a Captain of a British Ship of War, under my Command, begged Quarter, and surrendered to the French; and afterwards ran away with the Ship, in open Breach of the Rules of War, I would have immediately delivered up the Ship, with the Commander, to have been treated as the Forfeiture of his Honour deserved. The same I should have expected from the Duke d'Aiguillon, if I did not consider him as the Subject of a State, in which the Will of the Monarch constitutes Right and Wrong.

I assure your Grace, upon my Honour, that I never heard of any Memorial to be presented to the Admiralty of England, who have no Concern in Matters of this Kind. By the Bounty of their King, British Seamen are entitled to every Thing surrendered by, and taken from, an Enemy in War. In their Names, and for their Benefit, I shall endeavour to recover the Hero's Guns, and also those of the Soleil Royal, which were deserted, and left to our Mercy; the Delivery of the Officers and Men, is all that depends at present on the Honour of your Court; the Artillery are within our Reach; our Endeavours to take them away being justifiable, I was in Hopes would not have been interrupted; but since your Grace and the Marquis de Broc, have thought fit to fire on my Ships, I shall take as severe a Revenge as I can, along your Coasts, as soon as I receive Supplies from Britain.

For I came out near eight Months ago, only furnished with Orders to decide the Fate of the two Nations with M. de Conflans in the open Sea, but when we met, as he did not choose to stay for me, he has thereby changed the Nature of my military Operations, and reduced me to the Necessity (entirely repugnant to my natural Disposition) of sending Fire and Sword into that Country, from whence your Grace, with forty Battalions under your Command, by the authenticated Instructions of Marshal de Belleisle, was to have spread the most dreadful Calamities of War, in Great-Britain or Ireland. I cannot persuade myself, your Grace could be serious, when you termed my Enterprises irregular; it was Merriment, and I shall not hereafter be surprized, if, in the same *Gaite de Coeur*, I should be accused of acting irregularly in attacking M. de Conflans (after a Chace of 20 Leagues in the open Seas) within your Islands, and on your Coast, and setting Fire to the Soleil Royal, &c.

As an Individual, I honour and respect the Duke d'Aiguillon: As a Commander of a British Squadron against a declared Enemy, I strictly obey the Orders of the Great King, my Master, only following my own Judgment, as Circumstances may alter.

I have the Honour to be, with the most profound Respect and Regard,

Your Grace's most obedient,
And most humble Servant,
EDWARD HAWKE.

MESSINA, December 14.

IN the Night between the 8th and 9th, we had such a Storm of Rain, Hail, Wind, and Lightning, that in less than an Hour the Torrents of Rain became so violent, as to remove Stones Ten hundred Weight, and break down several Dykes and Walls. The Water in many Houses was five Feet high. Seven Persons lost their Lives. Many Gardens and Fields are covered with Earth and Stones to the Height of three or four Feet.

Copenhagen, Feb. 6. A Sort of contagious Distemper prevailing amongst the Garrison of this City, which has carried off Abundance of Men, the King has ordered more commodious and healthy Quarters to be provided for them.

By the last Year's Bill of Births, Burials, and Marriages, in the Bailywick of Aggershuus in Norway, it appears that two Women were each delivered of 3 Children at once; and another Woman brought forth five Children in one Year only. Among other Singularities, they reckon 150 married Couples, who have lived together 80 Years and upwards; 70 others who have lived together 90 Years and upwards; 22 Marriages from 100 to 105 Years *Standing*; and another, that has lasted 110 Years. They have also recorded the following Case of a Woman, remarkable for her Piety and Misfortunes, who died last Year, aged 78: Her first Husband willfully drowned himself; her second Husband lost himself in the Mountains; her only Son kindled a Pile of Wood in a Forest, and leapt into the Flames; and her Daughter, who was married, flung herself into a River.

Hague, Feb. 25. Private Letters from Stockholm acquaint us, that the Supercargoes appointed to go on board the next India Ships, are instructed to make due Enquiry, Whether the Opening a Commerce with Japan, be practicable or not? Whether a Licence may not be obtained from the Chinese Court, for carrying on a Trade to the Peninsula of Corea? And Whether, if this can be obtained, it may not prove a Means of sending their Manufactures into the northern Parts of Tartary?

LONDON, *February* 7.

Among the many uncommon and merry Pranks played by the Crew of the Active Man of War, who took the Hermione, is the following: Two of the common Sailors at Plymouth, after they had got their Prize Money, not only decorated themselves, but their Lasses also; one of them bought a sufficient Quantity of rich Brocade Silk to make his temporary Wife a full Sack, and insisted on its being lined with the same, which was done accordingly. The other hired three Post-Chaises to carry him from Plymouth to the Dock, which is about two Miles; in one of them he put his Oak Stick, in the second his Wig, and got into the third himself, and rode in State bare-headed. Afterwards these two jolly Tars met with one of their Messmates at a Public-House, the Landlord of which not having any Thing they liked for Dinner, one of them ordered in a Frying-Pan, and a large Lump of Butter, declaring he would stand Cook, when they came to a Resolution, *Nemine Contradicente*, to fry their Watches.

About three Weeks ago, a Sailor came, accompanied by a female Acquaintance, to the House of a Silversmith, near Westminster-Abbey, and made a Purchase of a Wedding Ring, for which he gave 30s. He then asked if he could not have a Posy of his own Fancy engraved within-side directly; they told him, whilst he took a Walk round the Park it might be done, with which he was satisfied, and left to be engraved the following Couplet: *When Money's low, The Ring must go.* His Order was complied with by his Return, as promised: He then demanded of the Silversmith, what he would return him for the Ring, provided he wanted to dispose of it in a little Time? The Answer was, 24s. on which he departed with his Lady; but on Saturday last he came again with the said Woman to the Silversmith, with the Ring, and desired him to comply with the Agreement that had been made at the Purchase as aforesaid, and begged that he might be paid all in Silver, which, after he had received, with all the Freedom natural to those brave, but too imprudent set of People, *There, my dear*, said he, (dividing the Money) *there are* 12 *for you, and* 12 *for myself. I shall get shipped Tomorrow. If so be you do not alter your Condition before I come Home again, and have a Mind to be concerned, if you shift your Quarters, leave a Direction, and I will give a good Lookout for you.* He then giving his Wife, as he called her, a hearty Squeeze by the Hand, at the Shop Door, each went their different Ways, without any further Ceremony.

March 10. The Eclipse calculated to happen on the 13th of March 1764, is reckoned by some to happen on the 12th of the said Month, at the same Hour, and in Point of Darkness, to be equal to the Eclipse, which happened about 30 Years ago.

His Prussian Majesty, as soon as the several Evacuations are effected, proposes to make a strict Enquiry into his Finances; and it is said, that for the future the Court of Berlin will be much more magnificent than ever, in consequence of a Plan for reducing the Expence, without weakening the Strength of the Army.

They write from Hamburg, that their Public and Private Accounts from Warsaw do not at all agree, The former positively assert, that the King is out of Danger, whereas the latter insinuate, that Monarch is still extremely ill, and that his Son, Prince Clement, is also in a declining Condition.

The moderate Cardinals have at last so far prevailed with the Pope, that it is thought the Differences subsisting between the Holy See, the Crowns of France, Portugal, Naples, and the Republic of Genoa, will be speedily adjusted; to which, it is said, the Interposition of his Sardinian Majesty has not a little contributed.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace is now ratified by all the belligerent Powers; and now let us hope to find, that Public Spirit, the glorious Principle of all that is great and good, is not so far from being cherished and encouraged, as to become ridiculous in this enlightened Age; but it would be a very useful Policy, and warranted by the Example of the wisest Governments, to make the natural Love of Fame and Reputation subservient in promoting that noble Principle.

Triumphal Arches, Columns, Statues, Inscriptions, and the like Monuments of public Services, have in former Times been found Incentives to Virtue and Magnanimity, and would probably have the same Effect on Britons which they had on Greeks and Romans.

And perhaps a Pillar of Infamy would be found a proper and exemplary Punishment in Cases of signal public Villainies, where the Loss of Fortune, Liberty, or Life, are not proportioned to the Crime; or where the Skill of the Offender, or the Nature of his Offence, may screen him from the Letter of the Law.

March 19. Thursday about Noon John Rice, the Broker, was brought by one of his Majesty's Messengers to the Mansion-House, where he passed under a long Examination before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, who committed him to the Poultry Counter. There were present some of the Gentlemen of the Bank and South Sea Company. His Lordship examined him with great Candour, and indulged him till this Day, to consider of his Affairs; when he was again examined, ordered him Pen, Ink, and Paper, and desired him, if he could think of any Thing that might, in any Respect, be of Benefit to the injured Parties, to commit it to Writing, and deliver it to his Lordship. He declares, that no Person had any Concern with him in the several Forgeries he stands charged with; and that having burned and destroyed his Papers before he went away, he was unable to give so clear an Account of his Affairs as he could wish. He was quite composed, and answered every Question without Hesitation. He was dressed in a blue Coat, a Bag Wig, and a Gold laced Hat.

Mr. Rice's Coach, Horses, &c. were sold by Auction, as follows: One Pair of Coach Geldings, 67 l. One Pair ditto, 61 l. One Saddle Horse, 26 l. One ditto, 8 l. 8 s. A Coach and Harness for 4 Horses, 106 l. 1 s. A Post Chariot, 42 l. A Negro Boy, 32 l.

A few Days ago, a Woman about thirty, who had been married some Time to an old Man of sixty, near Clerkenwell Green, having some Words with her Husband, went to an Apothecary's in St. John's-Street, and asked for Twopenny-worth of Arsenic. He suspecting that she had no good Design, very discreetly gave her some Jalap, which worked her pretty strongly. The poor Woman imagining herself at the Point of Death, told her Husband what she had done, who went to the Apothecary, and he explained the whole Transaction.

Letters from the County of Tipperary in Ireland bring melancholy Accounts of the Outrages committed by those People called Levellers. They cut out the Tongue, and cut off the Lip of a poor Man at Castle Otway, and have greatly abused several other People in that Neighbourhood. The Lord Justices have ordered their Proclamation, with a Reward of 100l. for discovering any Person concern'd in the above Affair, and have sent down an Independent Company of Horse.

The following is said to be an exact Account of the Loss of Men we have sustained during the late War, in the Naval Service only.

The Number of Sailors and Marines employed this War were		184893
Killed in Engagements, and by Accidents	1512	
Dead of Diseases and missing	133708	
Sailors now remaining, Part of whom are discharged	49673	
	184893	

The Widows left, supposing only a fourth Part of the Men married, are about 33,805, and if each married Man left only one Child, the Number would be above 67,600.

Out of 7000 Soldiers employed in reducing the Havannah, not above 1500 of them are now living.

By the above Account, which seems calculated with great Exactness, it appears, that no more than 1512 Sailors and Marines have been killed during this last War, in their different and glorious Engagements against the Enemy; and the amazing Number of those Dead of Diseases and Missing amounts to 133,708; half of which, at least, without Exaggeration, may be supposed to have perished by the Inclemency of the Weather, the Scurvy, or by living on salted Provisions. A most alarming Circumstance! that 132,196 more should die of Diseases, &c. than all the Efforts of our mortal Enemies could destroy in a long Six Years War; and certainly it merits the most serious Consideration of those in Power to preserve the Lives of our Sailors and Soldiers, always a Terror to the Enemies of Great-Britain.

The national Expence of last Year has been stated at 18,655,750l. and of the Year before at 19,619,119l. and these have been justly thought immense Sums. However, several Millions more annually; raised by the Government upon the People, ought to be added to those Accounts.

Thus the Expence of 1761, as stated in the Ways and Means, — — —	£.	19,619,119
The King's Civil List, not mentioned in those Ways and Means, — — —		800,000
The Annuities paid annually to the Public Creditors above — — —		4,400,000
The Surplus of the Sinking Fund, supposed above a Million, — — —		1,200,000
Sum total		26,019,119

The Expence of 1761, then (exclusive of the long Annuity, that could not be bought up for Three Millions) is above Twenty-six Millions, which is more than One Million Sterling every Fortnight, expended by the Government. The Supplies for 1762, which are likewise burthened with an Annuity, amount by the above Computation to upwards of Twenty-five Millions. The Accounts of the two Years together, exclusive of the Annuities, are Fifty-one Millions; which is more than all the real Revenues of all the other Kingdoms of Europe united.

The public Entry of their Excellencies the Venetian Ambassadors, is put off till after Easter: Their Coaches, which came over from France, are the grandest ever seen upon such an Occasion; one is Red and Gold, the second Green and Gold, and the third Blue and Silver. The first Coach is to be drawn by eight beautiful Horses; and it is believed that this Entry will be the grandest every seen in England. The Master of the Horse to their Excellencies has given strict Orders not to shew the Coaches to any one before the Entry is made.

On Friday last came ashore at Margate, Capt. Jenkings, and Cornet Sackville, with 35 Men belonging to General Waldgrave's Regiment: They came from Williamstadt, in the William, Capt. Plumber, and in their Passage ran on the Kentish Coast, where they took to their Boats, leaving on board the Vessel, 35 Men, and 32 Horses. Two of the Margate Boats went out in quest of the Ship, which they