

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XVIIIth Year.]

THURSDAY, November 18, 1762.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 915.]

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,  
at Chester Town, on Chester-River, on Thurs-  
day the 18th Day of November, for the Benefit  
of the Injurers, or Parties concerned,

THE HULL of the Snow Peace, Thomas  
Lovering, late Master, as she now lies on the  
Cliffs of Patuxent; together with what of her Sails,  
Rigging, &c. which is, or may be Saved. Also  
about 30 Hogheads of Tobacco: An Inventory  
to be lodged at the Printing-Office next Week.

## NEGRO PETER

RAN away from Bush River Furnace, in Bal-  
timore County, and is imagined he will make  
to the back Parts of Pennsylvania, as he was seen  
on the Road leading from Bush River to York-Town:  
Had with him, on the 15th instant October, a  
small Grey Gelding; and had on when he went  
away, a Felt Hat, Fearnought Jacket, a Pair of  
large Tarr'd Trowsers, a white Shirt, and a Pair  
of coarse Shoes; he is about 6 Feet high, very  
black, and talks good English, and will almost de-  
ceive any one by his crafty Lies; he has lately  
had the Rheumatism, which has affected his Arms  
and Legs.

Whoever secures the said Negro, so that he may  
be had again, shall have Five Pounds Reward by  
ISAAC WEBSTER.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on  
Wednesday the 17th of November Inst. at the  
House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town,  
in Frederick County,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the  
Estate of Mr. James Wardrop, deceased,  
all lying in Frederick County.

One Tract called Hazard, lying on Little  
Conococheague, containing 50

One Ditto called Partnership, lying on the  
West Side of Manockasy, below the Upper  
Ford, 23

Dear Bought, lying on a Draught of Arti-  
Eatam, near the Head of a Spring at Thomas  
Anderson's old Place, 30

Green Spring, lying on the East Side of a  
Run about 50 Perches below the Green  
Spring, 210

John's Delight, lying on a small Run called  
Curry's Branch, at the Foot of Skanersere  
Mountain, near Curry's Gap, 104

Piney Hill, lying about 8 Miles above the  
Mouth of Conococheague, on the East Side of  
Lick Run, near Patowmack River, 65

Brentford, lying near John George Arnold's  
on the West Side of the Road leading from  
Conococheague to Frederick-Town, 55

For Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to  
JAMES DICK.

## TO BE SOLD,

TRACT of LAND containing 150 Acres,  
about 14 Miles from Baltimore-Town, on  
the main Road leading from thence to Frederick  
County, and convenient to a Merchant Mill.

For Title and Terms apply to ALEXANDER  
LAWSON, in Baltimore-Town.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER,  
at the House of John Scott in Upper-Marlbor-  
ough, on Wednesday the 24th of November Inst.  
at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for Sterling  
Maryland Currency, or Bills of Exchange,

TRACT of LAND, called Greenland,  
containing Two Hundred and Eighty-seven  
Acres; the Land is valuable and has several im-  
provements upon it, in good Order. It formerly  
belonged to Mr. Richard Keene, and produces a  
fine Tobacco as is made in the Country.

The Title is indisputable. FRANCIS HANCOCK  
N. B. There is a choice Piece of Meadow  
Land, and more may be made.

## WANTED,

CURATE for Derechester Parish, in Dereches-  
ter County. Any Clergyman of the Church  
of England, that can be well recommended, will  
be employed by the Vestry, who has an Assignment  
of Fourteen Thousand Pounds of Tobacco yearly,  
to be paid as collected by the Sheriff, for his Sep-  
port. Signed per Order,

ROGER JONES, Register.

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

Oxford, November 11, 1762.

Mr. GREEN,  
WE the Subscribers, whose Capture  
in the Bay of Chesapeake, and ill  
Treatment by a Fellow-Prisoner,  
as also the Capture and ill Treat-  
ment of Mr. Ebenezer Mackie, a

Fellow-Passenger and Sufferer, now at Savannah  
in Georgia, were the Subject of a Letter in the  
Virginia Gazette, August 13th, which Letter ren-  
dered necessary some specious Vindication of the  
Conduct of the Person therein complained of, and  
accordingly, two or three equivocal Affidavits be-  
ing published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, Septem-  
ber 16th, have thought ourselves called upon to  
give a more exact, full, and formal Account of the  
Matter, than is contained in the aforesaid Letter,  
which was Written by a Friend, upon Memory,  
from a crude oral Relation of the Facts, and  
whose Representation was provoked to give an indig-  
nant Colouring to the Story, which, however, will  
appear not to be unmerited.—We were taken on  
the 27th of July in the Schooner Peggy of Port-  
smouth, Capt. William Grimes, from Hampton Road  
in Virginia, bound for Oxford in Maryland, laden  
with Dry Goods, by a French Privateer Sloop,  
called the Mariane, of Eight Carriage and Twelve  
Swivel Guns, and Seventy-five Men, belonging to  
Cape Francois, Don Pedro Ordogner, Commander.  
Mr. Baird calls the Privateer Spanish; the Captain  
was a Spaniard, but the Sloop belonged to Cape  
Francis.

On board the Privateer we found this same John  
Baird, late Master of a Vessel from Wilmington,  
and two of his Hands, who had been taken some  
Time before; also two Negroes, whom the Pri-  
vateer had picked up in the Bay, in a small  
Schooner-Boat.

On the 29th of the same Month, the Privateer  
and Prize put to Sea through the Channel of Cape  
Charles, and Don Pedro gave Captain Baird, for  
the Use of the Prisoners he intended to put on  
Shore, the Boat, out of which he had taken the  
two Negroes: And here we shall examine the Oaths  
of Mr. Baird, and his two Hands, Michael and  
Hugh Lecroy, his Brothers-in-Law.

John Baird hath made Oath, that, "from his  
"leaving the Privateer, until his parting with us,  
"he never mentioned, or heard mentioned, a  
"Word about Insurance." An Oath should be  
free from Equivocation, or mental Reservation;  
he says, "FROM HIS LEAVING THE PRIVATEER,"  
any Mention of Insurance from that Time would  
be superfluous and in vain; his Overtures on that  
Head, had already been rejected with Disdain,  
while on board the Privateer. The Oaths of the  
Lecroys are equally equivocal; for although it may  
be true that they heard no Mention of Insurance,  
yet their Oath is ambiguous, in as much as they do  
not say from what Time they were constantly in  
our Company.

These Men in the Night, while we were on  
board the Privateer, were confined to the Hold;  
Mr. Baird and we had the Liberty of the Cabin,  
and walking the Quarter-Deck.—Some imagine  
to swear first and unasked, shall supersede all fur-  
ther Inquiry; but we apprehend Purgatives will  
not answer the Intention in this Case: Sleep and  
Silence might have relieved them, but they have  
now plunged themselves over Head and Ears, add-  
ing Conviction to Guilt.

For, be it known, that Captain Baird, while  
on board the Privateer, did several Times desire  
us, when we should get on Shore, not to mention  
his being Taken; for that he intended to stay some  
Time at Chincoteague Island, where he expected to  
meet with his own Sloop, that his Owners might  
make Insurance; and which they might be induced to,  
upon hearing of a Privateer on the Coast.

Moreover, Captain Baird recommended to Mr.  
Mackie, a Scheme of a deeper Dye; which was, that  
he, E. M. should immediately on his Landing, write  
to the principal Owners of the Goods in Glasgow,  
insinuating, that they should Insure from Hampton in  
Virginia, to Oxford in Maryland; adding, that the  
Owners could thereby intend no Fraud, because

he, E. M. should keep them in the Dark, in re-  
gard to the Situation of their Affairs, and insist  
they should Insure, without assigning any Reason.—  
He who can counsel the Perpetration of a Fraud  
for the Interest of another not connected with his  
own Interest, or that of his Friend is concerned.—  
Mr. Baird and his Friends Manner of setting forth  
his Civilities to us, are alike vague and equivocal,  
which, instead of transcribing so much of the Af-  
fidavits, and answering sententiously, we will con-  
tent ourselves with giving a true Account of, which  
may be compared with the Affidavits, to which  
we refer.—Before we quitted the Privateer, Mr.  
Baird was extremely solicitous to persuade us to  
take an old Flat, which was taken with the  
Schooner, and insisted on the Practicability of our  
rowing her on Shore to Cape Charles; but we as  
constantly refused it; nor do we think it possible  
to have saved ourselves, had we even been able to  
row her to Land, as it was in the Night when we  
were to be turned adrift, when we could not pre-  
tend to steer for a Harbour, and the Surge ran  
very high. But this Scheme of getting a shore  
was baffled without the Necessity of our further  
Opposition; for the Flat having broke her Tow-  
Rope, Don Pedro did not think worth while bring-  
ing the Privateer to her. Upon this, Don Pe-  
dro told us, we should go along with Capt. Baird,  
and added, he would give him a Charge concern-  
ing us; and accordingly ordered all the Prisoners,  
except the two Negroes, into the Schooner-Boat,  
when about five Leagues to the Eastward of Cape  
Charles.

Sometime after parting with the Privateer, we  
fell in with three Sail of Vessels, one of them car-  
rying a Light at her Mizzen Peak, and the others  
seemingly under her Convoy, which we wanted  
to speak with; but Mr. Baird would not suffer us.  
He would not allow us to hail even one of the  
Merchantmen, from whom no Danger of Pressing  
could be reasonably apprehended; but lowered  
his Sails down until he thought he was out of Dan-  
ger of being seen by them.

The Subterfuge of the Risk of the Schooner  
being dashed to Pieces, should she be ordered a-  
long Side, is ridiculous, and proving too much;  
could we believe they would insist on putting us  
in a Situation so dangerous? We only wanted to  
speak to them, which might probably have been  
attended with happy Consequences, the taking of  
the Privateer, and Recovery of the Prize; for as  
they had parted from us but a few Hours, we  
could have directed the Man of War to them; be-  
sides, we might be put in Circumstances of more  
Security as to Provisions, &c.—What Mr. Baird  
and his Men say of Compulsion, is likewise eva-  
sive; 'tis true, the generous Resentment of the  
Gentleman whose Letter was inserted in the Vir-  
ginia Gazette, led him into some little Error; his  
Letter was couched in Terms adequate to the Idea  
he had conceived of the Story told him: We con-  
fess, there was no positive Compulsion to row;  
but a negative Compulsion in our Case, was Tan-  
tamount. For as Mr. Baird had used us in a rough,  
imperious Manner, with indecent Language, to  
parly or capitulate might be dangerous; therefore  
Compulsion in Form was unnecessary: We were  
all alike Prisoners, although in different Circum-  
stances; it was doubtless our Duty, in the Situa-  
tion we were in, to assist all we could; but it  
should be without Tyranny, Curfing, Damning,  
&c. "What Business have you upon Deck, G—d  
"d—n you, why don't you get down into the  
"Hold." This Artillery was particularly levelled  
at J. Glassell, for pressing him to hail the Ships;  
but this was only the Prelude to the Music which  
was to follow; he grew more wrathful and viol-  
ent the next Day, when we came to row in Con-  
cert, loading us with Imprecations and Execrati-  
ons, for our Awkwardness at our Duty.

We will also do Mr. Baird Justice in regard to  
what was said to his refusing us Victuals. It was  
natural for the Writer of the Letter, to turn this  
Circumstance to his Prejudice, of whose Treat-  
ment we had given him a pathetick Relation, since

we told him at the same time how we were as to  
Provisions.—We had such as he had, it was not  
his Fault we were pinched in that Article; un-  
less the Terror of his Behaviour had any Effect on  
our Freedom and Familiarity.

We think we have made a sufficient Apology for  
the Mistakes in that Gentleman's Letter, writ-  
ten in a Hurry, and at the same Time as much as  
we can fairly say in Justification of Mr. Baird.—

Upon the Whole, from our Leaving the Pri-  
vateer, to our Parting with Captain Baird, let any  
one judge, whether we could, during such Treat-  
ment, be upon Terms favourable for him to prop-  
ose entering into any Collusion with him, in re-  
spect to Insurance; and how artful and cautious he  
has been, to single out that Period of Time, to  
which he has limited his Affidavit. But whether  
this will answer his Purpose, let Mr. M'Kinly, and  
the other Vouchers to his Character, determine.—  
To conclude, although irritated by our great Loss  
and Captivity, as well as by the fury and scan-  
dalous Behaviour of Captain Baird, we had con-  
tented ourselves with condoling one another, re-  
citing a simple verbal Relation of our Misfor-  
tunes, which were aggravated by the Insolence of  
a Fellow Sufferer, if he was in Reality so a Suf-  
ferer, 'till our Indignation was roused a fresh by  
this Cluster of Affidavits in the Pennsylvania Ga-  
zette, in some Sort recriminating upon us, as Tra-  
ducers of the Character of an honest Man.—A  
Crime in our Eyes as detestable as Perjury itself.

This, Sir, if you will insert in your next Ga-  
zette, you will do Justice to Mr. Baird, as well as  
to

Your Humble Servants,  
JOHN GLASSSELL,  
PATRICK M'CAULL.

LONDON, August 7.

BY the Account we have lately given of the  
Emperors, &c. of Russia, it appears that  
there have been no less than Eight in the Space of  
41 Years, which, upon an Average for the Seven  
that are ended, is about 6 Years to each Reign.—  
The great Sir Isaac Newton, in his incomparable  
Book of Chronology, reckons, that in most King-  
doms the Reigns of the several Kings amounted to  
about 20 Years each; which Observation will hold  
good, if the respective Reigns of the Kings of  
England, from William the Conqueror, to the De-  
mise of the late King, are examined by the above  
Rule. The comparative Shortness of the Reigns  
in Russia is a plain Indication of a Government  
not yet properly established.

August 19. The late Revolution in Russia is  
considered by many People as a Consequence of  
the Scheme formed in the Reign of the Empress  
Elizabeth to defeat the late Czar's Succession to  
the Crown, who now appears to have been the  
more unhappy, as he might have been chosen  
Successor to the late King of Sweden, and have  
quietly sat on the Throne of that Kingdom for  
several Years past, had not the Czarina his Aunt  
called him to the Succession of the Russian Empire.

It remains to be seen what Measures the present  
Czarina will take to conciliate the Affections of the  
Russians, and overcome the Prejudices that must  
naturally arise against her as a Foreigner, that hath  
not a Drop of the Royal Blood of the Russian Czars  
in her Veins; the placing of her on the Throne  
being the Choice of a new Line; just as it would  
have been, had the People of England, discover-  
ing Queen Anne's Propensity to listen to the Sug-  
gestions of Mrs. Hill, afterwards Masham, and  
her Promoters, dethroned that Princess, and pro-  
claimed Prince George of Denmark King of Great  
Britain. That the present Czarina is not a true  
Muscovite Woman is very certain, if the Account  
given by Davity of the Manners of the Sex in that  
Country still holds good. "Many have reported  
(says he) "that the Muscovites Wives did some-  
"times weep and complain bitterly of their Huf-  
"bands, if they did not beat them often; be-  
"lieving that they did not love them, for that