

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XIXth Year.]

THURSDAY, April 21, 1763.

[N^o. 957.]

NEW-YORK, April 11.
SATURDAY last His Majesty's PACKET-BOAT the HARRIOT, Capt. ROBINSON, arrived here from Falmouth, which she left the 15th of February. From the Public Papers to Feb. 14. are collected the following Advices, viz.

RATISBON, December 27.
THE King of Prussia will not consent to a Suspension of Arms in the Empire unless the Army of the Circles immediately leave Franconia, and return to Bohemia.

Rotterdam, January 4. The Weather continues very severe; and the Entrance of the Maeze and Gorce are so full of Ice, that several Ships, that were coming in, have been obliged to put back to Sea.

Berlin, January 1. The King will agree to no Cessation of Arms with the Army of the Circles, but on Condition that the Troops of that Army be called home in the Spring, and that the Austrians consent to an immediate Exchange of Prisoners.

Paris, Jan. 3. The Number of Infantry to be kept on Foot in Time of Peace is fixed at 89,476, including 22,240 for the Service of the Colonies.

Cologne, Jan. 7. The 5th Instant, at 4 in the Evening, 1600 Prussian Troops took Possession of Keyserwerth; when two Companies belonging to the Elector of Cologne, who were in Garrison there, marched out.

Petersburgh, Dec. 7. The Frost was so severe in the Night of the 1st Instant, that next Day the River Neva was passable on the Ice.

Madrid, Dec. 31. Orders are given to disarm all our Ships of War except such a Number as may be sufficient to curb the Barbary Corsairs, and escort the Flotillas and Galleons.

Upon Enquiry into the Conduct of our Sea and Land Officers, during the Siege of the Havannah, it has appeared that none of them were in Fault.

Ratisbon, Jan. 13. On the 10th the Dyet resumed its Deliberations, when the Minister of Mentz proposed the Neutrality, and desired thereupon the Sentiments of the Assembly. The Minister of Brunswick declared, that his Britannick Majesty would support with all his Force, such of the States of the Empire as were desirous of restoring and preserving the Public Tranquillity. The Minister of Brandenburg renewed his Proposition of immediate and absolute Neutrality, and expatiated on its advantageous Consequences; the Ministers of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, reserved their Opinions; but the Ministers from the Electors of Bavaria and Palatine declared roundly, that the Miseries of the War were such as could be no longer endured; and that if Peace did not immediately ensue, they were for settling, without Loss of Time, a Neutrality with his Prussian Majesty. The Minister of Bohemia declared, that he could give no Opinion for Want of Instructions.

Hamburg, Jan. 21. The two principal Difficulties that retard the Accommodation between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, are the indemnifying of the Elector of Saxony, and the Possession of the County of Glatz, which is, as it were, the Gate between Bohemia and Silesia. This last retarded for some Weeks the Treaty of Breslau in 1742.

Franconia, Jan. 15. Though Letters from Saxony still Talk of Peace, we are informed that the King of Prussia flatly refuses to indemnify Saxony, as he did not begin the War; but that if the House of Austria, or its Allies, will indemnify Saxony, he will not oppose it.

Erfurt, Jan. 17. According to all Appearances, the Negotiations for Peace do not promise the Success expected; and according to the Behaviour of the Prussian Troops, there is little Reason to expect any Thing in Favour of the Saxons. The severest Threats, and actual Executions, are carried on without ceasing; and universal Misery increases daily. On the 13th the subaltern Officers in Leipzick were sent round to acquaint all the Inhabitants, that unless they brought, within the Space of 48 Hours, their Quota of the Contributions demanded of them, the Plundering, to which they were liable, should of a Certainty be inflicted on them upon the 16th.

Hague, Jan. 25. Some Letters tell us, that an Armistice between the Troops of the Empire and the King of Prussia, was signed the 11th Instant.

Dunbar, Dec. 31. This Morning a Ship from Newfoundland was wrecked on the Gainers, two Miles from the Quay, the Master, Crew, and 62 Passengers miserably perished; 12 Passengers were saved, who are greatly maimed and bruised. A Virginia Man, of about 300 Tons, bound to Bristol, laden with Tobacco, was stranded this Day, about two Miles from us, where it is greatly feared she will be beat to Pieces: The Captain died at Sea, and the first Mate was washed overboard Yesterday; the Remainder of the Crew are safe here.

Cork, Jan. 6. The Grand Charles Privateer of Bilbao, of 24 Guns, and 200 Men, has taken within these 14 Days, the Elisabeth, Capt. Heysham, from Martinico for Lancaster, with Sugar and Coffee, a Vessel from Waterford for Jamaica, with Provisions; a Sloop from Newfoundland for Pool, with Oil; a Snow from Piscataqua for Bristol; and a Brig from Maryland for Cork. The Privateer was to cruise to the Westward of Cape Clear to the third Instant, and then Westward of the Canary Islands, for the Remainder of the Time stipulated by Treaty to make Prizes. There are a great Number of Spanish Privateers cruising to the Westward, who have met with extraordinary Success.

LONDON.

December 30. The Thames in many Places is frozen in such a Manner as to prevent People getting to and from the Ships, and the Watermens Boats are quite froze in; and should it continue to freeze but two Days longer, it is feared the Navigation of the River will be quite stopped. It is said by many People, that the Frost has been equally intense as it was in the Year 1739.

January 1. The River is in some Places frozen over. It wears nearly the same Aspect as in the Year 1740, resembling a great Number of Ruins, the Tide in going down, and coming up, having heaped great Quantities of Ice upon each other.

The Work on the Thames is intirely ceased, which is a melancholy Affair to some thousand poor Families.

Jan. 4. The severe Frost, and floating Ice in the River, has caused a Stagnation of Business at the Custom House.

The Water-Works at London-Bridge are intirely stopped by the Severity of the Frost; and Water, in general, is now very scarce.

We are informed that the Dyers are intirely at a Stand for want of Water.

Jan. 6. The Dutch Packets are now all on this Side, and cannot sail from Harwich, on Account of the severe Frost on the Dutch Coast; so that no Advices from that Quarter can be received, unless by a Schevening Vessel.

Yesterday a great Number of Watermen, with a Wherry on their Shoulders (with one of them sitting in it with Oars) whom the Severity of the Frost has disabled from working, went to the Royal Exchange, and about the Streets of this City, soliciting the Assistance of charitable People.

Jan. 7. For several Mornings past, a good many Sheep have been found in the Fields, froze to Death, in different Parts.

Yesterday a Fair was kept on the River Thames, opposite to Richmond, for Sale of divers Commodities, in the same Manner as was kept at Whitehall in the last great Frost in 1739.

It appears beyond a Doubt that the Elector of Bavaria is disposed to a Neutrality. The Austrian Minister, by Order of his Court, applied to the Elector's Ministers for a Body of 6000 Men to join the Army of the Empire; but he met with a flat Refusal.

Jan. 8. On Saturday the River Thames was frozen over so hard, at Isleworth, that a Fair was kept on it all Day. A large Booth was erected, in which was sold Beer, and other Liquors, and in which a Leg of Mutton was boiled for the Company. There was a Roundabout for Children to ride in, and all Sorts of Toys sold as at other Fairs. Great Numbers of People came from the adjacent Parts to see it.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, Dec. 27.

"A large Spanish Privateer has taken and destroyed the following Vessels, viz. The Basilisk Bomb, from the Havannah, taken; the Charming Polly, from Newfoundland to Pool, taken and ranomed; two Ships from Virginia to Glasgow, taken; the Intrepid, from Liverpool for Africa, of 20 Guns, blown up, after engaging three Hours, and all her Crew, except three, perished. Whilst the Prisoners, who give this Account, remained on board the Privateer, they saw five more French and Spanish Privateers, who were provided to cruise till the Expiration of the Time allowed for Captures. The Spaniards informed the Prisoners, that a large Ship from London for the Havannah, was also taken by another Privateer, and carried into St. Sebastian; they valued her at upwards of 50,000 l."

Jan. 11. The Empress Queen is endeavouring to borrow at Florence 300,000 Florins, on the Revenues of the Tyrol, at 7 per Cent.

The India Company having put up Invitations for Seamen to enter into their Service, in order to pick and choose their Men, from the Multitude discharged out of the King's Ships, give rise to a Report that Prefs-Warrants were issued out again, and that the Navy was not to be laid up.

The great Quantity of Water that runs through the great Arch of London-Bridge, has prevented the Ice joining, and so has kept the Communication open by the Boats between Gravensend and Billinggate.

Sunday some hundred Sea-Gulls came up the River as high as London-Bridge; a Sight never seen before in the Memory of the oldest Man living, and is a plain Proof of the extreme Severity of the Weather.

From Paris they write, that to prevent future Broils, a King of the Romans will soon be elected, and that the Archduke Joseph will be the Person. Three Camps are talked of to be formed in the Spring, for disbanding the Troops; one in Alsace, another in Flanders, and the third in Provence. The Sons of those employed in Husbandry will be sent Home, and only those kept who have no Home.

Letters from Saxony tell us, that the Prussian Soldiers are permitted to choose Wives among the young Women of Saxony, and the Magistrates of the Place to which the Girl belongs, are compelled to give her 300 Crowns for her Fortune. In this Manner between 20 and 30 Men in a Company take Wives.

Jan. 13. We hear that on Monday last Orders were given to discharge 38 more Men of War at different Ports.

A Reduction is ordered to be made in the Artillery at Woolwich; in several marching Regiments, and in the three Regiments of Foot-Guards.

Extract of a Letter from Gloucester, Jan. 10.

"By an Officer who arrived here on Saturday Night from Milford Haven, we have the following Intelligence: That on the Third of November he sailed from the Havannah, on board the Adventure Transport, with the Fleet under Sir George Pocock; and that for three Weeks they had a fine Passage, and were got within 100 Leagues of the Land's End, when the Wind coming about to the East, they were driven out of their Course, and have been obliged to beat the Seas for this Month past, not being able to make any Land; that the Ships were in the most crazy Condition imaginable, and their Bottoms like Honeycombs from the Worm; that the Adventure foundered at Sea, but that the Crew were all taken up by the Culloden. Seven or eight other Transports shared the same Fate, but the Men were all saved. A fine Spanish Register Ship, and the Temple-Man-of-War, are gone to the Bottom. The Devonshire had 15 Passages going, and had thrown all her Guns overboard. The Culloden, on board of which this Officer was taken, was obliged to hoist over 26 of her Guns, and with great Difficulty Yesterday she got into Milford. Sir George Pocock is put into Ireland, as he found it impracticable to weather the Lizard Point, with Ships in such a disabled and shattered Condition."

They write from Hamburg, of the 31st ult. that the River Elbe was quite frozen up the 28th ult.

AM SANDERS, of this Province, served an Apprenticeship to the late Mr. [Name], of Baltimore, is gone in the [Ship], to settle at St. John's, and will be glad to receive Contributions from his Acquaintance; Countrymen, or any other who may depend on his Care and Fidelity. Having already [Name] in the West-Indies, he obtains [Name] of his Capacity, Honesty,

BE RENTED,
Acres of Land, to be divided into [Number] Farms, and some Meadow Ground, and [Number] and Thirty-eight Acres divided into Two Farms, a great Meadow Ground. One Hundred and One Farm, all Upland. The Soil is very good, about 17 [Miles] from [Name].
To let upon Ground-Rent in [Name] For Terms apply to
BRIAN PHILPOT.

PUBLIC VENDUE
Day of May next, pursuant to an Act of Assembly of Virginia, for the Sale of Alexandria,

Lots, or Half Acres of Land, beautifully situated near the [Name], one of the finest Rivers in the Province, affords good Navigation for the [Name], up to the Town, where is a Harbour. The Country back of the Soil capable of producing, Wheat, Flax, Hemp, &c. in [Name].

Convenience for Transporting [Name] Waters of the Ohio, is obvious, and give themselves the Trouble of [Name] Draughts of the Country.

Tuesday the 19th Day of April, Alexandria, being Court-Day,

one Acre, in the said Town, the Name of the Long Ordinary, welling-house, about 90 Feet Six Rooms below, all with [Name] Rooms above; a good Cellar, House, &c. The whole well [Name] distinct.

is to be SOLD, One LOT, well House, about 36 Feet by [Name], Kitchen, and other Out- [Name] well pailed in. They are both [Name] Houses.

able to purchase before the [Name] Terms, by applying to
CARLYLE and DALTON.

BE SOLD,
AND called Thurburn's Neighbourhood, near the [Name], in Baltimore County, containing [Number] Acres. Any Person desiring to purchase the same, may apply to [Name], of Baltimore, or to [Name], of the Title and Terms of Sale, and the Money to be paid in Payment, as may be [Name].

the Subscriber, living in [Name] 28th of Decemb. last, a Comediant named Richard Stevens, a Professor by Trade, speaks broken English, and is about 5 Feet high, of a pale Complexion, but his Face was much bruised, and occasioned by Fighting. He wears very good Clothes, viz. a [Name] Coat and Waistcoat, a [Name] Colour, a violet blue Silk [Name] other Things too tedious to [Name].

the said Servant, and secure [Name] may have him again, shall [Name] Reward, paid by
JOHN DUCKER.

street. All Persons [Name] of a moderate [Name] in Proportion.