

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXI<sup>st</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, June 5, 1766.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1082.]

... that was bred by Col. Taffer, and by him sold into Virginia, now at Whitehall on the North Side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel County, and will cover MARES this SEASON at Four Guineas, and Five Shillings to the Groom; the Money to be paid before the Mares are taken away. Gentlemen that choofe to have their Mares regularly fed, are desired to give Notice.

(17)  
ROBERT GAY.

## SELI M.

WILL Cover MARES this SEASON, at TULIP-HILL, at Four Guineas a Mare, and Five Shillings the Groom; the Money to be paid before the Mares are taken away; and for Guineas a Foal will be insured, or the Money returned. Good Pasturage, and particular Care will be taken of the Mares, by

JOHN CLARVOG.

## TO BE SOLD

AT THE MARLBOROUGH BREWERY, STRONG BEER and PORTER, at Eighteen Pence, and ALE at a Shilling a Gallon, Virginia Currency, in Cask, equal in Goodness to that can be imported from any Part of the World: As nothing but the genuine best Malt Hops will be used, without any Mixture or Substitute whatsoever; which if the many Treatises of Brewing published in Great-Britain, did not mention to be frequently used there, the Experience of those who have Drank those Liquors imported from thence, would point out to be the cause, from their pernicious Effects.

The severe Treatment we have lately received in our Mother-Country, would, I should think, be sufficient to recommend my Undertaking (which would not be able to come up to the English Standard, which I don't question constantly to do) as I am satisfied, that the Goodness of every Commodity is it's best Recommendation, I principally rely upon that for my Success; and my own self, having expended near Eight Thousand Pounds, to bring my Brewery to it's present State, the best Security I can give the Public to assure them of the best Usage, without which, such an Undertaking cannot be supported with Credit.

The Casks to be paid for at the Rate of Four Shillings for Barrels, Five Shillings for those being Forty and Fifty Gallons, and a Penny a Gallon for all above Fifty Gallons; but if returned in good Order and Sweet, by being well Scalded as soon as emptied, the use of them shall be returned or discounted.

Any Person who sends Bottles and Corks, may have them carefully filled and corked with Beer or Porter, at Six Shillings, or with Ale at Four Shillings the Dozen. I expect in a little Time to have a constant Supply of Bottles and Corks, and to meet the Encouragement I hope for, proposing to set up a Glass-House for making Bottles, and to provide proper Vessels to deliver to such Customers as favour me with their Orders, such Lists as they direct, at the several Landings they are, being determined to give them all the Satisfaction in the Power of

(3<sup>rd</sup>) Their most Humble Servant,  
April 7, 1766. J. MERCIE.

## TO BE SOLD

HENRICO County, in VIRGINIA, a Mile below the FALLS of JAMES-RIVER, at ROCKET'S Landing, ANY Quantity of PIT COAL, not inferior to the Newcastle Coal, for One Shilling per Ton, heaped Measure, or Three Bushels of Corn for One Bushel of Coal, and in that Proportion for any Quantity; where a Vessel of Six or Seven Tons may lie at a good Wharf. The Smiths in Virginia say, that with One Bushel of Charcoal, they can do more Work than with Eight Bushels of Coal. Great Encouragement will be given to a Man that understands Digging of Coal, and comes well recommended; for a Sober, Industrious Person.

April 14, 1766. SAMUEL DU VAL.

He will likewise give Five Hundred Pounds of Coal for a Ton of Bar Iron.

in Charles-Street: Where all Advertisements of a moderate long Ones in Proportion.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, February 15.

**A**FTER the Advices we have received from the Archipelago, we no longer doubt here but that the Regency of Tripoli in Barbary hath broke the Treaty of Peace which it had concluded with the Republic of Venice. An armed Vessel of that Regency, which Cruises at the Entrance of the Archipelago, took, the beginning of this Month, three Venetian Vessels; one coming from Leghorn and Messina, with a rich Cargo; the two others were laden by Turkish and Greek Merchants. It is assured, that many other Corsairs of the same Regency are dispersed in the Levant Seas, to intercept all the Venetian Ships they may meet with.

Paris, March 28. Two Ships of the Line, and two Frigates, have been equipped at Brest, which are destined to carry a Quantity of Provisions and warlike Stores to America. The Prince of Rohan is to embark on board one of these, being appointed Governor of the Islands of Sous-le-Vent, and it is said, besides, that that Officer, before he goes to the Island of St. Domingo, will examine the State of the Islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe.

## LONDON, March 13.

We hear that the present Patriotic Administration, amongst other beneficial Schemes at present under Consideration, have the Two following: One for taking off the Excise upon the Makers of Cyder, and laying a Duty upon the Venders only, to be collected by the Parish Officers; and the other for reducing the Excise upon several of the Necessaries of Life, for the Benefit of the Poor; and also to make the Excise Laws in general, less Burthenome to the Subject.

March 15. They write from Gibraltar, that it has been judged necessary by the Officers of the Garrison, to erect, as soon as possible, a very strong Wall or Rampart round the lower Extremity of the Mountain, to prevent the ill Consequences apprehended from the vast Inundation of Rubbish, which has continued to tumble down ever since the fatal 30th of January last.

March 25. It is said that two eminent Houses in this City, last Week shipped off Goods and Merchandise for the West-Indies and North-America, to the Amount of 90,000*l*. Sterling.

After the late terrible Storm at Gibraltar, if we may credit Letters from thence, the Spaniards, to add to the Distress of the Place, refused to let Provisions and Necessaries be brought to its Relief, and sold to the Sufferers: This Embargo is said, however, to have been taken off, in Consequence of some Remonstrances made by our Ambassador at Madrid. How different, for the Honour of England, was our Behaviour on Advice of the Earthquake at Lisbon; private Persons were not only eager to send all the Assistance in their Power, but our Legislature immediately ordered a Supply of such Necessaries as the Sufferers were thought to stand most in Need of.—What a Contrast! and yet we are in Peace and Harmony.

It is currently reported, that the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt will be created an Earl, and appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal.

The Earl of Shelburne will be appointed First Lord Commander of the Admiralty.

A certain Peer (it is rumoured) lately declared upon his Honour, that he never would be Minister again in this Country; that he lamented the present Divisions, so unhappy both to Prince and People; that this was a Period which required an Union and Exertion of all the great Talents of England, to guard against many threatening Dangers; and concluded with a strong Invitation to those who were Men of known Ability, and unfulfilled Honour, to step forward, and once more take the Direction of the Affairs of this distracted, and almost ruined Country.

March 27. It is confidently said this Nation has been cheated out of many Millions in Germany.

Upwards of 3000 Tons of Shipping were contracted for last Week, by the West-India Merchants of this City.

Upwards of 300 Shipwrights, Carpenters, Riggers, &c. have been taken into full Employment since the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, many of whom had long been out of Bread.

March 29. A new writ is issued for electing a Member for Leithward in Cornwall, in the Room of Lieut. Gen. Howard, appointed Governor of Minorca.

## Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Gibraltar.

"I write you an Account of the dreadful Storm we had the last of January last. You desire that I should give you a circumstantial Account of the Behaviour of our good Friends the Spaniards; which, in as few Words as possible, I will relate you:—  
"An Algerian Xebeque (the Algerians are the best Friends Great-Britain have in the Mediterranean) having brought in here some Time ago a Spanish Prize, Monsieur Crillon, His Catholic Majesty's General, demanded it, under Pretence of its being taken under the Guns of Gibraltar. Upon this, Governor Irwin had the Affair strictly examined into, when it was clearly proved that the Ship was taken many Leagues off, and even that a Spanish Fort was between Gibraltar and the Place where the Capture was made. All these Examinations he sent to the Spanish General, but Crillon still insisted on the Prize; and the Storm happen-

ing about this Time, he was so well assured that the greater Part of the Garrison was destroyed, and the Works demolished, that he thought he might take Advantage of our Distresses, to impose whatever Terms he thought proper.—In a Word, he declared, if he had not the Ship immediately, he would shut up the Communication between us and the Continent; and such was his Impatience, that he would not wait for an Answer to his Demand; for, while General Irwin was Writing to him, two Officers were stopped from going into Spain.

"In Consequence of this, our Governor sent him Word, that with Regard to the Prize, he would order it to be bought, and the Courts of London and Madrid should be left to decide the Property; but with Respect to the Shutting up the Communication, he thought he had been too precipitate;—however, from that Moment, he should look upon it as stopped, nor would he consent to its being again opened, till he received Orders from the King of England to do so.

"Mons. de Crillon was surprized at this Firmness in General Irwin, whom he thought would do any Thing rather than quarrel with him: Ever since he has wrote the kindest Letters, proposed to come and dine here; such was his Eagerness to see us. This not being encouraged, he desired to meet General Irwin at the advanced Posts, but this was also refused. However the Governor wrote to him, that if he had any Thing material to say, he would consent to a Meeting on board one of his Majesty's Ships of War in the Bay: And as Crillon was conscious of his being greatly in the wrong, he condescended.

"They met Yesterday on board Commodore Harrison. Crillon pressed much to have the Communication opened, but our Governor as positively refused it. You are also to observe, that since this Affair Mr. Irwin has always wrote to the Spanish General in English, though it has been the Custom for the Governors of Gibraltar to have a Spanish Secretary to write for them; but upon this Occasion General Irwin has insisted upon Treating in his own Language, which, he says, is the only one he understands, and Crillon submits to it."

April 25, and 28. They write from Madrid, that, by the late seasonable Rains, they have the fairest Prospect of a very plentiful Harvest throughout that Kingdom.

Letters in Town, from Spain, bring Accounts of great Commotions at Madrid, which are said to have taken their Rise from an Order issued by his Catholic Majesty, enjoining the Spaniards to throw off their Cloaks, and dress in the Manner they do at Paris. This had so exasperated them, that great Numbers assembled at the Palace, and desired an Audience; but his Majesty sent them Word, that if they did not immediately disperse, he would order his Guards to fire upon them. This, however, the latter refused to do; upon which his Majesty sent for his Walloon Guards, who fired and killed 76. But before they could charge the second Time, the Mob rushed in with their Spadoes, killed 26 of the Guards, and disarmed the Rest, crying out in the Spanish Language, "The English for ever, and down with the French."

Other Accounts say, that this Commotion was owing to the extreme Odium in which the People held the Marquis of Squilace, the King's Italian Minister. And that his Catholic Majesty being determined to support his foreign Favourite by Force of Arms, against his native Subjects; their desperate Resolution forced him to the desired Concessions; and the Favourite was compelled to quit the Kingdom, for Safety, with the utmost Expedition. During the Commotion, it is reported, Lord Rochford chancing to pass by in his Coach, he was saluted with the following general Acclamation of, *Viva la Libertad*.

More recent Advices just received, say that the Riot in Spain took its Rise as above, from several oppressive and disagreeable Acts of the King's Italian Ministers, in particular that for prohibiting the Use of Cloak and Broad Beaver: That a young Gentleman being stopped near the Palace by a Centinel for not complying with this Order, he attempted to stab the Centinel for intercepting him, who immediately presented his Musket, but did not fire. The Gentleman thereupon gave a Whistle, the Signal agreed on, and in a few Minutes some Hundreds assembled, who were fired upon by the Guards, and after several were killed, the Rest were dispersed. They soon assembled, however, again in prodigious Bodies, and overpowered the Guards, after an obstinate Engagement; in which, it is said, 70 or 80 of the Soldiers were killed. They then proceeded to the House of the Marquis de Squilace, who escaped out of it by a back Way, having sent his Carriage, with the Blinds up, a contrary Road, in order to deceive the Populace; which Stratagem taking, they followed the Carriage, thinking to have met the Minister, and coming up with it, tore it to Pieces. They then pulled down the Marquis's House, and afterwards pursued him to the Dutch Ambassador's, where he had taken Refuge, but escaped also from thence on the Appearance of the Rioters. The Populace being then assured by the Dutch Ambassador that the Minister was not at his House, they went to the royal Palace, and insisted on speaking with his Majesty, which being granted, they said they had three Things to propose, which if his Majesty would agree to, they would disperse, and continue good Subjects: The first was, that his Majesty should discharge his Italian Ministers, as they were determined to be governed only by their own Countrymen; that the several offensive Edicts passed, should be repealed; and, thirdly, that his Majesty should give his royal Word never after to call any Person to Account for what had that Day passed: These Articles being all complied with, the Rioters immediately dispersed; and in a few Hours, the City was as calm as if nothing had happened. On their Return from the royal Palace, they met the English Ambassador, Lord Rochford, whom they

obliged to put on his Cloak and Beaver, which he readily complying with, they then suffered his Lordship to pass, crying out, *No French Favourites; Peace with England, and War with all the World beside.*

## FROM THE SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 13.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, has directed a Committee of their House to wait on THOMAS LYNCH, CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN, and JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esqrs. who were appointed a Committee to meet at the Congress held at New-York in October last, to desire they will sit for their Pictures at the Publick Expence; and that the same, when finished, be put up in the Assembly Room, at the State-House, as a Memorial of the high Esteem the House have for their Persons and Merit, and the great Service they have done their Country.

They have also resolved, *Nemine Contradictente*, That they will make Provision for defraying the Expence of procuring from England a MARBLE STATUE of the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Esquire; to be erected in this Province as a Memorial, and Testimony of the great Veneration and Respect they have for his Person, and the Obligations they lie under in Common with the Rest of his Majesty's AMERICAN Subjects, as well for his Services in general to his King and Country, as for his noble disinterested, and generous Assistance afforded them towards obtaining the REPEAL of the STAMP-ACT; and it is referred to the Committee of Correspondence, as soon as may be, to write to the Agent to procure the same to be done in the most finished and elegant Manner.

## BOSTON, May 19.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, March 25.

"We have the Trade Bill now much at Heart, and are battling it out with the London West-India Merchants, and hope in the Conclusion, we shall be able to procure you in America, such Advantages as you could wish yourselves to, and from the Spanish and French Settlements in America.—We now come to beg your Attention to Three Things, on which solid and lasting Advantages will accrue to yourselves.—1. See that your Rejoicings be within Bounds, and that no Person be burnt in Effigy.—2. Let no indecent Reflections be permitted to be inserted in any of your News Papers against the Legislature.—3. Discountenance and Inform Government of any illicit Trade that may be carried on from the East Country; say St. Petersburg, Holland, Hamburg, &c. This very Thing has brought on all that has happened."

Last Friday about an Hour before Noon, arrived here in 6 Weeks and 2 Days from London, the Brig Harrison, Shubael Coffin, Master, belonging to John Hancock, Esq; a principal Merchant in this Town.—In her came the long wished for Act of Parliament for a total Repeal of the Stamp-Act, which received the Royal Assent the 18th of March last. It is scarce possible to describe the Effect of this glorious and important Piece of Intelligence: The Bells in all the Churches were rung: The Colours of all the Ships hoisted, and many Cannon discharged from different Parts of the Town: The Sons of Liberty repairing to the ever memorable TREE, regaled themselves on the Occasion with firing of Guns, drinking loyal Toasts, and other decent Expressions of Joy: In the Afternoon the Selectmen of the Town met at Faneuil-Hall, and appointed This, for a Day of general Rejoicing: About Sun-rise the Morning was ushered in by ringing of Bells, displaying of Colours on the Vessels in the Harbour, and on the Tops of many of the Houses, the whole making a beautiful Appearance: The Guns of the several Ships, at the Forts, and at Castle-William, are to fire Royal Salutes: On the Tree of Liberty waves the British Standard, and there, as well as other Parts of the Town, are conspicuous the sincere Tokens of Festivity: In short, the reciprocal Salutations of every Fellow Citizen and Countryman in this Day of our Deliverance, are at once pathetically expressive of Loyalty, Gratitude, and Joy. In the Evening the Shew will be continued by Illuminations, Bonfires and Exhibitions, hitherto unequal-