

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXII<sup>d</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, December 4, 1766.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1108.]

October 29, 1766.  
**R**AN away from the Subscriber, in *Queen-Anne's County, Kent Island*, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of this Instant, a Convict servant Man, named *Thomas Evans*, born in *Wales*, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, of a fresh Complexion, and light colour'd Hair: Had on and took with him, a Sur-tout Cloth colour'd Coat, a brown double breasted Broad-Cloth Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt, Country Linen Trowsers, black Yarn Stockings, Thread ditto, good Shoes, and a Hat bound round with black Worsted Binding.

Whoever takes up the said Man, and secures him in any Goal, so that his Master may get him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings Current Money Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by  
**WILLIAM HORN.**

To be **SOLD, RENTED, or LEASED** for a Term of Years,

**T**HE following Tracts of LAND, viz. *Pork and Peatzes*, containing 1662 Acres, lying in *Frederick County*, about 25 Miles from *George-Town*, and 4 Miles from the Mill Jacob Funk purchased of Mr. *Joseph West*.

*Friendship*, about the same Distance from *George-Town*, containing 200 Acres, whereon is a small Apple, Cherry, and Peach Orchard, and a fine Marsh for a Meadow, *Spite overcome and no Name*, adjoining together, containing 269 Acres, lying in the County aforesaid, and about 20 Miles from *George-Town*.

Any Person inclinable to Purchase, Rent, or Lease, may know the Particulars, by applying to the Subscribers, at *Frederick-Town*, or *Bianzery-Carg*.  
**JAMES MILIER,**  
**WILLIAM DEARIN, junr.**

### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

**L**OST, about two or three Months ago, in *St. Mary's County*, a small, plain GOLD WATCH, Maker's Name *R. Allam, London*, N<sup>o</sup>. 885.

Whoever brings the said Watch to *Thomas Ke, Esq;* in *St. Mary's County*, or to the Subscriber, shall, on Delivery, receive the above Reward.  
*Annapolis, Oct. 15, 1766.* **W. KNAPP.**

**R**AN away from the Subscriber living in *Baltimore-Town*, on the 7<sup>th</sup> September last, a Negro Girl, named *Hagar*, about 14 Years of Age, of a brownish Complexion, remarkable long Fingers and Tees, has a Scar under one of her Breasts, supposed to be got by a Whipping: Had on when she went away, an Osnabrig Shift and Petticoat very much Patch'd, and may now be very ragged, an Iron Collar about her Neck, which it is probable she has got off, as it was very poorly Riveted. She is supposed to be harbour'd in some Negro Quarter, as her Father and Mother encourages her in Elopements, under a Pretence that she is ill used at Home.

Whoever takes up the said Girl, and brings her to me, shall have, if taken 10 Miles from Home Twenty Shillings Reward, if 20 Miles Forty Shillings, and if further Three Pounds, paid by  
**WILLIAM PAYNE.**

*N. B.*—All Persons are forbid to harbour the said Negro, as they shall Answer the contrary at their Peril.  
**W. P.**

October 16, 1766.

**T**HE JUSTICES of *Queen-Anne's* and *Talbot Counties*, being empowered by Act of Assembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of *St. Paul's Parish*, in the said Counties, certain Sums of Tobacco, to be applied by the Vestry and Church Wardens of the said Parish, towards Building and Compleating a new Parish Church; and building an Addition, and Galleries to the Chapel: The said Vestry and Church Wardens, will be ready to contract for the said Buildings, the First Tuesday in every Month.

Signed per Order,  
**N. S. T. WRIGHT, Register.**

*Afflicting Description of the Miseries of the Confined in Goals, Translated from the French of the celebrated Flechier.*

**T**HERE is no Condition of Life exposed to such a Variety of Sufferings, as that of Prisoners; in being deprived of Liberty, they become deprived of every Thing. They are forced from the Rights of Nature, because they are either Criminal or unfortunate. They are no longer treated as Men torn from the Bosom of their Families, but are delivered over to the Mercy of the Stranger, who, by being accustomed to the Sight of their Sufferings, sees with the greatest Obduracy, the greatest Objects of Commiseration, gives them their Bread and Water by Measure, or, perhaps, by a Refusal, profits in the Affliction of the Miserable, deprived of the Goods, which it has been their hard Fate to lose! or which Justice does not permit them to enjoy. They have scarce wherewithal to cover themselves, scarce a Place of Repose, though weary with continual Chagrins, and corroded by the Anxiety which their present, and the Prospect of their future Miseries cause: Their Bodies corrupted by the tainted and contagious Exhalations which they breathe in these damp and dreary Abodes, are eaten away by the Wounds which are thereby caused, and by the Maladies which they there contract.

Are there any Calamities to be compared with the Calamities of these unfortunate Wretches? Are any Words plaintive enough to Paint with sufficient Energy the Nature of their Miseries? Shall I represent these Prisons as Regions accursed, where neither the Rain of Heaven, nor the Dew falls? Where Reputation languishes, where the Hopes of future Fortune are lost, the Consolations of Friendship, the Conveniences of Life, and the Repose even of Conscience itself? Shall I describe these dreadful Sepulchres, in which living Men are interred, who seeing themselves consigned as it were to Death, either wait it as a Punishment, wish it in Despair, or experience it already in the Severity of their Torments? Shall I represent these unfortunate Men as Wretches, whom Justice has separated from the Commerce of the World, escaped in a Manner from the Providence of God, for whom, it seems, the Sun has ceased to shine, and Night itself taken the Place of Day; who in a frightful Solitude attend only to the Repentance of the Crimes which they have been guilty of, or to the Fear of the Punishments which they have merited; and who, having only for their Support, a little Messel of Bread, moistened with their Tears, make Use of it to sustain a Life of the most cruel Misery? Shall I mention the Misfortunes of their ruined Families? Of Children bewailing the Captivity of their Fathers; of Fathers bewailing the Poverty of their Children; of Mothers who cannot, with all their Care and Labour, earn a scanty Subsistence for their Daughters; of Daughters who find even their best Labours insufficient to furnish a Subsistence for their Mothers. They have many Enemies to insult them, few Friends to comfort them, and alas! scarce any charitable Persons to assist them.

After perusing the above pathetic Description of the celebrated Flechier, I could not help reflecting on the Injustice of confining Persons in a Goal, and exposing them to the most dreadful Afflictions merely through a Spirit of Resentment; such a Conduct is in direct Opposition to Humanity, and before the Tribunal of Conscience in the severest Manner condemnable. If thou hast not to pay (says the wife Man) why should they take thy Eed from under thee? If then such a Spirit of Mercy was in the Jewish Law thought absolutely Necessary in Cases of Distress, how much more so ought it to be encouraged under the Law of Christianity? If a Man has not wherewith to pay, why should he be deprived of Liberty? Is it wise to deprive him of that which may put him in a Condition where there is none? Where there is nothing to be had, the King must lose his Right; yet though this may be true of the King, it is not so of the Subject. The Plea which the Distressed

may make, that he has it not in his Power to pay, will not ought avail: He must be deprived of the Rights of Nature, of Liberty, and all its valuable Appendages, because unavoidable Circumstances and adverse Turns of Fortune have rendered him incapable of doing that, which otherwise he would have done with the greatest Pleasure.

A Goal pays no Debts; for what Reason then must Persons be confined there? To persevere in the Confining of People even under a Conviction that they have it not in their Power to discharge what they owe, is cruel indeed! And in the Sight of the Deity most abominable. In that awful Presence, what Mercy can he expect, who has himself set Mercy at a Distance, and in the Sight of Repentment punished, merely because he had the Power of Punishing?



R O M E, August 30.

**T**HE Congregation of Abundance, having received Information, that the dearthness of Corn is in a great Measure occasioned by large Tracts of Land being uncultivated, has made some Regulations, by which the Occupiers of Farms, will, for the future, be subject to very severe Penalties for letting their Land lie uncultivated; and proper Persons are appointed to look after and report the Defaulters. Premiums and other Advantages are also allotted to those who cultivate their Land to the best Advantage in the Campagna of Rome. To prevent the neighbouring Inhabitants from drawing the Corn out of this City, the Gates are kept shut and guarded, and the Edict made in 1764, is renewed, which prohibits the carrying any Bread out of the City, except black Bread for the use of Labouring People; but, nevertheless, the necessary Steps are taken to have the Neighbours supplied with Provisions. Some Peasants lately seized a Quantity of Corn at Macerata, and sold it by open Force in the Market place there at a very low Price.

*Naples, August 22.* The Government being informed that the Grain Harvest has totally failed in almost all the Provinces of the Kingdom, has just prohibited the Exportation of Corn, Meal, or Plate, under Pain of Death.

*Florence, August 23.* The Government hath taken such effectual Measures with Regard to Corn, that from this Time till next Year's Harvest, there will be no Reason to fear a Scarcity of it.

L O N D O N, September 20.

We are informed that Sir George Pocock resigned solely on Account of his ill State of Health; but it is whispered that Sir Edward Hawke is on the Point of throwing up his Employments from another Motive.

In the Space of the last Six Years, there have been Three Grooms of the Stole, Five First Lords of the Treasury, Eleven Secretaries of State, Five First Lords of the Admiralty, Five of Trade, and above Ninety other Changes at the other principal Boards; so fluctuating have been the Councils of this Nation.

It is rumoured that the Chancellor of the Exchequer hath strongly disapproved of some of the Earl of C-----'s Plans, relative to raising the Funds for the Service of the next Year.

We are told, that the Proposal (said to be the late Great Commoner's) to dissolve the present Parliament at the End of the next Session, has already caused great Heat, Animosity, and Opposition amongst some of the Noble and Right Honourable Personages at the Helm.

Mr. Secretary Conway, in the Absence of the Lords President, and Privy Seal, now Sits as President of the Council, being the Oldest Secretary of State.

It is said there are near One Hundred and Twenty Ships laden with Wheat now in the River Thames.

There is only one Circumstance in our Favour, to prevent all the Corn in the Kingdom from being exported; which is, that it cannot be threshed before the Parliament meets, who will probably carry the Bill through, for stopping the Exportation, in Four Days after they have met.

*September 22.* We hear that a Council is ordered to meet on Wednesday next, on Matters of the highest Importance; and it is imagined that the present Distress, arising from the excessive Price of Corn, will be the chief Object of their Deliberation.

The Scheme for dissolving the Parliament next Session, is the Earl of C-----'s, but the Ch----- of the B----- highly disapproves of it.

Saturday the Picture of the Right Honourable Seymour Conway Esq; was finished, and is to be sent as a present from him to the Merchants at Halifax in North America.

They write from Turin, That the King of Sardinia had issued Orders to prevent the Exportation of Corn from that Island.

Several Vessels are now contracting for in the River, to import Corn from the American Colonies.

We hear that the Farmers have been obliged to lower the Price of Corn Twenty-pence per Bushel, at Barnstaple in Devonshire, to avoid the Resentment of the Mob, who had threatened to seize all brought to Market, at their own Price.

Grievous are the Complaints of the Poor in every Part of the Kingdom, on Account of the extravagant Price of Provisions of all Sorts. Every Post brings fresh Accounts of Tumult, occasioned principally by the high Price of Bread. On Tuesday last the Populace rose, in great Numbers, at Salisbury, and, it is said, tore down one of the Mills, and destroyed great Quantities of Corn, which was suspected to have been intended for Exportation.

We hear from Bicester, in Oxfordshire, that Sir Edward Turner has given Orders for all his Wheat to be Threshed out as fast as possible, and to be sold there in small Parcels (as the industrious Labourer, Workmen, and Poor Persons, may have occasion to buy) after the rate of One Shilling by the Bushel cheaper than the present exorbitant Market Price. And we are also informed, that the abovementioned Gentleman having prevailed with several, intends to use proper Influence to induce all his Tenants to follow an Example so worthy Imitation, during these distressing Times.

*Sept. 25.* We hear, to the Honour of our present worthy chief Magistrate, that, on account of the dearthness of Provisions he has constantly refused to accept any Commission for buying Corn for Exportation, preferring the Public Good to his own private Interest.

Extract of a Letter from *Wiltshire*, September 21.

"We have nothing but Insurrections of the Poor for Bread, who are burning and pulling down the Mills of those whom they knew to be concerned in sending Meal to Bristol for Exportation, a Term become as shocking as that of a Bounty given to starve the Poor. Wheat at Warminster is now at Twelve Shillings a-Bushel, large Measure, Nine Shillings small, and Thirty-six Shillings a Sack or Bag.

"Mr. P. yesterday endeavoured to disperse the Poor assembled at the Mill near him at B-----, by Entreaties, and offering them Money, which they refused, declaring they wanted not that, but Bread for their Children, at a reasonable Price.

"Being fired at from the Mill, some innocent People were killed (who were only by standers) and others wounded; on which they set Fire to the Mill, left the Miller for dead, killed one of Mr. P's Tenants who assisted him. They pulled to Pieces another Mill near Westbury, the Miller escaping by being from Home. They touch no Mills but such as deal to their Oppression, and carry off nothing; no Plundering as yet. God only knows where it will End.

"If the Sea-Ports are not intimidated by this from carrying out the Corn, Famine must ensue.

"At Salisbury they pulled down the Mill last Tuesday, obliged the Farmers to sell Wheat at 5 s. 6 d. per Bushel, which they have done in plenty every Day since, and Butter at 7 d. per Pound.

"Warminster is threatened to be severely visited this Day. Hinden was attempted last Thursday; there being no Corn or Farmers in the Market, they are threatened to be visited at Home.

OFFICE, in *Charles-Street*: Where all Year; and Advertisements of a moderate after: And long Ones in Proportion.