

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

THURSDAY, December 11, 1766.

[No. 1109.]

Nov. 10, 1766.

To be SOLD for Ready Money, or short Credit, (giving Security if required.)

**A** TRACT of Land lying within less than Three Miles of Piscataway, in Prince George's County, containing Four Hundred and sixty five Acres. Part of it is Cleared, so that four Plantations might be commodiously settled, with a very little Trouble. At present there is One well improved Tenement on it, having a Dwelling house of framed Work, a Kitchen, Meat-house, Milk house, Tobacco House, a Garden and Yard, lately paled in, and a young Peach Orchard. The Land is mostly level, and well Wooded.

Those who have a Mind to purchase, may be shown the Land, with the Title, (which is indisputable) by applying to the Subscriber, living on the Premises.

(1) EDWARD DYER.

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 Surtout 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.

### 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, No. 885.

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

Office, in Charles-Street: Where all Advertisements of a moderate Length: And long Ones in Proportion.

From Mr. HOLT's NEW-YORK JOURNAL. On the Virtue of RYE, used instead of COFFEE, and what may be saved by the Use of it.

**R**YE has long been used, especially in the Country, in poor Families; for Necessity is the Mother of Invention. About Three Years ago (I am informed) its Usefulness was published in one of our News Papers, and from that Recommendation has been used in some Families ever since; I have lately tried the said Method, and find it to answer, and even exceed all the Ends of Coffee, and incomparably Cheaper.

I find it to exceed Coffee in its nourishing Virtue, to the best of my Judgment, as Two to Three; i. e. Two Dishes of Rye-Coffee, to go as far in Nourishing, as Three of West-India Coffee; and besides this, it seems to me not to require so much Bread, &c. as the West-India Coffee.

Another Advantage is, that it requires less Sugar, as Rye is naturally a Sweet Grain, which however is taken away, in a great Measure, by Burning it.

One Quart of Rye, the Cost of which is about Half a Penny, or at the most Two Coppers, will do the same Service as One Pound of Coffee.

If it be well managed in the Burning, a nice Palate can scarce discern the Difference between it and West-India Coffee, and tho' discernable, the using it a Week or two will perfectly reconcile the nicest Palate to it, if there be no Prejudice in the Case.

Let your Rye be good and clean, burn it in a Pot or Pan, stir it well, and burn it rather browner than Coffee; some People use the Grain whole, others grind it, the latter is the most profitable: When you see to use it, boil it a little longer than you commonly do West-India Coffee.

I esteem it much wholesomer than Coffee; Coffee it is said is apt to dry the Blood, has a Tendency to Costiveness, and possibly the Gentlemen of the Medicinal Faculty, know other evil Consequences attending the Use of it.

The superior Excellence of Rye used instead of Coffee is obvious both in Point of Nourishment and Health, and also in Point of Profit.

I am persuaded that the Use of it, will save more Sugar than will pay for double the Quantity of Rye used; therefore more than all the Cost of West-India Coffee is saved; which in a Family who use it constantly, suppose to be 50 Pounds a Year, at only 12d. is 50s. and upon the Supposition that only 500 Families use it in this City, the Saving is no less than £. 1250 per Annum.

'Tis thought that the Generality of our Citizens, use either Coffee or Tea for their Breakfasts; I suppose there are in this City 3000 Families or upwards, supposing only one Half i. e. 1500 of them could be persuaded to use Rye-Coffee; then at the above Computation, no less than £. 3750 or upwards per Annum, would be saved in this City only.

It would also be of Service to the Public, could we be Content with Teas of our own Growth; this would save this City only, above £. 6000 per Annum in Cash, as we cannot purchase foreign Teas with our own Produce — But this (as I am no Botanist) is a Subject I would recommend to an abler Hand, than Sir,

Your humble Servant, ECONOMY.

**N. B.** Some People prefer Barley before Rye, but I have not tried the Difference.

### Description of the Island of St. HELENA.

(From the Sailor's Letters, just Published)

To T. G. Esquire.

**A**FTER a Passage of Eighty-five Days, (One and Twenty of which were so dead Calm, that the very Sea grew putrid) we are arrived at this small Particle of Earth, placed in the midst of an immense Ocean, and so very far removed from any Thing terrestrial, that it surpasses me it is not washed away and dissolved in such a Body of Waters: The Basis is so very small, and the Rock so per-

pendicular, that with our deepest Line and Plummet we can find no Ground but in one Place round the Island, and there the Bank is so small and steep, as not to admit of more than Twelve Sails of Ships. It is distinguished to you by a single black Dot on the general Map, and it is hardly more on the Sea, which makes it so difficult to find. The Dutch (who are not quite such alert Navigators as the English) call it Butter Island; they say the Sun melts it. Though there may be some Humour in the Thought, yet it is a small Apology for their Want of Vigilance. One would imagine the God of Nature intended this Spot for the Recreation of Seamen, in their long Passage through these Southern Seas; and as a Guide to so small a Place, gave a particular Pidgeon to inhabit it, and direct the Voyager. This Bird rambles an Hundred Miles to Windward, and nearly on an East and West Line in the Latitude of the Island: An Herald as pleasing to us, as that to Noah with the Olive-Branch, being a certain Indication; that we have not passed the Isle; but, what is more extraordinary, these Birds are never seen to Leeward. The sailing into the Port is romantic beyond Description, the Rocks being so lofty, and your Ship passing so near them, they make a perfect Canopy between you and the Heavens. A Vessel from the Summit of these Hills appears no bigger than her Boat or Buoy, and her Men, like those in Lear, gathering Samphire on the Rock of Dover.

St. Helena is situated in the serene Climate I ever breathed in, and delightfully temperate; not subject to either Hurricanes or Earthquakes, for one Concussion would throw it down like a Nine-pine, and the Water dissolve it like a Lump of Sugar. The Surface is good Mould, and would produce all Kinds of Grain, was it not infested with Mice and Rats, which devour it as soon as sown; the Inhabitants, therefore, are obliged to eat Yams, instead of Bread, some part of the Year; their Meal and Corn being brought annually in the Store-Ships from England.

Every Family has two Houses;—their Town Habitations being in St. James's Valley, where they instantly repair, on the Arrival of a Ship, to regale the Sea Gentry with the Produce of their Farms. Every House, like Bath, is let out in Lodgings, and exorbitantly dear; for as Valetudinarians made one Market, the Arrival of a Scurvy Fleet make the other. Their Profits are great, considering they raise all their own Stock, enjoy it with their Lodgers, and make them likewise most extravagantly pay for it, which we Tars do with Profuseness:—For the short Time we stay, the Mind is in perfect Enchantment;—the Power of Circe over the Companions of Ulysses is not to be compared with our Situation, nor her magic Spells with the intoxicating Delights of St. Helena. Every Thing appears like a Scene of Incantation to an Eye so long confined to Sky and Water,—a Body corrupted with salt Food,—and the jet Beauties of India exchanged for the fair Goddesses. It is such a Scene of Rapture, that had the Child of Fancy, Shakespeare, beheld it, after such a Voyage as ours, his Description and Imagery would (if possible) have surpassed every Thing he has given us:—For I may truly say with him,

“The Object and the Pleasure of mine Eye,  
“Is only Helena.”

The Women are delicately fair, and in general ornamented with that Hair given to Venus and the Graces. From the Bounties of the China Gentlemen, their Dresses have as much Variety as the Goldfinch,—and their Behaviour is amiable and endearing; in one Word, no Man ever came to St. Helena, but left his Heart with a Nymph of the Island: Their Study is to make you happy while you continue with them, and their good Sense and Elegance of Manners assure them Success.

### To the EDITOR of Lloyd's EVENING POST.

S I R,

**T**HE frequent Robberies and Thefts in and about this Metropolis are very alarming. The great Number of Executions, as well as many of our Youths Transported, is truly a melancholy

Reflection; it is a necessary Enquiry, the cause of such Disorders? The Laws must either be defective, or the due Execution of them neglected; it is perhaps both. Laws will be provided to little Purpose, if they are not enforced. It is a great Misfortune the boasted Liberty of an Englishman is so perverted. How many under that Character are Rebels to Society; think themselves entitled to abuse whom they please, and render that noble Character to all Foreigners infamous. Liberty, in its genuine Sense, means a freedom of Action; with Justice, Honesty, good Behaviour, &c. to others. Does it imply the contrary Vices, and that abusive Language and Behaviour our common People are so guilty of? As they are entitled to equal Liberty with their Superiors, it behoves them to deserve it by a commendable Deportment.

It appears evidently, the great Number of Public-houses tends to the depravity of the common People, and till this great Evil is removed, we cannot hope for Reformation. In the Result it will appear, Half the Number is sufficient, and those put on a more respectable Footing, the Revenue not diminished and the Morals of the People by Degrees amended. By such Means the wretched Appearance which we see in many may become decent, Beggars put a stop to, Industry revive, Religion, and Virtue succeed Impiety and Immorality. It is earnestly wished these Things may be improved by Men of Abilities, and the Laws executed with Uprightness and Diligence.

AMITY.



### L O N D O N, Sept. 14.

An authentic Account of the Crime, Behaviour, and Execution, of Mr. Le Febvre de la Marre, the young Gentleman who suffered lately at Abbeville.

**T**HIS young Man, about the Age of Twenty, and of a good Family, by keeping bad Company, was become a great Rake, and guilty of several flagrant Irregularities; among which, his Want of Decency to the Host, and when in Liquor, going into the Market-Place with his Companions, and striking the Image of Christ in an insulting Manner—for this he certainly should have been punished, and made an Example of; but when a Punishment exceeds all Proportion to the Crime, and the Sentence comes from the most respectable Body of the Nation, not from a Provincial Parliament, we then begin to shudder, and from thence form our Ideas, and with great Justice, with the State of that Kingdom. Le Febvre de la Marre, was condemned for the Crime above mentioned, (the mere Effects of youthful Spirits, inflamed by Wine and bad Example) to have his Head cut off, and his Body thrown into the Fire, with Voltaire's Dictionnaire Philosophique, which he confessed was a favourite Book with him.

He heard his Sentence read to him (according to Custom) with great Tranquillity, and when it was finished he Laughed: The Confessor applied to him with great Ferocity; but he would not talk with the Priest of any Thing but trifling Matters, and of those with Pleasantry. When they came to take him to the Place of Execution, he still appeared with the same Tranquillity; but upon mounting the Scaffold, there was an Alteration in his Face; at which the Priest cried out, You have, then, some Fear of Death? Not at all: But I be- hold, with some Indignation, many of my Enemies got together here, to feast themselves upon my Execution. There they are! (pointing to them) Good God! is it possible that the Hatred of Men should go to such Extremities? The Priest taking the Advantage of this Reflection, to speak to him of the tremendous Moment, when he was to pass from Life to Death, and of the Consequences. My Reverend Sir, (says the Young Man) I shall in a very little Time know more of the Matter than yourself. What is that Pest- board floating at the End of that Cord?—That is your unhappy Accomplice, who is Hanged in Effigy. This occasioned De la Marre to Laugh again; but afterwards looking a little seriously, he said, That his Companion was a mean Fellow to run away, and that if he had regarded his Honour, he should have been really Hanged along with him. As