

The MARYLAND GAZETTE

[XXth Year.]

THURSDAY, June 21, 1764.

[No. 998.]

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, at the Mouth of Pipe Creek, on Manockafy, in Frederick County, on the 10th Day of June last, a large black Mare, and a Mare Colt, they are natural Pacers, the Colt is black, and one of her hind Feet white, the Mare is branded P D and has some white Saddle Spots. She came from Northampton County, in Pennsylvania, and was seen going that Way.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Creatures, and gives Notice thereof, so as they may be had again, shall have Three-Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by
JOHN TROXEL.

THE Vestry of St. Margaret's Westminster Parish, in Anne Arundel County, being, by an Act of Assembly passed the last Session, impow'rd to sell a Glebe in the said Parish call'd White Hall; do hereby advertise, That on the 20th of June next, if fair, otherwise the next fair Day, will be sold, on the Premises, to the highest Bidder, by Virtue of that Act, the aforesaid Glebe, containing 150 Acres of Land, more or less. It is most beautifully and pleasantly situated on the Bay of Chesapeake, near Annapolis, and of a very kind Soil: Which Advantages will, in a great Measure, compensate for the Scarcity of Wood and Timber on the said Glebe.
Signed by Order of the Vestry,
April 19th 1764. JOHN MERIKEN, Register.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 18th of June Inst. on the Premises, for Sterling Cash, good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

ABOUT Six Hundred Acres of LAND, in Frederick County, on Lingans, adjoining the Plantation where the Subscriber now lives, whereon there is about 70 Acres of cleared Land, two good Tobacco Houses, Corn House, two small Dwelling Houses, and a good Apple Orchard, about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and a large Quantity may be made with little Trouble, Part of it being already Ditch'd. The Land is well Timber'd and of an excellent Soil for making fine Tobacco, or Farming, with a good Stream running through it. The Title indisputable.
JOHN DORSEY, Son of Jeth.

**WHEREAS Richard Richardson, Son and Heir of Richard Richardson, of Frederick County, in the Province of Maryland, Deceased, is impow'ered by an Act of Assembly of the said Province, passed the 22d of November last, to sell and dispose of his Father's Lands, to the highest Bidder, agreeable to the Intention of his said Father's Will: These are therefore to give Notice to all Persons inclinable to Purchase the same, That the Lands aforesaid, containing about 1350 Acres, will be set up by the Subscriber, at public Vendue, at Frederick-Town, in the Province aforesaid, on the 21st Day of June Inst. The Lands are very valuable, they are but three Miles from Frederick-Town, on the main Road, upon which there are several Houses, Orchard, Meadow, and a Mill with a constant Stream, and very convenient for a Merchant Mill, &c.
The Title is indisputable.
RICHARD RICHARDSON.**

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, FIFTEEN Acres of LAND, or thereabouts, at the Head of Bush-River, in Baltimore County, the First Tuesday in August next, at 7 o'clock Court, conveniently situated for a Warehouse.
RICHARD RICHARDSON.

February 1, 1764.
In an Advertisement published in the Maryland Gazette, bearing Date April 6th, 1763, informing the Debtors of the Loan-Office, That unless they paid off and discharged their respective Bonds by the Thirtieth Day of July last, they would be put in Suit; to which little regard has been paid: THEREFORE the Commissioners once more give Notice, That they will immediately proceed in suing out Executions upon all the Bonds due to them as Trustees of the Loan-Office aforesaid, and that they will continue to do until all the Bonds are paid off, the Time for finishing and completing the whole Business being Short.
Signed per Order,
R. COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Clerk.

in Charles-Street. All Persons ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length; And Long Ones in Proportion.

HEADS of an ACT of PARLIAMENT passed this Session for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, &c. and for improving and securing the Trade between the said Great-Britain.

WHEREAS it is just and necessary, that a revenue be raised in America, for defraying the expences of defending and protecting, and securing the same:

From and after 29 Sept. 1764. the following rates and duties shall take place on the several species of Foreign goods, here enumerated, imported into any of his Majesty's plantations in America; viz.
On foreign white or clayed sugars, 1 l. 2 s. per Cwt. [instead of 4 s.]
Indigo 6 s. per lb. [instead of 2 d.]
Coffee 2 l. 19 s. 9 d. per Cwt.
Madera wine 7 l. per ton.
Portugal and Spanish wines 10 s. per ton.
Wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs, mixt with silks or Wooll, 2 s. per lb.
Calices 2 s. 6 d. per piece.
Cambricks 3 s. per piece.
Coffee and Pimento, of the growth of the British colonies, imported from thence to other places, except Great-Britain, Coffee 7 s. per Cwt. Pimento (Jamaica pepper) 2 d. per lb.
The Act 6 George II. (for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's Sugar colonies in America) shall continue in force till the 30th of Sept. 1764; after which it shall be perpetual, subject to the alterations following:

Foreign molasses and syrups imported into the British colonies, shall pay 3 d. per gallon [instead of 6 d. as heretofore; which was seldom or never paid; but much of those commodities daily smuggled.]
The importer refusing to pay the duties on wines, the officer shall seize the same, and publicly sell them to the best bidder, and deduct the duties and charges. If they shall not bring sufficient to pay the duty and charges, they shall be staved and split.
The Monies arising by the several Duties before granted, and upon sugars, &c. shall be paid into the Exchequer; and be referred towards defraying the charges of protecting the British colonies in America.
The exporter of wines from this kingdom to the British colonies in America, shall be paid a drawback of the duties on importation; except 3 l. 10 s. per ton, granted by an Act of the last Session; and also the aliens duty: He first giving bond and security for the due exportation and landing of the same; conditioned to produce a certificate thereof from the proper officer, within 18 months.
No part of the old subsidy shall be repaid for any foreign goods exported as aforesaid; except for wines, white calices, and muslins: And upon the exportation of white calices or muslins, neither the moiety of the old subsidy, nor the third part of the net duties thereon, granted by Act 11 and 12 William III. and 3 and 4 Anne, shall be repaid, but until 1 March, 1765, upon exportation of such white calices and muslins, as were sold on or before 25 March preceding, at the India House, the same drawbacks shall be allowed as are now payable.
Where goods entered for exportation to parts beyond the sea, in order to obtain a drawback not allowed by this act, shall be carried to any British plantation in America, such drawback shall be forfeited, and double the amount thereof, treble the value of the goods. To the oath upon denatures, for such goods as shall be entered for exportation to other places beyond the seas, than to the British American plantations, shall be added these words, "Any British Colonies or plantations in America."

Foreign rum or spirits imported into any of the British Colonies in America, shall be forfeited, together with the vessel, &c. [They were, before, allowed to be imported upon paying 9 d. per gallon.]
No sugars shall be imported into Ireland, but such as shall be shipped in Great Britain, and carried directly from thence.
The exporter of rum, spirits, panels, molasses or syrups, from the British colonies in America, as of the growth thereof, shall produce and deliver to the proper officer before clearing, an affidavit of the quality of the goods, and nomination of the packages, &c. The officer shall grant the master of the vessel a certificate thereof; and shall transmit a copy of such affidavit to the Secretary's Office for the use, on penalty of 5 l.
On arrival of the vessel at the port of discharge, the master shall deliver the certificate to the proper officer, and take oath of the identity of the goods, on penalty of 100 l. if goods found on board not certified for, &c. shall pay foreign duties.
Where any such goods, not included in the certificate, shall be imported without intending a fraud, they may be permitted to entry, paying the usual duties.
Bond and security shall be given pursuant to the act 12 Geo. 2. in case of lading any enumerated goods, that any of the British plantations in America, or to Great-Britain; of which report shall be made at the port of arrival. Non-enumerated goods laden on board without bond given, shall be forfeited with the vessel.
The master, before sailing from the port of lading, shall give a certificate of his having given bond; which, upon completing his voyage, he shall deliver up at the port of discharge, on penalty of 100 l.
No Vessels with any British American goods, or foreign molasses or syrups, discovered near the British American

coasts, not producing a certificate as required by Law; or not producing one of the port of arrival, shall be forfeited. The bond for non-enumerated goods shall be in force for one Year after the Voyage; when, if no Fraud appear, it shall be given up.

Coffee, and other enumerated goods of the British American plantations, shall be imported under like securities and penalties, as those in acts 12 and 25 Car. II.
Bond and security shall be given before lading any iron or lumber of the British American plantations, conditioned to land the same, if for Europe, in Great-Britain; and to produce a certificate thereof within 18 months; and if for any of the British American plantations, within 6 months; and if for any other place in America, Africa, or Asia, within 12 months. Where the goods perish, or are taken, the bond shall be discharged.
No goods shall be shipped in one British colony to be carried to another, without a Surrender, and taking out a proper ticket; which shall be produced at the port of discharge; on forfeiture of the goods. The goods shall also be forfeited, if they do not agree with the ticket. A vessel discovered near the coast shall be seized, and the goods, for which no ticket is produced, shall be seized.
No vessel shall be cleared out for any of the British colonies in America, unless the whole cargo be shipped in this Kingdom; and where any European vessel is discovered near such coasts, the goods for which no such ticket is produced, shall be seized; salt, Madera wines, &c. hories, provisions, or linens, from Ireland, excepted. The penalty on counterfeiting, &c. any affidavit, or certificate, shall be 500 l.

Foreign vessels found at anchor, or hovering on the coasts of any of the British American dominions, and not departing, unless distressed, within 48 hours after notice, shall be forfeited, together with the goods, except French fishing vessels off Newfoundland.
British vessels found standing into, or coming out from the coasts of St. Pierre and Miquelon, or hovering, &c. on the coasts, or with goods on board from thence, &c. shall be forfeited, together with the goods; and the master, &c. shall forfeit also treble value.

Concealed goods found on board, after report made by the master, and not comprised in his report, shall be forfeited; and the master, being privy to the fraud, shall forfeit treble the value.
If customs goods be either laden on board, or landed, before the duties are paid, or prohibited goods be imported into, or exported out of, any of the British colonies in America, the persons concerned therein shall forfeit treble the value; together with the boats, carriages, and cattle employed. An Officer receiving any bribe, &c. conniving at a false entry; making a collusive seizure; or being guilty of other fraud in his office; shall forfeit 500 l. and be disabled from serving the King in any office. And persons giving, or promising any bribe, &c. to such officer, in order to betray his trust, shall forfeit 50 l.

Penalties and forfeitures in America, may be recovered in the Courts of Record there, or Court of Vice Admiralty; and the net produce shall be paid, one third to the King, one third to the Governor, and one third to the Professor. But seizures made at sea by the King's ships are to go, one moiety to the King, and the other to the Professor; subject nevertheless to such distribution, as his Majesty, by order of Council, or proclamation, shall make.
Where the seizure shall not answer the expence of condemnation and sale, or a verdict be given for the claimant, the charges, with approbation of the commissioners, may be defrayed out of the customs in America.
No claims shall be admitted, till security to answer costs be given, to the amount of 60 l. and in default, ship and goods shall be condemned.

Where ship or goods are seized for any cause of forfeiture, the owner shall prove the matter in dispute.
In trials upon information, in America, where a probable cause of seizure appears, the Judge shall certify the same on the record; and the defendant shall have no costs nor action; and in suits, where no information shall be commenced and brought to trial, and the Court shall certify there was a probable cause of seizure, the plaintiff shall have but 2 d. damages, and no costs; and the defendant be fined not more than 1 s.

FLORENCE, February 27.
The Spanish and Neapolitan Ministers have caused Bread to be distributed to the Populace during four Days, on account of the Marriage of the Infanta of Spain with the Archduke Leopold. Our Government has obliged those who had amassed great Quantities of Grain to bring it to Market, and sell it at a reasonable Price, that the Poor may eat.
Naples, March 13. The Famine increases. Turkey Corn, Beans, and Lupines, are employed in making Bread, and the People crowd to the Places where it is delivered, and by their Numbers have occasioned some Disturbances. For Five Days past the Churches have been filled with Persons imploring Heaven to put a Stop to the public Calamity. A great Number of Women and Girls walk the Streets in Procession, barefooted, their Hair loose, and with Halters about their Necks. The Head and Blood of St. Janusius have likewise been exposed, and public Prayers ordered.
Frankfort, March 27. This Day the Archduke Joseph was unanimously elected King of the Romans. The Three Ecclesiastical Electors assisted in Person on this Occasion. The Elector of Mentz presided. The King of the Romans will make his public Entry the 29th, and will be Crowned the 3d of next Month.

Florence, March 24. The Government of Naples have seized Five Ships, laden with Corn, destined for this State; and at present there are armed Neapolitan Vessels cruising in the Channel of Piombino, to intercept any Vessels with Corn for whatever Port they are destined.

LONDON.
March 24. A Ship from Virginia, about 250 Tons, was seen overfet near St. David's Head; she had false Galleries, and a long Round House; a Letter was taken up, directed for Captain Bellenden; no further Particulars, as the Ship's Stern only was above Water; Tobacco and Staves appeared adrift.

March 29. The Claim of a Noble Lord to the Island of St. Vincent, after a solemn Hearing, which took up Three Days, before the Privy Council, has been adjudged invalid, for this, among other Reasons, that the first and most essential Conditions of the Grant were never complied with by his Lordship's Noble Ancestor, who, instead of landing there, clearing a certain Quantity of Land, and placing thereon a certain Number of white People, never so much as attempted to land, after miscarriage at St. Lucia. It is in Consequence of this Determination, that St. Vincent is mentioned with the other Islands, in the late Proclamation for the Sale of our West-India Conquests.

April 3. Information having been given, that several of his Majesty's Subjects have been for a considerable Time, and are now, detained in France as Hostages for the Payment of Ranfom Bills, which have not yet been satisfied; Notice was given in the Gazette of last Saturday, that in Case such Ranfom Bills are not forthwith discharged, Prosecutions will be commenced in his Majesty's Court of Admiralty against all Masters, Owners, and others, unjustly refusing or neglecting to pay the Sums of Money stipulated for the Release of those unfortunate Persons, who have suffered so long Imprisonment.

It is reported, that a deservedly respected Nobleman has declared, that provided he goes to the East-Indies, and is allowed a proper Number of Ships and Forces, he will engage to bring Home (and obtained by honourable Methods) as much Specie and Effects, as after paying the full Charges and Expences of the Expedition, will be sufficient to discharge and pay off the whole National Debt.

April 14. The M'Dowell, from Maryland for Glasgow, is entirely lost on Tusker Rock, S. E. of the Point of Ireland: The Crew were saved by a Cracking Vessel.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet Boat, Capt. Goodridge, from New-York, is arrived at Falmouth with a Mail.

Monday Evening a Gentleman going along the Poultry lost his Hat, but could not perceive any Person near him but a Baker with a Basket on his Shoulder: A Person looking out of the Window, called to the Gentleman to stop the Baker, when a little Boy was found in his Basket with three Hats, all of which he had snatched off Persons Heads as they passed along.—This is an old Way of Robbing revived.

Thursday a Servant at a Public-house in Paddington, having some Words with his Master, and swearing in a most reprobate Manner, dropped down in a Fit, and expired in a few Minutes.

Yesterday was held a Court of Directors of the East India Company, when Thomas Rous, Esq; was elected Chairman, and Henry Crab Boulton, Esq; Deputy Chairman; upon which Mess. Sullivan, Thornton, Smith, Rooke, and Boyd, withdrew from the Court, with an Intention (as it is supposed) to disqualify themselves from acting in the Direction.

This Event will probably be attended with important Consequences to the Company's Affairs, as the chief Obstacle to their reaping the Benefit of Lord Clive's Services by his going abroad seems to be hereby removed.

Whitehall, March 31. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Robert Melvill, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominico, St. Vincent, and Tobago, in America, and of all other Islands and Territories adjacent thereto, and which now are, or heretofore have been dependent thereon.

St. James's, April 10. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint George James Brerets, Esq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermuda or Summer Islands in America, in the room of William Popple, Esq; deceased.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.
Late on Wednesday Evening, the 6th Instant, the Rev. Doctor SMITH, Provost of the College of this City, arrived in perfect Health, having come in the Halifax Packet, in about 6 Weeks from Falmouth. The Day following, the Professors of the College, in their proper Habits, and many of the principal Gentlemen of the City, gave him a most cordial Welcome at his House; and on Tuesday last the Trustees of the College received him at the College, and, after perusing the Papers and Accounts which he laid before them, they did, by the Mouth of their President, return him their unanimous Thanks, for the great Zeal, Ability and Address, which he hath shewn in the Management of the Collection, carried on in Conjunction with Sir JAMES JAY, for this College, and that of New-York; by Means of which, about Thirteen Thousand Pounds Sterling will come clearly, to be divided between the two Seminaries.

Extract of a Letter from Williamburg, May 19.
An Express is just arrived to the Governor, with an Account that the Indians have done a great deal of Mischief on Patterjam's Creek; they came to Cook's Fort, and imitated the Cry of wild Turkeys; upon which one of the Garrison said, as the Turkeys were so plenty, he would take his Gun and see if he could not kill two or three; but on his Way to the Place where the Cry proceeded from, he saw a Deer, and thought he had better make sure of that, but he had no sooner fired his Rifle than he had four Guns fired at him; the Ball of one went thro' his Hat, and another