

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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Industry "exalteth a Nation; and the Hand of the diligent maketh rich."

**A**T a Time when our Mother Country is loading us with Taxes and reducing our Commerce within narrow Limits, it becomes the Duty of every lover of his Country, to look round and consider how, and by what Means we may be able to support ourselves: For as our Paper Money, the Medium by which we carry on Trade, will be totally sunk and destroyed in a few Years, and the late Act of Parliament absolutely prohibits us from making any more, there will be a real Necessity to have recourse to domestic Oeconomy, as the only Means of discharging the Debts we have already contracted; and as this will likewise prevent us from making more Debts, so will it also save us from the Necessity of parting with our Bullion in the destructive Way we have done for some time past. Nor can an internal Police, replete with so many obvious Advantages, as that of striving to live within ourselves, fall of being encouraged by the Patriot Spirits of Pennsylvania; particularly when we are told that the People of a neighbouring Government are setting us the Example, having in bodies declared against wearing or consuming any Thing but what is manufactured in America. And indeed when we consider how we are circumstanced, in respect to all the Necessaries of Life, and that the Produce and Manufactures of our own Country, when properly encouraged and promoted, are sufficient of themselves to support us, even in Elegance and Luxury, we shall have little Reason to continue any Trade that has hitherto brought Poverty and a Scourge upon us. The Trade we carry on with the West-India Planters may be increased as one that is clearly against us, and yet it is to those very Men, and their Interests, that we owe the many oppressive Calumnies we now feel; for by the Steps they have taken, not only the Profits of our Industry are subjected to their arbitrary Will and Pleasure, but in fact, they have brought us into a State of Vassilage. And while our Talents, our Constitutions and our Morals are debauched by their unwholesome, pernicious and inflaming Spirits, the Spirit of Manufactures of our own Country, such as Beer, Saltpetre, properly fermented Honey and Indian Corn, a Liquor distilled from Rye, Peaches, &c. together with many valuable Wines, which our Industry and Genius might lead us to make at a small Expence, are most lamentably neglected. I shall just observe upon the whole, that America, tho' burthened with Duties and embarrassed in her Trade, yet has reason to rejoice that the tribulating Rod cannot affect her; for being possessed in herself of all the Elegance and Comforts of Life, she has it in her Power to educate her Sons in the Habits of Industry, Oeconomy and Temperance, the sure prefaces of all that is GREAT, VIRTUOUS and HAPPY.

*We have been credibly informed by some who have kept an exact account, that not less than 1,800,000 Dollars have been exported from this single Province, within these two Years, which may account for the present Scarcity of Money amongst us.*

### Extra from a late PUBLICATION.

**E**VEN in the most ancient Times, and before the Advantages of Commerce were well understood, those Nations which have since been reputed the wisest, were so sensible of the utility of the first Inventions in Agriculture, in manufacturing Cloths, and Metals, and in Navigation, that they not only respected, but deified, the Inventors: In what Respect then, ought we, who reap the Harvest, which those Seeds have produced, to hold those Worthies who first Planted them, or who watched and cultivated their Growth. When we consider what Effects have sprung from slight Beginnings, every Project or Attempt for new Improvements in Agriculture, Manufacture, and Commerce, deserves Attention, and the Inventors merit at least our Thanks. A Comparison between the present populous and flourishing State of England, and it's Condition in more early Times, can't but afford great Entertainment to a curious, and Pleasure to a grateful Mind. Even so late as the Century preceding the Reformation, England was thinly inhabited, and the Common people were Slaves or Beggars, and the Common Trade in Terror of one another, or of the oppressive Barons. There was but little Culture of the Soil, and very few Arts and Manufactures. The great Cities and Towns were little better than petty Villages. The common People lived in huts built of Mud, or Clay, without Chimnies, and even the Bed-Chambers in many of the best Houses in Towns, and Country, had Clay Floors covered with Litter. If we go farther back, we shall find that the People of this (at present) flourishing Country, were no better than Savages inhabiting a great Forest.

Before the Reign of EDWARD III, the Materials of our Commerce, were only Wool, Leather, Tin, and Lead, which we sent unmanufactured to the Netherlands, and took in return their Drapery made of our own Wool, some Linen, and Wines. — In the Year 1205, the Word PARLIAMENT first used, and the Commons admitted, tho' not regularly represented. — In 1234, fresh Herring-Pasty a Royal Dish, and Straw used for the King's Bed. — In 1246 Wheat sold for Two Shillings per Quarter; and most of the Houses in London covered with Thatch. — In 1248 Wool Merchants settled in London. — In 1253, some fine Linen made in England. — In 1266, Cities and Boroughs first represented in Parliament. — In 1285 Murders, Robberies, and Burning of Houses, very frequent: In London Water Conduits completed. — In 1300 the Venetians alone had the Art of making Looking-Glasses. Some few Clocks used in Italy. In the Towns of France, Germany and England, they had scarce any but Thatch'd Houses; and tho' these Countries were over-run with Woods, they had no Chimnies to guard against the Cold; the whole Family, used to sit in the middle of a smoaky Hall round a large Stove, the Funnel passing thro' the Ceiling. — In 1306 Money so scarce that One Shilling per Day defrayed the Expence of a Bishop in Prison, with a Chaplain and Two Servants. — In 1307 Bills of Exchange first in use. — In 1323 no English Ships Traded to the Mediterranean. — In 1327 Trades incorporated in London. — In 1331, EDWARD III, resolved to promote a Woollen Manufactory, and brought 70 Families of Wallons into England. — In 1337 Laws to encourage this Manufacture. — In 1339 Looms set up in Bristol. — In 1344 Gold first Coined in England. — In 1348, Norwich eminent in Worsted Manufacture. — In 1351 Foreign Weavers numerous in London. Groats and Half-groats the largest Silver Coin. — In 1352, no Trade to the Mediterranean. — In 1353, a little Village at Charing. Gauging Wine, &c. introduced. — In 1354 Exported to the value £. 294,134; Imported £. 38,970: Coarse Cloths exported. — In 1360, Leather Money Coined in France. — In 1363 sumptuary Laws passed in England. — In 1365 Boroughs in Lancashire so poor they could not afford to send Members to Parliament. — In 1368 the first Clock-Maker in England. — In 1375, the common Working People still in Slavery. — In 1379 London had many Woods and Copses about it. — In 1386 a Company of Linen-Weavers in London. — In 1390 Coarse Cloths made at Kendal. English Merchants to Freight only in English Ships. — In 1397 Gilling and Pickling of Herrings invented. — In 1399, French Woollen Cloths prohibited. — In 1415 the English Fish on the Coast of Ireland. — In 1417 PAPER made. — In 1418 Gun-Powder made. — In 1421, Total Revenue of England £. 55,754. — In 1424 FREE-MASONRY prohibited. — In 1436, Coventry eminent for Woollen and Cap Manufactures. — In 1440 PRINTING Invented. — In 1445 Leaden-Hall first erected for a Public Granary. — In 1455 some Silk Manufacture carried on by Women in England. — In 1458 an English Ship traded to the Levant Seas. — In 1470, so destitute was England of Naval Power that the Hanse Confederacy compelled the King to make Peace upon advantageous Terms to them. — In 1485, Water Conduits brought into several Cities in England. — In 1488, Woollen Cloth not to be Exported till fully Dress'd. — In 1492 England Traded to Morocco. — In 1496 the first Law to relieve impotent Beggars. — In 1505 the first Shilling coined in England. — In 1509 very few Stone or Brick Buildings. No Sallads, Carrots, Turnips, or Cabbages, but from the Netherlands. — In 1512 established a Navy-Office, Royal Docks, Wharfs, Storehouses, &c. Corporations erected for regulating Pilots, Beacons, Light-houses, Buoy, &c. — In 1516 an English Voyage along the Coast of South-America. — In 1517 Newfoundland Fishery commenced. — In 1518 a shameful Riot in London occasioned by Prejudice against Foreigners. — In 1519 Spain lost her Woollen Manufacture. — In 1520 the first Geographical Map of England. — In 1521 Muskets brought into use. — In 1522 an English Consul at Candie. — In 1523 English Masters of the Sea. — In 1524 Soap first made.

Turkeys, Carps, Hops, Pickarel, Beer, came into England, all in one Year. — In 1526 Trade from Bristol to Canaries for Sugar. — In 1530 an English Ship traded to Guiney and Brasil. — In 1533 Hemp and Flax ordered by Law to be Sown in England. Currants first Planted in England. — In 1535 Brass Cannon first made in England. — In 1537 Woollen Manufacture in Yorkshyre. — In 1540 Cherry Trees first Planted in England. — In 1543 first Statute concerning Bankrupts. Pins made in England, before which Ladies used Skewers. — In 1547 Iron Cannon first made in England. — In 1549 the King encouraged Foreign Protestants to settle in England, who much advanced Trade and Manufactures. Lands improved by Inclosures, which occasioned Ket's Rebellion. — In 1552 Hops and Saffron planted in England. No Taverns but in Cities and Towns. — In 1553 Spain paid for Leave to Fish on the Irish Coast. Whale Fishery discovered. — In 1554 Russia Company incorporated. — In 1555 first Law for mending Roads. — In 1557 Glass made in England. — In 1560 first Insurance on Merchandize at Sea. — In 1561 Queen ELISABETH wore first pair of Knit Silk Stockings. Copper Mine discovered. Grain exported. — In 1563 first compulsory Law to relieve the Poor. A Law to promote Shipping, and encourage Mariners. Knives first made in England. — In 1565 Projects for making Brimstone and Oil. Wire-Drawing by a Mill first introduced. — In 1567 Persecution in Netherlands drive many into England, who introduce manufacture of Bayes, Sayes, &c. — In 1568 Persecution in France drives People into England. — In 1569 the Art of Book-keeping by Double-Entry first published. — In 1571 Felt Hats made. — 1577 Watches first brought into England from Germany. — In 1578 the Use of Whalebone not known, but the Oil only. First Treaty between England and the States of the Netherlands. — In 1579 Voyage round the World by Drake. — In 1580 Norwich became populous by the Persecuted Netherlands Settling in it. The first Coach used in England by Earl of Arundel. — In 1581 Turkey Company erected. — In 1582 Q. ELISABETH corresponds with the Grand Seigneur, in order to establish Commerce with his Dominions. The Artichoke, Musk-Rose, and Apricot, several Sorts of Plumbs, divers kinds of Flowers, particularly Tulips, first planted about this Time in England; but no Peaches, or Nectarines. — In 1583 first Proposal for Settling a Colony in AMERICA.

In the Fifteenth Century, such was the prevailing Ignorance, that Learning was looked upon as a sort of Heresy, and there were Bishops who did not know their Letters. In their Subscriptions to Synodal Acts, the following Words are to be found, namely, *As I can't Read myself, N. N. hath Subscribed for me; Or, (As my Lord Bishop can't Write himself, at his Request I have Subscribed,)* yet were there many Inventions, and Improvements.

### ST. JACO DE LA VEGA, in Jamaica, March 17.

**O**N Monday Evening last, about 10 o'Clock, as Mr. Francis Smart, at Passage Fort, was washing himself, he was suddenly seized by an Alligator, about 10 Feet long, which fastened upon his Thigh, and endeavoured to drag him into deep Water, but he, through a quick Presence of Mind, running his Hand down the Alligator's Throat, and fastening upon some of the Entrails, saved himself from being destroyed until Assistance was brought him, and he got into a Wherry; notwithstanding which, so voracious was this Creature become by tasting his Blood, that he endeavoured to seize him again in the Wherry, and even got his fore Feet upon the Side of the same; however, Mr. Smart, with some Assistance, escaped from him, but was very much hurt in his Thigh and Arm, but is now in a fine way of doing well.

### PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

*Extra of a Letter from Barbados, May 23, 1764.* "Mr. Harrison, who, for his Advances towards the Discovery of the Longitude, has obtained an Order upon the Treasury for Five Thousand Pounds, is now at Barbados. His Time Piece

THE Subscriber last Winter, being in great Distress, set forth an Advertisement in the languishing and deplorable Manner, and was in Hopes that those whom he had credited, would out of Compassion come and pay him; but being very little regarded, he now desires any one that is indebted to him, to make immediate Payment: And, as Cash is not to be had, will take for Payment, at a reasonable Rate, Indian Corn, Beans, white Peas, Oats, Barley, Tobacco, Chickens, Turkeys, Shoats, Bacon, Barrell'd Pork, or any Thing rather than carry any longer out of his Money; and those who do not comply, may depend on being Sued or arrested directly after the First of July next: Every Thing that is to be purchased, must be delivered at the Subscriber's new Mill, at the Head of South-River, where he carries on his Taylor's Business, and any Gentlemen or Ladies may depend on being used in the best Manner, and their work done at a reasonable Rate. The Subscriber for the future give no Credit, but will take Nothing for Pay, at a reasonable Price.

JOHN DUCKER.

### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

AN away on the 18th Day of May last, from the Baltimore Iron-Works, on Patuxent, an English Convict Servant Man, named John Child, Trade a Gardener, speaks broad, about 30 Years of Age, has a red Beard, is much mark'd with the Small-Pox, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has brown curl'd Hair: Had on when he went away, a double riveted Steel Collar, Felt Hat, Osnabrig Shirts, Osnabrig Trowsers, Great coat of a greyish colour, trimm'd with flat Metal Buttons, blue German Serge Coat, black Cloth Jacket and Breeches, white Cotton Stockings, and a Pair of Pumps almost new.

Whoever secures said Servant so that he may be brought again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home.

JAMES FRANKLIN.

### JUST IMPORTED

From ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, in the Schooner VIGILANT, THOMAS JARROLD Master, and to be Sold on the very lowest Terms by WILLIAM GRAHAM, at his Stores at George-Town, and at the Landing of William Digges, Esq; both near the Head of Patowmack, in Maryland, for Cash, good Bills of Exchange, or Indian Corn,

RUM by the Ton, Hoghead, or Barrel; and SUGAR by the Hoghead, Barrel, or Hundred weight.

Of the Reverend Mr. William Morris, late of the County of Montgomery in North Wales, being living, he is hereby desired to apply by Letter to the Reverend William Barrall, of Cecil County, Maryland; from whom he may hear of something that greatly concerns his Interest.

N. B. If he is Dead, and any Person would take the Trouble of sending a Certificate of his Death to the said Mr. Barrall, they shall be thankfully Rewarded.

### 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, conveniently situated for a Warehouse.

RICHARD RICHARDSON.

### February 1, 1764.

AN Advertisement published in the Maryland Gazette, bearing Date April 6th, 1763, intimating the Debtors of the Loan-Office, That unless they paid off and discharged their respective Bonds by the Thirtieth Day of July last, they could be put in Suit; to which little Regard has been paid: THEREFORE the Commissioners do hereby 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 so until all the Bonds are paid off, the Time for suing and completing the whole Business being short.

Signed per Order, R. COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Offic.

in Charles-Street. All Persons WERTISEMENTS of a moderate And Long Ones in Proportion.