

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

THURSDAY, May 9, 1765.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1044.]

JUST IMPORTED in the Ship JANE, Capt. COULSON, from LONDON, and to be SOLD at my Store in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, Cheshire and Gloucestershire Cheese, Pickles of all Kinds, &c. &c. &c.

I have likewise for Sale, lately imported, a Quantity of very good Molasses in Hogheads and Tierces, Fyall and Tenriff WINES in Quarter Casks, West-India RUM and Muscovado SUGARS in Hogheads and Barrels; fine Irish pickled and dried SALMON, to be disposed of on the most reasonable Terms, for ready Money, by

(6<sup>th</sup>) JOHN STEVENSON.  
N. B. Gold, Silver, or Paper Money, for Bills.

## HEMP-SEED,

JUST Imported from London, in the Jane, Capt. COULSON, is to be Sold at a Pistole a Bushel, Ready Money; and may be had of Mr. Benjamin Berry, at Upper-Marlborough, or of

(11) CHARLES DIGGES.

## TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE SCHOONER FLAT, which will carry about 40 or 50 Hogheads of Tobacco, now lying in the Dock at Annapolis. Enquire of STEWART and RICHARDSON.

(4<sup>th</sup>)

## TO BE SOLD,

A CONVICT SERVANT WOMAN, who has near 7 Years to serve. She can Sew, Wash and Iron, very well, is a sober, and an exceeding handy, Woman. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

(11)

WHEREAS one JOHN HUNT, who left England, and in the Year 1748 lived in St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, Maryland, as a Saddler, and removed to Westmore Parish in the same County; from thence, 'tis said, he went to Cumberland in Georgia, and from thence to St. Augustine; and in January, 1764, as it is also said, he ordered a Cargo of Goods from London, to be directed to Messrs. Barton and Rogett in St. Augustine, to be left with Messrs. Hooper and Swallow, in Charles-Town, South-Carolina: If the said John Hunt be still Alive, and will apply to the Subscriber, living in Baltimore-Town, Maryland, he will hear of Something to his Advantage. If he is Dead, which is most likely, any Person that will bring a proper Certificate of his Death to the Subscriber, shall receive a REWARD of FIVE GUINEAS.

(12<sup>th</sup>) JOHN MERRYMAN, junior.

CLISH, near ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

January 31, 1765.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, by the Subscriber, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Colvill, Gentleman, deceased, and pursuant to the said Will, on the 8th Day of May next ensuing, at the House of Mr. Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, Maryland, for Sterling Money, Bills of Exchange, or Current Money of Pennsylvania, Maryland, or Virginia, at the current Rates of Exchange,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND called Merryland, containing 6300 Acres, being and lying in the said County of Frederick, along the lower Side of the Shenandoe Mountain, and the Banks of Patowmack River, within 12 or 13 Miles of the said Frederick-Town and Court-House, where great Trade and Business is carried on. It is very convenient for a Dutch Settlement, as many of those People live on the neighbouring Lands about it: Is well Wooded and Watered, and near to two large Iron-Works. It will be Sold all together, or in Parcels, as may best suit. A Year's Credit will be given for one Half of the Purchase Money (if desired) upon giving good Security, and paying Interest. A Plat of the said Tract will be left at the House of Mr. Charlton aforesaid, together with an authentick Copy of the Will of the said John Colvill.

THOMAS COLVILL.

N. B. The Subscriber will personally attend at Mr. Charlton's, about the Third Day of May, before the Sale, to produce the Patents and Papers necessary for the Satisfaction of any Person concern'd.

(11)

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

The following Letter was lately Wrote to a NOBLE LORD, by an eminent Merchant in London, who has, on all Occasions, shewn himself a true Friend to these Provinces, which justly entitle him to the Esteem of all that Love their Prosperity.

MY LORD,

THE Inhabitants of America, and Merchants here, who are connected with them, still look on your Lordship as their Patron; who have the Welfare of the Colonies at Heart; from a just Sense of their Importance to their Mother-Country.

Although your Lordship is engaged in a more extensive Service, you will not be an unconcerned Spectator of the Hardships the Colonies must suffer, if the new Regulations concerning their Trade are carried into Execution; and the Damage that will thereby accrue to Great-Britain.

Waving the Consideration of the Privileges of Englishmen, for the Preservation of which intire and uncontroled, the Forefathers of the present Inhabitants preferred an inhospitable Desert to their native Soil, and the several Charters which were the Condition (under the Sanction of royal Authority) of the Settling those Colonies; of all which they are exceedingly and justly tenacious and jealous, tho' as zealously affected, and as loyal Subjects, to his Majesty as any in his Dominions.

I will only consider how these new Regulations, if put in Execution, or not Repealed, will operate on our Commerce.

That any Difficulties should be put on the Sale of American Lumber, is unaccountable, when that Country is covered with Timber, and cannot be cultivated until that is cut down and disposed of, but must become an Incumbrance instead of an useful Acquisition. This is stunting the Growth of the Colonies, by the Growth of which only we can reap Advantage by an Accession of Territory.

Rather open all the Markets that can be found for American Timber, as well as the whole Produce of that Continent, and allow a Bounty for importing it into Great-Britain, who now pays large Sums of Money for Timber from the North.

Which is the Interest of Great-Britain? to pay a Bounty to her own Subjects in America; or the whole Value of the Timber to Foreigners?

The Duty on Wine will immediately affect the Fishery, as they are purchas'd of Popish Countries, by their Consumption of Fish, and in whatever Measure they affect the Fishery, in that Proportion they affect the Source of our Riches and Naval Power.

The Prohibition of foreign Spirits, and the large Duty laid on Molasses, is also a Tax on the Fishery, which in those cold Countries cannot be carried on without the Use of spirituous Liquors; whatever therefore renders spirituous Liquors dear, is a Burthen on the Trade, which is of more Value to us than the Mines of Mexico and Peru; is it not an unaccountable Mistake in Politics to clog the greatest Source of our Riches and Naval Power?

What the particular Difficulties are which this new Regulation will bring on the Provinces you will best learn from their several Memorials; but this is evident, it will diminish their Commerce to England, for Want of a Capacity to pay for the Goods they would otherways take; and put them on manufacturing Necessaries for themselves.

The Goods I export to America yearly employ 2000 Men, Women and Children, suppose in the City of London there are thirty Merchants who in common export the like Quantity, and many much more, our Exports then from London at a modest Computation must employ 60,000 Pair of Hands, how amazing then must be the whole Number of Manufacturers employed by the Exports from Bristol, Liverpool, and all the Out-Port. added together.

Is such a Commerce to be trifled with and endanger'd? (I may say the most advantageous to Great-Britain) which employs at least 100,000 Poor, who if unemploy'd must be reduced to one of these destructive Necessities, either to fall on the Lands of the Nobility and Gentry for Support or go to America and set up their respective Ma-

nufactures there, which reckoning 300 working Days to the Year, and estimating their Labour at One Shilling a Day, would be an annual Loss to Great-Britain of £. 1,500,000.

Laying any Difficulties and Burthens on the Continent and Islands of America is giving the Cramp, if not the Dead Palsy, to their Commerce and Navigation, and the Dead Palsy in a Limb must inevitably affect the whole Body.

It is not to be supposed this Destruction of our Commerce will come on us immediately, or at once, No! Trade will die by gradual Consumption, which will be as fatal and certain as a sudden Apoplexy: And when Trade is once got out of its old Channel, it is like the Course of a River that never returns more.

Your Lordship will say, what are the Advantages that must compensate for all these destructive Evils? I know of none but that the Lumber by having but one open Market may come cheaper to the Islands, and the Material for Rum being advanced to the Continent, the Rum also of the Islands will bear a better Price, but this is distressing the Continent to support the Opulency and Luxury of the Islands, which notwithstanding the affected Epithet of poor Planters is undeniably exceeding great.

The avow'd Advantage is bringing a Sum of Money into the Treasury, which will in the Operation be found a Deception; for the Support of a sufficient Number of Officers and Cruisers to prevent Smuggling, on that extensive Coast, will devour the whole Duty, and One Penny per Gallon on the Molasses collected with the Good-Will of the People, will produce more neat Money than Three Pence collected by the Dint of Officers: For it is always found in Fact, Raising the Duty Lessens the Revenue.

But supposing this Sum should arise to the most sanguine Expectation of the Author of these Measures, can it compensate for the Non-Cultivation of the wild Country of America?

Discouraging the Fishery of America, our most valuable Treasure?

Creating Fears and Jealousies in the Minds of Thousands of his Majesty's most faithful and loyal Subjects, on a Tract of Land above 1,000 Miles Extent? And

Hazarding the gradual Loss of a Commerce that circulates a Million and Half yearly, and prevents 100,000 Manufacturers from either falling on the landed Estates for Support, or leaving their native Land to seek Employment where Trade will be encouraged?

Sure these Considerations will rouse your Lordship's Attention, and engage your Influence with the Ministry, to adopt a System of Politics which will promote the mutual Advantage, Esteem and Affection that ought always to subsist between the Colonies and their Mother-Country: To which I may venture to say they are strongly attach'd, so strongly that nothing but Oppression will ever weaken.

Colonies seated on so large a Tract of Land, if Markets were found for their Produce, the Inhabitants would improve and cultivate to the increasing and unspeakable Advantage of Great-Britain. The Importance of the Affair will I hope be a sufficient Apology for this Trouble given your Lordship by

Your Lordship's  
most obedient humble Servant,

LONDON, February 11.

IT is said the Bank has offered to advance what Money may be wanted, on the Credit of the Land Tax and Malt Bills, at 3 and ½ per Cent.

We hear there is a Design to transport all our future Female Convicts, of a certain Age, to the two Floridas, instead of sending them, as hitherto, to Maryland and Virginia.

Feb. 13. We are assured that an additional Duty on Stamps is to take place in all the British Colonies in America.

It is confidently said, the important Affair of the Manila Ransom will speedily be investigated in a great Assembly, when the principal Officers em-

ployed in that Expedition will be summoned to attend; after which a Delivery of Hostages on the Part of Spain, or an immediate Payment of the Capitulation Bills, will be the final Alternatives proposed by Great-Britain to the Court of Madrid, previous to certain vigorous Dispositions now upon the Tapis.

Feb. 19. It is said that a great patriot Commoner will soon resign a Pension that was given to one of his Family, on Account of a large Bequest which has lately fallen to him.

Feb. 20. By the Two Friends, of Cork, Ambrose Thompson, Master, from Bourdeaux for London, arrived at Plymouth, we learn, that a new 54 Gun Ship was launched at Bourdeaux, manned and rigged, and is sailed; that a 64 Gun Ship was in great Forwardness upon the Stocks; besides 27 Merchant Ships from 300 to 500 Tons, now building; and 9 or 10 Sail just launched and rigging.

'Tis now said that One Million and Four Hundred Thousand Pounds will be raised by Annuities and a Lottery. There will be two Lotteries for Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds; each Lottery to consist of 35,000 Tickets, at 10 l. each; one to be drawn in May, and the other in November; the Whole to consist of Three per Cent. Annuities, redeemable by Parliament.

Feb. 28. Last Week 47 young Women were engaged on high Encouragement, to embark for Penfacola and Augustine; after the Expiration of the Term agreed on, they are to have a free Passage to England, should they choose not to remain longer in America.

The Plantation Agents have all failed in their Opposition to the intended Duty on American Stamps: And we hear, the necessary Implements for establishing proper Officers in each Province of North-America, are actually bespoken.

Last Week 1200 l. Sterling were laid out on Commission from North-America, in the Purchase of Mens and Womens Cloaths, and Wearing Apparel, proper for introducing the English Dress among the several Tribes of Indians at the Back of our Settlements.

Five Thousand Pounds are to be added to the Rewards already offered by Parliament for those who shall discover the Longitude at Sea.

Last Night the Society of Arts, &c. in the Strand, gave a Bounty of 100 l. to a poor Tanner at Battle in Suffex, for disclosing his Invention for the Improvement of the Tanning Business. This Man has been kept in Town several Months, at the Expence of the Society, to give satisfactory Proofs of the Usefulness of his Discovery, which he has done to the most skillful Tanners and Curriers in Town, who declared the Skins tanned by him were better Leather than most that are sold in Leadenhall-Market, though they had been in the Tan-pit but two Thirds of the usual Time: They were Tanned with Oak Saw-dust only. This Discovery has set the Tanners to contrive Engines for reducing to Powder small Pieces of Oak, which will greatly reduce the Price of the Bark, till now a very valuable Commodity, on Account of the great Demand for it and small Quantity to be obtained, not one of the many Contrivances to supply its Place for several Years past having answered any good Purpose. From the above Experiments some think the Oak Dust is more effectual in tanning Leather, than the Bark itself.

## I R E L A N D.

Cork, Feb. 14. By a Letter from Clonmell, we are informed, that one of the Persons that were lodged in Clonmell Goal last Week, under the Denomination of White Boys; was Servant to one of the principal Gentlemen of that Place, and that no less than Ten other Persons, against whom Informations had been given, were absconded for the same.

Feb. 18. Last Saturday Mr. Daniel M'Carthy, Sub-Sheriff of the County of Cork, went with five Assistants, by Virtue of his Majesty's Writ of Injunction upon a Custodiam, to take Possession of the Lands of Fuller's Park, in the said County, where he was opposed by a riotous Mob (some in Arms) when the Sheriff and his Men, for the Safety of their own Lives, were obliged to fire