

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.] THURSDAY, June 13, 1765. [N^o. 1049.]

BALTIMORE-TOWN, May 1, 1765.
THIS is to desire all Persons Indebted to me, either upon Mortgage, Bill of Sale, Bond, Protested Bill, Note, or open Accounts, to come immediately and pay the same, or settle to my Satisfaction. Attendance will be constantly given, at my Store in Baltimore-Town, by Mr. William Godwin, who is authorized in the Time of my Absence from said Store, to adjust and settle all Accounts, &c. whose Receipt shall be good for all Payments made to him: And Notice is hereby given to all such Persons as neglect to comply with the above Request, that the proper Suits at Law will be immediately commenced against them, by
 (4th) J. RIDGELY.

T O B E S O L D,
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)

THE Subscribers beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC, That they have lately Erected, at BALTIMORE-TOWN, in MARYLAND, A DISTILLERY for making RUM; which, (by many good Judges who have seen it) is allowed to be one of the largest, completest and best constructed STILL-HOUSE of any in NORTH-AMERICA: And having furnished themselves with an expert DISTILLER, and a plentiful Stock of MOLASSES, they purpose to carry on the DISTILLING BUSINESS extensively, and to supply constantly the Demand for Home-made RUM, at nearly the same as the Philadelphia Prices, at least on much lower Terms than the Province of MARYLAND has been generally supplied with that Article. The RUM already made by them has been highly approved by the best Judges, and deemed superior to either Philadelphia or New-England RUM; and they hope to give Satisfaction to the Public, as well as maintain their own Reputation, by continuing to make always of the same approved Quality.

As this Undertaking is so well calculated to promote the general Trade of the Province, and so convenient for supplying the Country Traders, Farmers, &c. who bring their Produce to Baltimore Market, as well as to promote the private Emolument of the Owners; it is hoped the Public will give proper Encouragement to a Branch of Trade so useful, and so much wanted in the Province.

Any Gentlemen wanting Quantities of RUM for Exportation, by giving timely Notice may be supplied, and proper Allowance made to such, by
 Their humble Servants,
 SAMUEL & ROBERT PURVIANCE, & Comp.

T O B E S O L D,
A TRACT of LAND adjoining to the Town of Nottingham, on Patuxent River, in Prince-George's County, called Beanes's Pasture, containing 220 Acres; whereon is a new Dwelling-House 28 by 26 Feet, finished in a very neat and convenient Manner; a new Kitchen 20 by 16 Feet, (under which is a small Stone Cellar); and a Stable. About Half the Tract is fine hard Marsh, which may easily be improved to very great Advantage: The other Part is very level, and of a good Soil: The Situation is very convenient for either a Merchant or Tavern Keeper. Also a Lot of Ground in the Town of Nottingham, whereon is a very good Stone-House 30 Feet square, with a good Store Room, Lumber Room, Comping Room, with a Brick Chimney thereto, and a Lodging Room, on the first Floor: Above Stairs there is Three good Rooms, compleatly finished, and in good Repair; there is also a good Cellar under the House, the full Size thereof, with Three convenient Rooms therein. The Whole to be Sold together, or separate, as the Purchaser chooses, for London Bills of Exchange, Sterling or Current Money, upon very reasonable Terms.

All Persons Indebted to the Estate of Colmest Beanes, late Deceased, are desired to settle and discharge their respective Balances by the Tenth Day of February next; otherwise they may depend on being Sued and Warranted, without Respect to Persons.
 (11) WILLIAM BEANES, Executor.

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

From the LONDON GENERAL EVENING POST.
 April 11, 1765.

CRY ALOUD AND SPARE NOT. If ever there was an Occasion so to do, the present is a most alarming One. I hear there is a Bill now offering to a certain Hon^{ble} Assembly, to punish Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better providing Quarters for the Troops in America; in which there is a Clause allowing Troops to be billeted in private as well as public Houses. Good God! Are there no watchful Guardians of our Liberties left? Are there no Remains of those noble Patriots who struggled so hard against standing Armies, who now dare legally and constitutionally oppose a Measure big with the most direful Mischiefs, and destructive of that Happiness every Englishman has been taught to believe he has a Right to enjoy in his own House? The Laws of England call every Man's House, his Castle; but surely they never meant it should be garrisoned by hiring Soldiers. If that should ever be the Case in England (which Heaven avert) in one Sense, indeed, it may still be called his Castle, but more properly his Prison, where Officers will be the Goalers, and Soldiers the Turnkeys. Consider, my Countrymen, if this will not be of more dangerous Consequence to the Peace, Happiness, and Liberty of every Man, than even the destructive Power of General Warrants? There will then indeed be but little Occasion to send Messengers to ransack a Man's private Papers, as no one will dare to speak disrespectfully of Governors or Ministers (how bad soever in future Times they may be) much less write to advise others of their Danger, when he will be constantly watched, in his own House, by two or three military Spies; especially, if he should offend any one of these honourable Gentlemen, by refusing him the Whole, or if he should rather choose it, the Half of his Wife or Daughter's Bed.

I need not be very particular in pointing out the infinite Disquietudes and Mischiefs, which must result from a Measure so contrary to the very Being of Liberty; every Englishman must shudder at the Thoughts of so unconstitutional a Design. It has been lately the fashionable Language to call the Colonies, Members of the Mother Country, in charging them with Taxes, &c. certainly then they have an equal Right to be secured in their Liberties: But if Justice to them does not affect you, a Regard for yourselves surely must Alarm you; for if such a Law be once suffered to pass for America, you may depend upon it, Arguments, of one Sort or other, will not be wanting to impose the same on the Mother Country, whenever in future any weak, wicked, or arbitrary Minister shall please to attempt it. Should you therefore neglect to nip in the Bud so dangerous a Design, you would act like a Man who should refuse to use the Means to quench a Fire in his Neighbour's House, because a thin Partition divided it from his own. But I hope better Things from Englishmen; and doubt not some able Pen will improve these loose Hints, as to prevent so terrible a Clause from passing into a Law.
 C I V I S.

L O N D O N, April 16.

ON Friday last were interred the mortal Remains of the learned, pious and incomparable Doctor YOUNG, in his Parish Church of Wellwyn, in the County of Hertford. Tho' he lived celebrated, he was buried with the utmost Obscurity, under the Altar Piece, by the Side of Lady Betty, his late Wife: The common Forms of interring the meanest Person were not violated upon this Occasion; the Bell did not toll till his Corpse was brought out of his House, which is opposite the Church; and tho' he was both the Founder and Endower of a Charity School in his Parish, neither the Master, nor the Children, attended his Funeral. His Pall was supported by the Rev. Dr. Yarborough, the Rev. Mr. Wynne, the ingenious Author of the New Translation of the New Testament; and several other Divines, who were Rectors or Vicars of the neighbouring Parishes: The Mourners were his Son, his Nephew,

another near Relation, his House-keeper, most of the Bearers, and the whole Town of Wellwyn.

Previous to his Death, Dr. YOUNG ordered all his Manuscripts to be committed to the Flames. Those who know how much he comprized in a small Compass, those who recollect that he never wrote on trivial Subjects, must lament both his Modesty and the irreparable Loss to Posterity; especially when they consider that he was the intimate Acquaintance of ADDISON, that he himself was one of the Writers of the Spectator, and, excepting Dr. Pearce, the present Bishop of Rochester, the last surviving Genius of that incomparable Groupe of Authors.

They write from Bristol, That Forty-eight Couple of Blood-hounds were shipped from thence a few Days ago on Commission for New-York, where the Breed of these useful Animals are to be kept up for the Benefit of that Province.

B O S T O N, May 20.

An Act hath been passed this Session of Parliament for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and a Bill hath been brought in for extending the Mutiny Act to the Colonies, by which Bill it is proposed that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Constables, Tithing Men, Magistrates and other civil Officers of Villages, Towns, Townships, Cities, Districts and other Places within his Majesty's Dominions in America, and in Default or Absence, for any one Justice of the Peace inhabiting in or near any such Village, &c. and for no others, to Quarter and Billet the Officers and Soldiers in his Majesty's Service, in the Barracks provided for that Purpose, or in public Houses, or in Houses licensed for retailing, and in Case there should not be sufficient Room therein, then, and in no other Case, it shall and may be lawful for any or more of his Majesty's Justices in or near the said Villages, &c. and they are thereby required to billet the Residue "in such Manner as hath hitherto been practised to billet his Majesty's Forces in his Majesty's Dominions in America."

It is proposed also by the said Bill that the Justices within or near the said Villages, &c. shall upon the Requisition of the General or the commanding Officer there, be obliged to procure Carriages and able Drivers for the transporting Arms and Baggage, the Prices whereof are to be fixed by the said Bill, and Provision is therein made that the Driver shall be paid from Day to Day agreeable to the Rates therein established.

We hear that the Stamp Act is nearly agreeable to that of the Mother Country, save the following additional Clause, viz.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That all Sums of Money granted and imposed by this Act as Rates or Duties, and also all Sums of Money imposed as Forfeitures or Penalties, and all Sums of Money required to be paid, and all other Monies herein mentioned shall be deemed and taken to be Sterling Money of Great-Britain, and shall be collected, recovered and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great-Britain, and that such Monies shall and may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of 5s. 6d. the Ounce in Silver; and that all the said Forfeitures and Penalties which shall be incurred in the said Colonies and Plantations, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, with full Costs of Suit, in any Court of Record, or in any Court of Admiralty in the respective Colony or Plantation where the Offence shall be committed, or in any Court of Vice-Admiralty appointed or to be appointed, and which shall have Jurisdiction within such Colony, Plantation, or Place, (which Courts of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty are hereby respectively authorized and required to proceed, hear and determine the same) at the Election of the Informer or Prosecutor: And the said Forfeitures and Penalties which shall be incurred in any other Part of his Majesty's Dominions shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, with full Costs of Suit, in any Court of Record within the Kingdom, Territory or Place where the Offence shall be committed, in such and the same Manner as any Debt or Damage to the Amount of such Forfeiture or Penalty can or may be sued for and recovered.

PORTSMOUTH (NEW-HAMPSHIRE) May 24.

Capt. Hickson from London, informs, That in Lat. 40° N. Long. 30° West, he saw a Ship the 28th of April, and went on board her, but found no Person; she had no Sails, loaded with Masts, and White Pine Boards, and appeared to be of the North Country built, having no Head nor Galleries, a very round Side, and what they call a Pink, and over the Cabin Table was wrote, ALL FAIR UNDER THE ROSE.

N E W - Y O R K, June 3.

The Six Nations, with the Delawares of Sasquehanna, who were long expected by Sir William Johnson, arrived at Johnson Hall the 6th of May; and we are assured have agreed to the Particulars recommended to them by the King's Orders. The Delawares of Ohio, with those of Sasquehanna, have subscribed to a Treaty of Peace, which must prove very advantageous, if duly observed; and their Readiness upon this Occasion has a very promising Appearance. The latter have left their two Chiefs as Hostages, until they bring down some Prisoners and Negroes amongst them; and the Senecas have done the same, as there are yet some Prisoners amongst them. The Number of Indians assembled on this Occasion, exceeded 900: They were to go to their respective Homes a few Days after the 16th of May; and the Prisoners, &c. were to be delivered up within 40 Days; in which Time there is Reason to expect they will be punctual, as there are so many of their Chiefs Hostages at present in Sir William's Custody, whose Enlargement must be greatly desired by the several Nations.

Extra of a Letter from London, dated February 16, 1765.

General C---y said in the House, "The last Session of Parliament we came to a Resolution, that it might be proper to Tax the Americans; at that Time it was thrown out.—I am sure I understood it so, that the Intention of this Resolution was, to give to the Americans Time to represent their Inability, or to suggest the Propriety of a less burthensome Tax than the Stamp Duty: This Time has been given; the Representations are come from the Colonies; and shall we shut our Ears against that Information, which, with an Affectation of Candour, we allotted sufficient Time to reach us? For my own part, I must declare myself just as much in the dark as I was the last Year; my way of Life does not engage me in Intercourse with commercial Gentlemen, or those who have any Knowledge of the Colonies. I declare upon my Honour, I expected, as a Member sitting in this House, to receive such Information, as in Consequence of the Notice given, might be transmitted by the Colonies, by which my Judgment might be directed, my Conduct regulated. In a Question so important, which regards Two Millions of unrepresented People, I lay aside every Consideration of Party, and shall therefore make no Scruple to declare my Opinion, that the Jamaica Petition is not admissible, because it does not come from the Colony, and of Course cannot contain those Lights, which I am sure, I am desirous of receiving, and which the Colonists themselves can only give. But there are, I am informed, other Petitions of the Nature which I describe, that I am for receiving. A great deal has been said of the standing and established Rule of this House, that no Petitions can be received against Money Bills. What is this Rule? I recollect no Order, no Resolution occurs to me; and it appears undeniable, from what has been advanced on both Sides, that the Practice is by no Means invariable; at best, it is but a Practice of Convenience; a Practice which in this Instance, if in no other, we ought to vary from: For from whom, unless from themselves, are we to learn the Circumstances of the Colonies, and the fatal Consequences that may attend the imposing of this Tax; I speak this with great Demeanour to the Abilities of the very few Agents who sit in Parliament; some of the Colonies have not this Advantage, and none of them, let Gentlemen say what they please, are Represented in Parliament. They can't be serious, when they insist even on their being