

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

THURSDAY, June 27, 1765.

[No. 1051.]

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, by the Subscribers, on the 22d Day of August next, being the 3d Day of Court, at the House of Mr. Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, for Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange.

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND called *Aix-la-Chapelle*, containing 1792 Acres, being and lying in Frederick County, on the main Branch of *Seneca*, and near the Mouth of the said Branch; the Land is well wooded and watered. One Year's Credit will be given, for one Half of the purchase Money (if desired) upon giving good Security, and paying Interest.

CHARLES CARROLL, junr.

RAN away the 14th of May, from the *Elk-Ridge Furnace*, a Convict Servant Man named *Joseph Clark*, about 30 Years of Age, near 5 Feet 10 Inches high, is pretty lusty, of a fair Complexion, has black Eyes, and something of a down Look when spoken to; his Hair is of a brown Colour, and curl'd; he has been in the Country about 12 Months, and speaks pretty much in the *English* Country Dialect; he has taken with him a Discharge belonging to one *Benjamin Legate*, which is dated 1764, I think in *July*, which it is probable he will make use of, by changing his Name; he also carried with him a Suit of *Legate's* Cloaths, viz. Coat, Jacket and Breeches, of a dirty or dark Cloth Colour; the Coat has a flish Sleeve, and the whole trimm'd with yellow Metal Buttons; he also took with him several other Things, as a Castor Hat, Check Shirt, Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Pumps, striped Holland Trowsers, a Pair of *Osnabrigs* Sailor's Ditto, and two Silk Handkerchiefs. Whoever takes up and brings the said Runaway to the Subscriber, at the *Elk-Ridge Furnace*, shall have, if taken within 10 Miles of the said Furnace, Thirty Shillings; if 20 Miles from thence, Three Pounds; if 40 Miles, Five Pounds; and if out of the Province, Ten Pounds Reward.

CALEB DORRIS.

Kent-Island, April 19, 1765. AS it is published in the *Philadelphia Paper*, that the noted Horse DOVE, imported by *Dr. Hamilton*, is now Covering at *Mr. Dames's*, such Gentlemen on the Western Shore as incline sending Mares to him, may have them carefully brought over the Bay, sent up to the Horse, and returned at *Annapolis* when done with him, at Twelve Shillings and Six Pence each Mare. Particular Care shall be taken of them. Good Pasturage both at *Mr. Dames's* and my Houfe.

EMORY SUDLER.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *Jem*, a likely lively young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a wild Look, and when spoke to appears surprized. He was formerly the Property of *Mr. Robert Gordon*, of the City of *Annapolis*, deceased, so that it is very likely he spends some Part of his Time among his Acquaintance in Town. Whoever takes up the said Fellow, and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have Eight Dollars Reward.

ROBERT TYLER.

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*.

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 *Weston 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 Regitt in St. Augustine*, to be left with *Messrs. Hoipers and Scullows*, 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.

JOHN MERRYMAN, junr.

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

LONDON, March 20, 1765.

THE Complaints hourly heard in London, of the Distresses of the Manufacturers, are enough to make the most rocky Heart soften into a Tenderness. But our Pity will not afford them such Redress, and charitable Contributions can bring but a temporary Relief; and it were better that such Relief were never necessary, since the bad Habits brought on by such Indulgence, are as much to be dreaded as the Calamity itself; besides we may fear that other Parts of the Kingdom will be reduced by the same Causes to a State of Want. The Expences of the State have been so great during the late War, and the Taxes thereby so much increased, that the Produce of our Labour cannot be uttered with Advantage in foreign Markets. In Order therefore to make our Manufactures go off, the Tradesman has been obliged to lower the Quality of his Goods, and use other Craft, as best answer'd his Purpose, that he might vend his Goods as cheap as those of other Countries; but these Expedients being unfair in Reality, are soon discovered, and our Commodities, by this Means, fall into Disrepute; by these Causes foreign Merchants are disgusted, and will not deal with us: Hence we acquire the Repute of Dishonesty and Trickery, which will have such an Effect, as will make them slight our Merchandize, even when the Qualities of them are restored and improved. While we were at War, the Channels of Traffic were stopp'd to our Enemies by the great Destruction of their Ships; and while we had the whole Trade in a Manner in our Hands, we could make what Profit we pleased, so that the Effect of our augmented Taxes was not observed or felt; but now a free Trade is established by the Peace, our Enemies can go to Market as well as we can, it is plainly to be seen what Grievances will result from the Taxes to the Nation, if they are not reduced; and yet instead of such a Reduction, we daily see them multiply; but how this Multiplicity of Taxes can be reduced is a Thing to be considered. The Method is plain; but what shall be said, if there be no Man of Integrity that dare promote it. We are in the Condition of Sodom, and must perish for Want of one honest Man to endeavour to avert our Destruction.

With the Multiplication of Taxes the Places under the Crown are proportionably multiplied; and not only Places, but the Fees and Profits of a great Number are multiplied; and increased, especially when they depend upon Poundage; for the more Money is raised for the Purposes of Government, the more such Fees must amount to. Will it not startle any Person to have it told, that one Teller of the Exchequer, just before the Conclusion of the War, received by Fees 12,000 l. in one Quarter of a Year; and it is a certain Truth, that those Officers have long been ashamed of their own Fees: Perhaps I have made use of an improper Expression, but I am certain they have long feared an Inspection into the Exorbitancy of them. A late Teller, when his Deputy carried him the Profits of his first Quarter, was so astonished at the Sum, that he expressed his Hopes of its being honestly detained; and so great have been the Profits of six or seven Officers of that Sort, that they more than equal many Taxes laid upon the People.

By a proper Inspection into those Things; by rendering shorter the Business of collecting the Revenue; the national Affairs might be put on such a Foundation, as would work a wonderful Alteration for the best. The Public Money has been lavished, not expended; Half the Money that has been raised on the People might have answered all the Purposes of Government with any tolerable Management; but we have been undone by iniquitous Jobbers, Contractors, and other Extortioners. And the worst of all is, that when a Detention is made of any Villainy, certain People are commonly so involved, that the Power of the Kingdom is turned into a Screen for them.

London, March 21. Signior Mangoli, the Italian Singer at the Hay-market, got no less, after paying all Charges of every Kind, by his Benefit last Week,

than 1000 Guineas: This, added to a Sum of 1500 l. which he has already saved, and the remaining Profits of the Season, is surely an undoubted Proof of British Generosity; one patriotic Lady, we are told, complimented the above Gentleman with a 200 l. Bill for a single Ticket on that Occasion.

Mobs and Insurrections are frequent in many Parts of the Country, particularly in the Western Counties on Account of the Dearth of Provisions.

Letters from *Truxillo*, about 50 Miles from *Vera Cruz* in *Mexico*, bring a most shocking Account of the Mountain *Mano Blanco*, in that Neighbourhood, opening and throwing out Flames, combustible Stuff, and black Stones, some of great Sizes. As there never was a Volcano there before, it intimidated the Inhabitants to such a Degree, that a Number died of the Fright. Many People were destroyed, with 118 Indian Huts: The wild Beasts, as Lions, Tigers, Deer, &c. left the Forest, and came into the Town for Refuge, Sixty-three of which were shot in the Streets.

March 22. Died *Elezzer Manasses Mordecai*, a Jew, near *Clapham-Common*; he lived for upwards of 22 Years in one Apartment, without ever stirring out, or opening his Lips to any Body but his Landlady, to whom he has left a considerable Fortune.

March 26. An Evening Paper of last Night says, that a Seizure had lately been made at the Custom-House of about 50 large Prints, beautifully executed Abroad, and containing a genealogical Account of the ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART, from its first Origin to the present Time, divided into two distinct Branches, the first brought down to the late Royal Highness *Frederick Prince of Wales*, and the other to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Bute*, and his Brother the Hon. *James Stuart Mackenzie*. The Seizure occasions much Speculation.

April 3. Orders have this Week been received to engage some Persons well skilled in making Gunpowder, to embark for *New-York*, where Powder Mills for carrying on this Manufacture are going to be erected.

Several more Transports are now engaging in the River, to sail for *Cork*, to be employed in carrying over three Regiments of Foot, on the Irish Establishment, to *North-America*.

April 6. We hear from *New-York*, that from some late Experiments in the Distillation of Indian Corn, they have improved so far as to produce a Spirit every Way equal to the best *English Brandy*.

April 9. On Saturday Se'night died of an inward Decay, the MONITOR. His Death, it is thought, was principally occasioned by a Fright which he received some Time ago on-being seized by a King's Messenger, having laboured under a total Depression of Spirits ever since. [The MARYLAND GAZETTE is in a very ill State, occasioned by a violent cruel Kick, and it is thought cannot possibly survive the Month of October next.]

April 19. Letters from *Toulon* of the 26th ult. advise, that the Fleet of 4 Frigates and 4 Xebecques, which have been fitting out there, would be ready to sail in a few Days; and were to be joined by a Bombketch.

A Coalition among the Great, it is very confidently said, will take Place before the Breaking up of the Parliament.

They write from *Quebec*, that upwards of Fifty Thousand hard Dollars have already been taken since the Peace, in exchange for various Kinds of Iron Work, the Manufacture of *Canada*, exported to the Spanish Settlements in *South-America*.

Near thirty Bakers are engaged to go over to *East and West Florida*.

Letters from *Göttingen*, of the 6th Instant, positively assert, that *Dr. Klarich*, belonging to the University there, had actually cured upwards of fifty Persons of the Toothach by the Application of a Loadstone. He places the Patients with their Faces towards the North, and touching the Teeth with a Magnet, procures them Ease in three or four Minutes.

It is said that a Gentleman of the Turf won no less than 50,000 l. in two Matches and one Bet, last *New-market Meeting*.

It is said our Court have been requested to join

with no less than three Maritime Powers, to check the exorbitant Insolence of the Moors on the Coasts of *Barbary*, by whom the European Trade in the Mediterranean has, for some Time past, been intolerably harrassed.

In the last Dispatches from the Earl of *Rochford* at *Madrid*, it has been assured, on the Faith of the Catholic Ministry, that the Court of *Spain* have not the least Intention to interfere in Disputes which may happen between the French and English on the Coasts of *Africa*.—A Nobleman of the first Distinction will be soon sent over to *Portugal*, with a Commission to speak, in very plain Terms, about the Obstructions which our Commerce daily meet with, from the ministerial Machinations of that Kingdom.

By a Calculation made in *France*, the Value of the Imports during last Year from the Islands of *Hispaniola, Martinico, and Guadaloupe*, into that Kingdom, amounted to upwards of Ninety-seven Millions of *Livres*; about Four Millions Two Hundred Pounds Sterling.

Letters from *Carthage* mention, that Orders were just received from Court, to fit out the *St. Isidore, Galera, and Thouloufe* Spanish Frigates, of 36 Guns each, in order to proceed on an important Expedition to the Coast of *Barbary*, to be joined by a considerable Naval Force from *Toulon*. Their Destination was said to be against *Mogador*.

Three Ships of War have this Week been appointed for the *East-Indies*, and it is reported they will have Orders to take the Route of the *Philippine Islands*, to execute a Commission of great Consequence to the Honour and Dignity of this Nation.

We hear that an Order will soon be issued, by which the Gentlemen of the Army are to wear nothing but their Regimental Uniforms.

We hear that the Ladies, who through the Dirt of the last Winter or two, dragged out many a Yard of Silk at their Tails, are now come to a Resolution of displaying their Industry, by introducing Gowns so short, as may convince the Gentlemen that they have no Holes in their Stockings.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Extract of a Letter from a considerable Merchant in *London*, to his Friend in *Cannetta*, dated April 9, 1765.

"The Opposition is dwindled to almost nothing. Our Ministers are exerting themselves to the utmost to reduce the national Debt; a Measure absolutely necessary, lest our foreign Neighbours should be encouraged by our Distress in that Particular, to commence fresh Hostilities. We are now fully persuaded that the present Administration is as reasonable and upright as any we are likely to see; and I am convinc'd more is to be obtain'd from them for *America*, by fair, candid private Representations, than by public Opposition. They have accordingly been attentive to such Applications as the American Agents have lately made to them on several Occasions, and you will obtain Relief in some Particulars of the late Act of Trade; and a Grant of some Bounties on Lumber and Iron, to encourage their Importation here.—The Passing of the Stamp Act could not be prevented, altho' the Agents of every Colony both before and at the Time of making the Resolves, and when the Bill was brought in, did all that was in their Power, and were assisted by many Well-wishers to the Colonies. Some of the Reasons you will see in the Pamphlets I have sent you. Others were, the present Necessity of this Country, loaded as it is with public Debts; and the Provocation given by the Claims made in *America*, and by Americans here, of Independence in the Article of Taxation; whence the Administration thought it highly necessary to establish in this Instance the Right of Sovereignty in this Kingdom over the Colonies, lest dropping the Bill on such Claim started, should be hereafter as an Acknowledgment of that Independence. The Doctrine, however clear you Americans may be in it, could not be endured here, notwithstanding all the Art and Endeavours of your Agents to inculcate it in the Minds of our Leaders. No Member of the House, even of those in the Opposition, could be found hardy enough to present some of the American Petitions which