

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

THURSDAY, July 17, 1766.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1088.]

L O N D O N, May 10.

THE following are the Resolutions agreed to last Night, by the House of Commons, and a Bill ordered in accordingly, which will doubtless be the greatest Acquisition to the Trade and Navigation of these Kingdoms, that has ever been obtained since the Act of Navigation, and at the same Time we hope will effectually cement the Affections of the Colonies to their Mother Country.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Duties imposed by any Act or Acts of Parliament upon Molasses and Syrups of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of any foreign American Colony or Plantation, imported into any British Colony or Plantation in America, do cease and determine.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Duty of One Penny, Sterling Money, per Gallon, be laid upon all Molasses and Syrups, which shall be imported into any such British Colony or Plantation.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Duties imposed upon Sugars, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, by an Act made in the 25<sup>th</sup> Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, for Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trade, and better securing the Plantation Trade, do cease and determine.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Duty imposed in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, by an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for granting certain Duties in the said Colonies and Plantations, and for other Purposes, upon wrought Silks, Bengals and Stuffs, mixed with Silk or Herba, of the Manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India, imported from Great-Britain, do cease and determine.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Duty imposed in the said Colonies and Plantations by the said Act, made in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, upon Calicoes painted, dyed, printed or stained in Persia, China, or East-India, imported from Great-Britain, do cease and determine.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Duties imposed in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, by the said Act, made in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, upon foreign Linen Cloth, called Cambrick, and upon French Lawns, imported from Great-Britain, do cease and determine.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Duty be laid upon all such foreign Linen Cloth, called Cambrick, and upon French Lawns, which shall be exported from this Kingdom to the said Colonies and Plantations.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Duties imposed by the said Act, made in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, upon Coffee and Pimento, of the Growth and Produce of any British Colony or Plantation in America, which should be shipped to be carried out from thence, do cease and determine.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Duty of Seven Shillings, Sterling Money, per Hundred Weight, Avoirdupois, be laid upon all such Coffee, which shall be imported into any such Colony or Plantation, except only such Coffee as shall, upon the Landing thereof, be immediately deposited and secured in Warehouses, in order to be re-exported, under proper Restrictions.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That a Duty of One Halfpenny, Sterling Money, per Pound Weight, Avoirdupois, be laid upon all such Pimento which shall be imported into any such Colony or Plantation, except only such Pimento as shall, upon the Landing thereof, be immediately deposited and secured in Warehouses, in order to be re-exported, under proper Restrictions.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That no Duties be paid upon such foreign Sugars, Coffee or Indico, as shall be imported

into any British Colony or Plantation on the Continent of America, and, upon the Landing thereof, be immediately deposited and secured in Warehouses, in order to be re-exported, under proper Restrictions.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That foreign Cotton, Wool, and Indico, be permitted to be imported by British Ships, navigated according to Law, into any British Island, in that Part of America commonly called the West-Indies, free from the Payment of any Duty or other Imposition whatsoever.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Produce of such of the said Duties, to be raised in the said Colonies and Plantations, be paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, and there referred to be, from time to time, disposed of by Parliament, towards defraying the necessary Expences of defending, protecting and securing the said Colonies and Plantations.

**R**ESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it will be for the Advantage of the Trade, Navigation and Manufactures of this Kingdom, to establish one or more Port or Ports, in His Majesty's Dominions in America, for the more free Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Merchandizes, under proper Regulations and Restrictions.

On Monday, it is expected, a Motion will be made to bring in a Bill for a Paper Currency, which, when printed, it is proposed to be sent to the respective Governors, for the Opinion of their Assemblies, against next Session of Parliament.

We hear that RICHARD BURKE, Esq; Secretary to Lord Rockingham, a young Gentleman of Ireland, with the most shining Talents that have appeared for a long Time, and a most sanguine Friend for the Interest of America, exerted himself nobly in bringing about the above Resolves.

As for our Affairs abroad, they are on a pretty good Footing; for altho' it is natural to expect that our ancient Enemies, the French, will always endeavour to avail themselves of our Divisions, when Opportunity offers, they are by no Means in a Condition to break with us at present; great Talents, both Civil and Military, are scarce with them, and their public Revenue is much embarrassed. Add to this, that there is much internal Disturbance among them, and a Spirit of Liberty bursting out in several of the Provinces, to the great Annoyance of the Crown, as you may see by what little Intelligence of that Kind reaches us; but by far the greatest Part of it is suppressed by the Authority of their Government over the Press. Neither have we any thing to apprehend from the Family Compact, once so formidable in our Estimation.—The Spaniards are now fully sensible of their having been long the Dupes of French Councils, and yet fore with the Sense of what they lately suffered, by being so unseasonably logged into the War against us, have at length (a very uncommon Incident in that Country) plucked up a Spirit, and obliged their King to discard his obnoxious Minister, who, presuming on the Strength of his Master's Favour, had dared to introduce some foolish Alterations in their Dress, of which they are very tenacious.—Things being thus circumstanced on the Continent, the Peace of Europe is not likely to be soon disturbed.

May 1. Accounts are said to be received, that the French having erected Obelisks and Crosses on different Parts of the African Coast, which the Commanders of our Men of War on that Station, considering as Tokens of Possession, have removed them, as was last Year done at Turks-Island.

Letters from Madrid say, that the Sieur O Reiley had so much incurred the Displeasure of the Populace, by his precipitately giving Orders for his Guards to fire (when the late Riot began there) that it was dangerous for him to appear abroad.

May 6. According to some Advices from Corsica, the Malecontents have resolved to fit out Nine Ships of War of the Line, and Fourteen Frigates. We are told that the Dutch have purchased upwards of 400,000 l. Property in the public Funds since the Accounts of Lord Clive's Success in the East-Indies have been received.

Some Letters from Madrid mention, that the Populace would not suffer any Persons of what Rank soever to appear at Court in the French Dress, which had occasioned new Commotions, wherein some Grandees of the first Rank had been grossly insulted.

May 8. By the Accession of New Orleans to the Spaniards, the American Colonies will reap a very material Advantage, as the entire Vicqualling of the Garrison will fall into the Hands of the English.

May 10. Yesterday there was a very full Board of Trade.

The Hon. House of Commons sat three Nights this Week till eleven o'Clock.

Col. Carleton is appointed Lieut. Governor of Quebec, during General Murray's Absence.

Some Letters from Spain, by Yesterday's French Mail, advise, that a second Insurrection had happened at Madrid, more dangerous than the first; and that the Mob attempted to set the Royal Palace, and some of the best Houses on fire, but were prevented by the Jesuits and other Priests, who placed themselves on the Tops of the Houses, and declared to the Populace, that in Case they put their Designs in Execution, they would throw themselves into the Flames.

The Parliament will not rise till after his Majesty's Birth-Day.

May 15. Letters from Paris bring Advice, that General Lally having been found guilty, was sentenced to be degraded and beheaded; and had been executed accordingly.

It is reported there are at present no less than 150 private French Trading Vessels on the Coast of Africa.

It is said, an extraordinary Messenger was dispatched on Tuesday last, to the Earl of Rochford, at Madrid, with some fresh Instructions relative to the Payment of the Manilla Ranfom.

**Q U E B E C, May 29.**  
On Friday towards Evening, arriv'd off Couder, a little below the Traverse, the London, Capt. Moore, from London. The Wind was fair, but blew rather too hard for a Canoe to venture off with Safety, with a Pilot from the Island, especially as the Ship lay at a considerable Distance, having brought to close under the Shore of the opposite Cape. The Ship therefore was oblig'd to continue at Anchor, waiting for a Pilot. She had on board Passengers, Messrs. William Mackenzie, George Fulton, Stephen Abbot, and Samuel Duncan, Merchants, and Mr. William Conyngham, Attorney at Law. These Gentlemen, impatient to get to Quebec, to their Business and Friends, with Two Seamen, left the Ship, and took to the Yawl, a strong and large Boat, about 6 o'Clock; but the Wind encreasing, and the Waves running very high, and Mr. Conyngham, who was at the Helm, not keeping up the Head of the Boat to the Waves, she was seen at Half an Hour after 7 to broach to, and overfet, opposite the Parish of Sainte Famille, about a Mile above Cape Torment, and all that were in her perisht.—None of their Bodies have been yet found, but a Box of Papers, with some other Things, belonging to Mr. Conyngham, was taken up by an Inhabitant on the North Shore, and brought on Monday to the Governor's.—This is one of the most affecting Calamities that has befallen us since the Conquest of the Province. The four Merchants were Men of excellent and amiable Characters, have been here from the taking of the Country, were universally known amongst the Natives, and equally esteemed and beloved, and therefore are equally regretted by them and his Majesty's old Subjects. Mr. Conyngham tho' he had resided here but about a Year, had gain'd many Friends, was look'd upon as an able and diligent Man in his Profession, had important Affairs of several principal Persons here in his Hands, who must be great Sufferers by his untimely Death, and leaves besides a poor helpless Orphan, of about 8 or 9 Years old, at Hogden School, a Boy of promising Expectations, depriv'd now of both his Parents, his Mother having died here about 7 or 8 Months past. As Mr. Conyngham had carried Letters to England from many Persons here, it was expected that he had Returns to them in his Box of Papers, but it seems none were

County, May 24, 1766.  
ing supplied himself with  
ors, and other Necessaries,  
Gentlemen in the Tavern  
Notice, That he is now  
ere Mr. Henry James lately  
Gentlemen who will please  
their Good Company, may  
with great Civility, by  
ir very humble Servant,  
HENRY GASSAWAY.

Ter 25, March 10, 1766.  
D S R E W A R D.

The Subscriber, in Obedience  
Woman, about 30 Years of  
was born in New Jersey, is  
very active, and it's said the  
Woman: she has since been  
one James Lock, on Sep-  
wards, in 1764, taken up  
Jail of Frederick-Town, in  
n of her being run away,  
to have made her Escape;  
that she had belonged to  
at the being imposed upon  
for Life, run away, which  
of hers, for she was born a  
as told to the Subscriber, by  
former Master, of Friends,  
man, and Province, before  
e Sum of Ninety Pounds,  
She is now supposed to be  
at, Virginia, or North-Car-  
and Arundel, and very prob-  
her Name, and will make  
unless great Care is taken to

her up, and secure her in  
iana, Virginia, or North-Ca-  
so that she can be brought  
shall have the above Reward,  
s, at Annapolis, or the S.

PHILIP KEARNEY

WHETCROFT,

LLER, and LAPIDARY,

by several GENTLEMEN  
Open'd SHOP, at the Head  
pp, Watch-Maker, near the  
ppois, where he Makes  
ILVER and JEWELLERY  
t present for Sale, a new  
E and JEWELS, made  
and of the newest Fashions.  
d curious variety of Stones,  
together with a complete Ap-  
them agreeable to any Direc-  
ckles, Buttons, Rings, Ear-  
c. &c.

regularly bred to the above  
Work he has, being prin-  
himself, the Public may depend  
on much better Terms than  
character'd: And, as many LA-  
MEN, are frequently oblig'd  
England with the above Ar-  
their Orders not being pur-  
here; he assures all such as  
him with their Custom, that  
dy and effectual Execution of  
it for the Future induce them  
therefore humbly Hopes for the  
e LADIES and GENTLEMEN  
Merit and Preserve which  
study, and greatest Ambition,  
the highest Prices for old  
and SILVER LACE.

Notice, That the Subscriber  
d FERRY, on Patowmack  
posite to Cedar-Point in Mary-  
nt from Westmoreland Court-  
bmand, 12 from King George's,  
from Leeds-Town 15 Miles,  
and from Frederickburg 34  
good FERRY kept, with  
NT, &c. by  
GEORGE W. SPOONER.

-Street: Where all  
ments of a moderate  
s in Proportion.