

[XXII<sup>d</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, May 7, 1767.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1130.]

*Piscataway, Dec. 6, 1766.*  
**WHEREAS** William, Mary, and Frances Herringham, the Children of William Herringham, late of Greenwich, in the County of Kent, did, about 25 Years ago, leave England, and go to some Part of the West-Indies, and, as it is believed, afterwards go to some of the Northern Colonies in America: This is therefore to give Notice to them, if the said William, Mary, and Frances Herringham, or the Survivor or Survivors of them, be living, or to their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, if dead, that by applying by Letter, or otherwise, to the Subscriber at Piscataway, in Prince-George's County, Maryland, they will hear of something greatly to their Advantage: Or, if any Person can give Information where any of the said Persons, if living, now reside, or if dead, when and where they died, and where buried; such Person shall be genteely rewarded for their Trouble, by applying as above, to

(67) 12. W.M. RUSSELL.

February 12, 1767.

To be SOLD, pursuant to the Directions of the Last Will and Testament of John Ross, Esq; Deceased, the following Tracts of LAND, in Frederick County, Maryland, viz.

**NEW-LONDON**, containing 1360 Acres: The Main Road that leads from Frederick-Town, to Philadelphia, runs through this Tract, about 20 Miles from Frederick-Town, and a few Towns; it is well Wooded, and extremely Level, every Acre of it being fit for Cultivation: The Soil is well adapted for Farming, being capable of producing almost every Kind of Grain. There are three or four Springs of Water, if not more, on this Tract.

**THE CORNER**, containing 112 Acres.—  
**ROSS'S RANGE**, containing 3400 Acres.—  
 These two Tracts join to one another, and lie 5 or 6 Miles to the Northward of New-London, Great-Pipe-Creek, Bear-Branch, and The Meason-Branch, run through them, and afford several convenient Sites for Mills; and, on the Banks of these Streams, there is a large Quantity of excellent Bottom Land, capable of either bearing Hemp, or being made into Meadow Ground. The Upland is much the same Quality with that of New-London, but more broken.

**THE PLAINS**, containing 50 Acres, lies on Pine-Creek, a Draught of Menckacy River.

Mr. Normand Bruce, who lives in the Neighbourhood, if called upon, will shew any of the above Tracts, to such as incline to purchase.

**WALNUT LEVEL**, containing 390 Acres, lies about 10 Miles West from Fort-Cumberland, upon a Branch of Will's-Creek.

**ROSS'S-TOWN-CREEK-LOT**, containing 530 Acres, lies on Town-Creek, about 12 Miles from the Mouth of it, near a Place called, The Devil's Hole.

**WINGFIELD'S DELIGHT**, containing 1500 Acres, and lies on a Branch of Lingans-Creek: The Soil is, in general, good, it has plenty of both Timber and Water on it, and there is, from Appearances, great Reason to believe that it contains within it a very valuable Copper-Mine.

The Purchasers may, either, pay ready Money, or will be indulged in Time for the Payment, upon giving good Security.

The Terms may be known by applying to Dr. Upton Scott in Annapolis, who is impowered to dispose of the above Lands.

3<sup>rd</sup> 12 X FRANCIS KEY, } Executors.  
 U. SCOTT, }

October 16, 1766.

**THE JUSTICES** of Queen-Anne's and Talbot Counties, being impowered by Act of Assembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of St. Paul's Parish, in the said Counties, certain Sums of Tobacco, to be applied by the Vestry and Church Wardens of the said Parish, towards Building and Compleating a new Parish Church; and building an Addition, and Galleries to the Chapel: The said Vestry and Church Wardens, will be ready to contract for the said Buildings, the First Tuesday in every Month.

Signed per Order,  
 (67) 23. N. S. T. WRIGHT, Register.

The PETITION of the Merchants in the City of New-York, addressed to the House of Commons, *sets forth,*

**T**HAT the Commerce of the North-American Colonies is so severely clogged and restricted, by the Statutes of the 4th and 6th of His present Majesty, as to afford a melancholy Prospect of its Destruction, the fatal Effects of which, though, first felt here, must finally be transferred to Great-Britain, and center with her Merchants and Manufacturers; that an Evil so extensive could not fail of alarming the Petitioners, whose Situation exposes them to the first Impression of this Calamity; and that they therefore think it their Duty to implore the House, to resume the Consideration of the Plantation Trade, for effectual Redress; and representing that it is the singular Disadvantage of the Northern British Colonies, that, while they stand in Need of vast Quantities of the Manufactures of Great-Britain, the Country is productive of very little which affords a direct Remittance thither in Payment; and that from Necessity therefore, the Inhabitants have been driven to seek a Market for their Produce where it could be vend- ed, and by a Course of Traffic, to acquire either Money or such Merchandize as would answer the Purpose of a Remittance, and enable them to sustain their Credit with the Mother Country; that the prodigious Balance arising in her Favour, is a Fact too well known to the Merchants of Great-Britain trading to those Parts, to need any Elucidation; but, as the Nature of the Petitioners Commerce, when free from the late Restraints, ought to be understood, they beg Leave to observe that their Produce then sent to our own and the Foreign Islands, was chiefly bartered for Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Cotton and Indigo; that the Sugar, Cotton, and Indigo, served as Remittance to Great-Britain; but the Rum and Molasses constituted essential Branches of the Petitioners Commerce, and enabled them to barter with our own Colonies for Fish and Rice, and by that Means to pursue a valuable Trade with Spain, Portugal and Italy, where they chiefly obtained Money, or Bills of Exchange in Return; and likewise qualified them for Adventures to Africa, where they had the Advantage of putting off great Quantities of British Manufactures, and of receiving in Exchange, Gold, Ivory and Slaves, which last, disposed of in the West-India Islands, commanded Money or Bills: Rum was indispensable in their Indian Trade; and, with British Manufactures, procured Furs and Skins, which served for considerable Returns to Great-Britain, and increased the Revenue thereof; that the Trade to the Bay of Honduras was also very material to their Commerce, being managed with small Cargoes of Provisions, Rum and British Manufactures, which, while they were at Liberty to send Foreign Logwood to the different Ports of Europe, furnish them with another valuable Branch of Remittance; that, from this View, it is evident that Sugar, Rum, Molasses, and Logwood, with Cotton and Indigo, are Essentials of their Return-Cargoes, and the chief Sources from which, in a Course of Trade, they have extended their Usefulness to, and maintained their Credit with Great-Britain; that, considering the prodigious Consumption of West-India Produce in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the continental Colonies, the rapid Increase of those Colonies, their Inhabitants already exceeding Two Millions, the vast Accession of Subjects by the late Conquests, besides the innumerable Tribes of Indians in the extensive Countries annexed to the British Crown, the utter Incapacity of our own Islands to supply so great a Demand, will, the Petitioners presume, be out of all Question; on the other Hand, the Lumber produced from clearing this immense Territory, and Provision extracted from a fertile Soil, which most of the Inhabitants are employed in cultivating, must raise a Supply for Exportation; with which the Consumption of our own Islands can bear no Sort of Proportion, that it seems therefore consistent with sound Policy to indulge those Colonies in a free and unrestrained Exportation of all the Lumber and Produce they raise and can spare, and an ample Importation of Sugar, Rum,

and Molasses, to supply the various Branches of their Trade, to which they appear so necessary; that, without the one, the clearing of new Lands, which is extremely laborious and expensive, will be discouraged; and Provisions, for Want of Vent, become of little Profit to the Farmer; without the other, the Petitioners must be plunged into a total Incapacity of making good their Payments for British Debts; their Credit must sink, and their Imports from Great-Britain gradually diminish, till they are contracted to the narrow Compass of Remittance, barely in Articles of their own Produce; and that, how little soever their Interest of Commerce could be promoted, the Colonies, thus checked, must, from inevitable Necessity, betake themselves to Manufactures of their own, which will be attended with Consequences very detrimental to those of Great-Britain; and that the Petitioners, having thus represented the Nature of their Commerce, humbly beg Leave to point out the several Grievances, which it labours under, from the Regulations prescribed by the Two before-mentioned Acts; and which, if not remedied, they conceive must have a direct Tendency to prevent the Cultivation, and ruin the Trade of the Colonies, and prove highly pernicious to both the Landed and Trading Interest of Great-Britain; that the heavy Embarrassments, which attend the Article of Sugar, is a capital Subject of Complaint; and, besides the absolute Necessity of a great Importation to sustain their Trade, it is a well known Truth, that it often happens, at the Foreign Islands with which they have Intercourse, that a sufficient Return-Cargo, independent of Sugar, cannot be procured, which alone must render Trade precarious and discouraging; but the high Duty of Five Shillings Sterling a Hundred is proved, by Experience, to be excessive, and has induced the fair Trader to decline that Branch of Business, while it presents an irresistible Incentive to Smuggling, to People less scrupulous; that it answers not the Purposes of the Government, or of the Nation, since it cannot be duly collected, and, if it could, would have a necessary Tendency to contract Remittances for British Debts, while, at the same Time, it is most mischievous to the Colonies, by cutting off one of the grand Springs of their Traffic; and, that the Pressure of this Duty is not aggravated, the Petitioners appeal to the Officers of the Customs of their Port, who are Witnesses of the Impracticability of collecting it, and who must confess, that there have not wanted Instances where Merchants have been driven to the disagreeable Necessity of bringing their very Plate into the Custom-House to discharge it; and that the Petitioners therefore most humbly intreat, that a moderate Duty be laid on Foreign Sugars, which they are assured, would not only greatly conduce to the Prosperity of those Colonies, and their Utility to the Mother Country, but increase the Royal Revenue far beyond what can be expected under the present Restraints; that the compelling Merchants to land and store Foreign Sugars in Great-Britain, before they can be exported to other Parts of Europe, is another most expensive and dilatory Restriction, without being of any material Advantage to the Revenue of Great-Britain; for it effectually puts it out of the Petitioners Power, to meet Foreigners at Market upon an equal Footing, is a great and heavy Burthen in Times of Peace and Security, but in War, will expose the Trader to such Peril and Hazard, as must wholly extinguish this useful Branch of Remittance; that British Plantation Sugars exported from North-America, should be declared French on being landed in England, the Petitioners conceive may justly be classed amongst the Number of Hardships, inflicted by those Regulations, as in Effect it deprives them of making a Remittance in that Article, by exposing them to the Payment of the Foreign Duty in Great-Britain, which appears the more severe, as their Fellow Subjects of the Islands are left at Liberty to export those Sugars, for what they really are, and a Distinction is thus created in their Favour, which the Petitioners cannot but regard with Uneasiness, that Foreign Rum, French excepted, is the next Article which the Petitioners most humbly propose for Consideration, as the Importation thereof, on a moderate Duty, would add

considerably to the Revenue, prevent Smuggling, promote the Petitioners Navigation, increase the Vent of their own Produce with British Manufactures, and enable them to bring back the full Value of their Cargoes, more especially from the Danish Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, and from whence they can only receive Half the Value in Sugar or Cotton, consequently Rum alone can be expected for the other Half, those Islands affording nothing else for Returns, and having no specie but of a base kind; that the Exportation of Foreign Logwood to Foreign Markets, has already been distinguished as one of the principle Means by which those Colonies have been enabled to sustain the Weight of their Debts for British Manufactures, and it is with the greatest Concern, the Petitioners observe it to be ranked by the late Act, among the enumerated Articles; and consequently made subject to the Delay, the Hazard, and Expence, of being landed in Great-Britain; the low Price of Logwood, its Bulk, and the Duty with which it is now burthened, must totally destroy that valuable Branch of the Petitioners Commerce, and throw it into the Hands of Foreigners, unfettered with those heavy Embarrassments; that their Lumber and Pot-Ash, even when shipped for Ireland, where they are so necessary, the latter particularly, for the Progress of their Linen Manufacture, and Provisions themselves, though intended to relieve that Kingdom from a Famine, are subject to the same distressing Impediments; nor is Flaxseed, on the timely Importation of which the very Existence of the Linen Manufacture of Ireland immediately depends, exempted, although it is a Fact capable of the most satisfactory Proof, that, without the Delay now created, it has been with Difficulty transported from that Colony, to be there in proper Season for sowing; that what renders so injurious an Obstruction the more affecting, is the Reflection, that, while it deprives the Petitioners of the Benefits arising from Flax seed, Lumber, and Pot-Ash, these Articles may be all imported into Ireland from the Baltic, where they are purchased from Foreigners, under the National Disadvantage of being paid for with Money instead of Manufactures; and the Petitioners therefore humbly beg Leave to express their Hopes, that an Evil, in so high a Degree pernicious to them, to the Staple of Ireland, and to the Trade and Manufactures of Great-Britain, and which in Times of War must fall on all with a redoubled Weight, will not fail of obtaining the Attention of the House, and an immediate and effectual Redress; and that the Petitioners beg Leave further to represent, that the Wines from the Islands, in exchange for Wheat, Flour, Fish and Lumber, would considerably augment the important Article of Remittance, was the American Duty withdrawn, on Exportation to Great-Britain; and that it is therefore humbly submitted to the House, whether such an Expedient, calculated at once to attach them to Husbandry, by expanding the Consumption of American Produce, to encourage British Manufactures, by enabling the Petitioners to make good their Payments, and to increase the Royal Revenue by an additional Import of Wines into Great-Britain, will not be consistent with the United Interests both of the Mother Country and Colonies; and that the Petitioners conceive the North-American Fishery to be an Object of the highest National Importance; that nothing is so essential for the Support of Navigation, since by employing annually so great a Number of Shipping, it constitutes a respectable Nursery for Seamen, and is so clearly advantageous for Remittances, in Payment for British Manufactures; that the Petitioners therefore humbly presume, that it will be cherished by the House with every possible Mark of Indulgence, and every Impediment be removed, which tends to check its Progress; that the enlarging the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty, is another Part of the Statute of the Fourth of his present Majesty, very grievous to the Trade and Navigation of the Colonies, and oppressive to the Subject, the Property of the Trader being open to the Invasion of every Informer, and the Means of Justice so remote, as to be scarcely attainable; that the Petitioners beg Leave to express the warmest Sentiments of Gratitude, for the Advantages intended by Par-

the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all  
 and Advertisements of a moderate  
 ter: And long Ones in Proportion.