

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 23, 1767.

ST IMPORTED in the POLLY, Capt. JOHN KILTY, from LONDON, and be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, Wholesale or Retail, at the House where Mr. PINKNEY lately lived, in Church-street, ANNAPOLIS, A GOOD ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

THOMAS HALL. Also to be Sold at said Place, for Cash, or Tobacco, an ENTIRE UNOPEN'D CIGAR, imported in the said Ship. T. H.

JUST IMPORTED, Ship Planter's Friend, Capt. Robinson, and other Ships, from London,

ASSORTMENTS of GOODS, for Summer and Winter, to be Sold at my Stores, on Patuxent and Potomack, as usual.

STEPHEN WEST. B. The above Ship now lying at Lower-Borough, is loading with Tobacco for Mr. Johnson, and will sail by the Middle of July. As soon as she returns this Fall, if any Gentleman will help me to any Freight of Goods out, I shall be oblig'd to them; the Goods shall be landed at my Store for them. 6 X S. W.

LET, on Ground Rent, for Ninety nine Years, payable forever, in Baltimore Town, near the Market-House, between Gay-Street and the Presbyterian Meeting House,

THREE Acres of Ground, laid out into Eighteen convenient LOTS, of about 33 Feet Front, and 140 Feet depth, fronting on a Street of 50 Feet broad, and back on a 16 Feet Street, in a healthy Part of the Town, and very convenient for Business of any Kind. The Plans of the LOTS may be seen, and Terms known, by applying to Mr. Daniel Chamier, in Baltimore City, or to the Subscriber, in Baltimore County. JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public, That he has sold the TAVERN where Mr. Allen Geisler formerly lived, lately occupied by Mr. George Smith, well known by the Name of St. Patrick's, near Newcastle County on Delaware, situated very convenient for Travellers passing from Philadelphia Westward, and to the Lower Colonies. He hopes that Gentlemen who may please to take Trial, will meet with suitable Accommodations, as he is determined to give regular Attendance, and provide the best Entertainment, both for Man and Horse. 9 JAMES POPHAM.

ANNAPOLIS, March 30, 1767. THE Subscriber being appointed Attorney in Fact for Mr. Charles Wallace, now on a Voyage to Great-Britain: All Persons indebted to either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are hereby requested to settle and make immediate Payment; as those who neglect to comply with the Terms of this Advertisement, may depend on having their Suits commenced, without Respect of Persons. 13 JOHN DAVIDSON.

February 4, 1767. THE Subscriber having laid out a Point of Land adjoining to Baltimore-Town, and extending into about 270 Lots, will LEASE, or sell the same, as may best suit the Purchasers. The Land high, pleasant and healthy; the Soil good for Gardens, and fine Well Water may be had. Jones's Falls run round the Land, so that Boats may come very convenient to the West Part of the Lots. The Public Road to Peppin leads through the Land: All Lots within Twelve Months, shall go at 6d. per Foot Ground Rent, for 99 Years, renewable for ever, or he will Sell them out and out, Principal equal to the Interest; a Plan of the same may be seen at his House, near the Lower-Colony Foot. 17 B. BRIAN PHILPOT.

B. Any Person taking a Lot, and Building a House, not less than 25 by 16 Feet, within two Years, shall have Three Years Rent free, from the Date of the Lease.

PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Advertisements of a moderate Length are taken on Ones in Proportion.

LEGHORN, April 11. THE last Letters from Capraia advise, that the Fortresses still held out, altho' they had received no Assistance. Capt. Oletta, a Corsican Officer, was killed by a Musket Ball, as he was viewing the Trenches.

GENOA, April 11. The Senator Pinelli hath not yet been able to introduce the Provisions destined for the Garrison of Capraia. It is reported that the Corsicans do not besiege the Fortresses in Form, but blockade it only, persuaded, that it must soon surrender for want of Subsistence.

COPENHAGEN, April 25. The King has sent a circular Rescript to all his Ministers at foreign Courts, by which he enjoins them to declare, that the Negotiations, entered into with the Empress of Russia, have no other Object but the Interests of the high contracting Parties, and that there is nothing contained therein, that may concern any of the Crowns of Europe, nor cause them the least Prejudice.

LONDON, May 11. Private Letters from Madrid inform, that Orders had been transmitted to the Governors of New Spain, for a Capitation Tax, to be levied by his Majesty's Officers, on all the Inhabitants throughout the whole Province of Paraguay, in South-America.

A Memorial has been lately sent over to Portugal, as we are informed, containing a minute Specification of all the Expences which we were at for the Defence of that Kingdom the last War, and insinuating upon an immediate Payment or Reimbursement.

May 2. Yesterday Morning the Two Secretaries of State, and several Lords of the Privy Council, attended at a great Council held at the Cock-pit, Whitehall, on Affairs of importance.

Letters from Madrid import, that besides the great Treasure in the Possession of the Two Jesuits of Paraguay, who were lately arrested at Figuera, on their Way to Rome, some Papers were likewise found upon them, containing literal Proof of the Conspiracies at Quito, Lima, and Mexico; and which, it was thought, had contributed to accelerate the Ruin of that Society in the Spanish Monarchy.

Notwithstanding the Promises that have been made for our Fellow-Subjects the North-Americans, and the Honour that has been pawned by a certain great Man for them, we are assured, that they refuse to conform to an Act of Parliament respecting the Billeting of Soldiers. From their Conduct in this and some other Matters, there is Reason to expect fresh Troubles from those Parts.

A considerable Bounty on the Importation of the American Hemp and Flax is now soliciting for. It is said, that all Sorts of salted Meat and Butter will be allowed to be imported Duty free; as also Rice, Sago Powder, and Vermicelli, from our Colonies in America, for a limited Time.

A Letter from the Hague, dated April 28, says, "Signor Romanzo, the Corsican Courier, past by here lately in his Return from London. He appeared remarkably gay, but made a profound Secret of his Negotiations. His Maitre de Hotel was heard to say, that the taking of Capraia had gained Corsica 100,000l. extraordinary Credit from the English Merchants."

They write from Corfica, that M. de Bussy, said to be charged with a Commission from the French Court, had lately arrived there, and held several Conferences with Count de Marbeuf, and proposes to be present at the General Congress of the States of the Island, to be held this Month.

Letters from Paris say, that it is expected the Banishment of the Jesuits from Spain, will be followed by their Expulsion from the Dominions of his Sicilian Majesty.

May 6. We hear that a large Quantity of Ammunition and Naval Stores are now getting ready, to be shipped with all Expedition for the Use of the Corsicans.

They write from Genoa, that a Reinforcement of 350 Men, had sailed for Corfica, and that 500,000 Livres were sent over to pay the Genoese Troops in that Island. And that one of their Vessels, which cruised on the Coast of Capraia, had found Means to take on board a Soldier, who had been let down by the Governor of the Fortresses in that Island with Cords; and that it was in Consequence of the Advices received by this Soldier, that the Senate came to a Resolution of sending a Reinforcement of 200 Men to Admiral Pinelli.

Orders are given for a Train of Artillery to be got ready, to be shipped for his Majesty's Garrison of Minorca.

Yesterday Count de Malzham, the Prussian Ambassador, had a Conference with the Two Secretaries of State, on the Subject of some Dispatches received from his Court.

They write from Madrid, that in the new Treaty of Peace between the King and the Emperor of Morocco, it has been stipulated, that the Moorish Camps, held in the Neighbourhood of Oran and Ceuta, should be totally removed, and the Garrisons supplied, for ready Money, with necessary Provisions.

Commodore Palliser, on his Arrival at Newfoundland, received Orders to station a Frigate of War at each of the Islands of St. Peter's and Miqvelon, for preventing the English from carrying on any illegal Traffic with the French.

The Brussels Gazette, received on Wednesday, hath the following Paragraph under London, April 24. "We are not without Fear lest the Measures taken for the establishing of a Tax in America, should give rise to new Troubles in most of our Colonies.---Precaution however will be taken to leave the Reparation and Collection of it to the Assemblies of the different Provinces, to whom the Governors are to make the Proposition relative thereto on the Part of the King, on condition that they charge themselves with remitting the Produce of the Tax to the Exchequer here, to be disposed of by Parliament. The Spirit of Revolt and Independence, which reign in that Country, give us Reason to depend on any good Dispositions on their Parts."

It is said, that the confiscated Effects belonging to the Jesuits through the whole Kingdom of Spain, already amounted to the Sum of Seventy-five Millions of Pistars, exclusive of the Spoils expected from that Society in the Indies.

May 8. It is strongly reported, that the Parliament will be dissolved, and a new one called, so soon as the present Sessions shall be ended. This Measure was adopted (the last Time) in the Year 1747; when the Ministry, in order to save the great Expence of a Twelve-month's canvassing for Members, which would have been the Consequence, procured the Parliament's Dissolution at the Expiration of Six Years.

It is thought that the Parliament will not rise till his Majesty's Birth-day.

According to authenticated Accounts; transmitted to Madrid from South-America, the Jesuits of Paraguay were said to be able to bring an Army of Two Hundred Thousand Fighting Indians to the Defence of their Country, should it be invaded either by the Spaniards or Portuguese.

No Fleet will sail towards the Tagus till the Arrival of a categorical Answer to some very important Dispatches lately sent over to Lisbon.

Saturday last James Oswald, James Grenville, and Isaac Barre, Esqrs. took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery, to qualify themselves for their Offices as joint Treasurers of Ireland.

The Fortifications in this Kingdom, it is said, will be thoroughly repaired, and considerably strengthened by many additional Works, in the Course of this Summer.

His Excellency General Murray, Governor of Quebec, is shortly to embark for that Capital, as his Majesty's Governor and Commander in Chief of Canada.

May 12. Yesterday there was a full House of Commons, and it was expected they would sit late; some Accounts from America, which were laid before them, for their Inspection, were the Object of the Debates.

Last Week some Dispatches, said to be of Importance, were received at the Secretary of State's Office from his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of New-England, which have already been laid before a Cabinet Council at St. James's.

By the late Seizure of the Jesuits Papers and Effects in Spain, it is said to have been discovered that an immense Trade in Gold and Diamonds, has for some Years past been carried on by these Fathers from South-America, in which certain Spaniards in Office in America and the West-Indies are discovered to have been secretly concerned.

There were 33 Houses or Colleges of the Jesuits in the Province of Castile; 30 in that of Toledo; 31 in the Province of Andalusia; and 24 in that of Arragon; which made 118 in all.

The Departure of Two Companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery for America, is postponed till after the Review of the Three Regiments of Foot Guards, which is fixed for the 19th of next Month.

A Letter from Vienna says, "Though this Court seems not directly to concern itself about the Affairs of Poland, in respect to the Claims of the Dissidents, there is Reason to believe that it will be attentive to the Consequences thereof. In the mean Time, it is generally thought here, that the Means

used by Russia on this Occasion will produce, if not a Civil War, at least very great Troubles. The Diet, indeed, has the Power to grant the Demand made by Russia; but the Object in Question is an important Affair of State, and consequently requires an Unanimity of Voices; and is it likely that amongst the great Number of Deputies, who compose that National Senate, there should not be one who will make use of the *Liberum veto*?"

According to Letters from Hamburg, a Northern Potentate, was said to be making Preparations to bring an Army of Fifty Thousand Men into the Field this Summer.

Last Week his Majesty passed near 100 Grants for Land in East-Florida.

May 14. It is said Sir Edward Hawke will soon be created a Peer of Ireland.

It has been remarked at the West-End of the Town as a Matter well worth noticing, that almost for a Month past there have not been less than 200 Members every Day in a certain Assembly.

A few Nights ago a Gentleman, at a certain Coffee-House in the Neighbourhood of St. James's, affirmed with great Confidence, and offered to lay any Wager on it, that the Irish Parliament would gladly settle 50,000l. a Year upon his Royal Highness the Duke of York, if his Highness would but condescend to reside in that Kingdom.

BOSTON, July 2. Extra of a Letter from London, May 11.

"A few Days before the House of Commons adjourned for the Easter Holidays, the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his Budget, with very great Applause, even Mr. G—le complimented him on the Occasion; among other Things he made it appear, that besides paying the Navy and Army, and all other Charges of Government, for the last Year, he had sunk Three Millions, Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds of the National Debt, and assured them that the next Year he would discharge a much greater Sum, notwithstanding they had reduced the Land-Tax One Shilling in the Pound. He took an occasion Yesterday to say, that it was reported out of Doors that he was for taxing America, I declare, says he, I am not, nor never was; I thought the Stamp-Act a very improper Measure, and used my Endeavours for the repeal; and (holding out his Hand) he said he would cut off that Hand before he would vote for taxing America; and if any of the Duties laid on Trade shall appear burthenfome, nothing shall be wanting in me to remove them."

May 14, 1767. "Yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer mov'd the House for Leave to bring in the following Bills, which was agreed to.

An Act to permit Wine, Fruit and Oil, to be carried from Spain and Portugal, directly to North-America.

An Act laying a Duty on China, Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, shipped from Great-Britain to the Colonies.

An Act for settling a Salary on the Governors, and Judges, &c. in North-America.

An Act for establishing a Board of Revenue in North-America.

Captain Lyle left London May 11—just as he came away, some Gentlemen, at the New-England Coffee-House, wrote the following Articles, and gave to some of the Passengers, viz.

"The Parliament met the 13th of May, upon American Affairs, and resolv'd that a Bill be brought in after the following Manner:

"That a Tax be laid on Painters Colours, Paper, Glass, and China. That the Americans may have Liberty of importing Lemons, Wine, Fruit, and Oil, directly from Spain and Portugal, subject to a Duty; the Duty on Wine to be 7 per Ton. That the Duty on Tea remaining in England be taken off, and a Duty of 3d. per lb. be laid on the Importation in America. That there be a Board of Customs, as also a Court of Exchequer in New-England. That the Legislative Power of New-York cease, until they comply with the Billeting-Bill. That the Governors and Judges be made independent, by increasing their Salary, which is to be paid out of the Revenues of the Customs.

"George Grenville made a Motion to oblige the Americans to take an Oath of Allegiance and Obedience to the Parliament of Great-Britain, which was put to Vote—for the Question is, against it 180 odd."

(Thus far the Manuscript.)

NEW-LONDON, June 26.

We are credibly informed that Major General Lyman has obtained a Grant of Land in Behalf of the Military Adventurers, 200 Miles Square, bounded on the River Mississippi, for a distinct Government. But whether the Crown will grant any Encouragement towards the Settlement of this Colony, or who is to command the same, is not yet known.