

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.
EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, from
LONDON,
his Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON'S,
in GAY-STREET,

[XXIII^d. YEAR.]

T H E

[No. 1155.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1767.

EGS Leave to inform the Public in general, and the Ladies in particular, that he makes all kinds of STAYS in the neatest Manner, and in the newest, most genteel, and best approved fashions, at the same Prices formerly charged by Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, and with the same neatness, if paid for within a Month after delivery. Those Ladies who may be pleased to order him with their Commands, may depend on being serv'd with Dispatch, as he has a proper Supply of every Material suitable for his Business, and a sufficient Number of Assistants. The Measure of STAYS, if not taken by himself, will be measured after the following Manner:

- I. From the Top of the Breast, to the End of the Peak.
- II. From under the Arm, down as low as the Waist.
- III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
- IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
- V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
- VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will punctually answered, by
Their most humble Servant,
(12^m) EDWARD PRESTON.

THE Subscriber is authorized by the Legatees of the late Captain ALEXANDER ALL, to sell One Eighth Part of a Tract of Land, called KING COLE, containing 6 and 1-4th ACRES. He has also in his own Possession, the like Quantity of the said Land, adjoining to the above-mentioned, which will sell together, or separate from it. This Land lies in Frederick County, in the Province of Maryland, about Eighteen Miles of good Road from Frederick-Town. It is convenient to several Towns, of a good Soil, has great Plenty of Timber, has a Plantation upon it, with several excellent Springs, and a Stream running through on which is a Mill at a small Distance. Time will be given for the Payment of one Half of the Purchase-Money, properly secured. The Bills of Credit of this Province, or current Money of Pennsylvania, taken in Payment. If it is not sold by Private Sale, it will be put up to Sale to the highest Bidder, at the House of Mr. ARTHUR CARLTON, in Frederick-Town, on Wednesday next in next November Court Week. Such Persons as chuse to purchase at Private Sale, may have an Opportunity of so doing, at an Auction, Frederick County Adjourn'd Court, or any other Time, before the Day of Sale, on applying to the Subscriber, at his House, on the Creek, about 8 Miles above George-Town.
(11) ANDREW HEUGH.

Baltimore County, September 1, 1767.
AN away from the Subscriber, living near the Soldier's Delight, Baltimore County, the 10th of August last, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN PRITCHET, a Skinner by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, 25 Years of Age, and in the West of England, and talks very loud; has one of his fore Teeth out, in the left side of the upper Jaw, and stoops in his Walk: and on and took with him, an old Castor Hat, a grey Wig, a light coloured Broad Cloth Coat, burnt with the Sparks of a Smith's Fire, a white Flannel ditto, without Sleeves, twelv'd made lappell'd Fashion, with yellow Metal Buttons, Two Osnabrig Shirts, Two Pair of Country Linen Trowsers, and a Pair of old half Breeches: He is a very great Rogue, and it is very probable he will change his Name and Cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in Jail, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, if 20 Miles from home, THREE POUNDS, if 40 Miles, SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, by
(8) ALEXANDER WELLS.

PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Advertisements of a moderate length are taken in Proportion.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON.
GENTLEMEN,

THE present State of the British Dominions in America, and particularly of this Province, calls aloud for our most serious Attention. We are each of us deeply interested in the Events of the present important Period; and since we are embarked in one Common Cause, let us banish all Discord amongst ourselves. It is with Pain that I remark the Decrease of mutual Confidence and Harmony among the Inhabitants of this Metropolis: Men, who were a few Months past connected together by the pleasing Ties of Love and Friendship, are now totally estranged from each other. Our unhappy Situation has led us perhaps sometimes to suspect the Innocent, only because they happen in some Circumstances to differ from us in their Opinions. Our Opinions may in some Sense be said to be Part of our Constitution. Those who have a natural Firmness and Intrepidity will take a more daring Method to accomplish their Purposes; and from their sanguine Temperament will unavoidably adopt such Measures as cannot obtain the Approbation of those who are naturally timid and irresolute: But nevertheless they may be true Friends to their Country, and both may, by different Means, be striving to bring out the same laudable Designs. This Contrariety, we could sometimes divert ourselves of those Prejudices (which to speak plainly, are most predominant in narrow Minds) might be made productive of a most happy Medium. Let me therefore recommend it to you, my fellow Citizens, to convene yourselves together, and dispassionately to consult for the Good of your Country; throw away Suspicion, which when once indulged, will certainly be counteracted by Circumstances in themselves altogether fatal. Our Country has without doubt been greatly misrepresented to the British Ministry and Parliament. May those who have done it, repent, and obtain Forgiveness from God and Man.

Our Business is to take a View of our present Condition, and to apply the best Remedies to our distressed State, which our united Prudence can suggest.—We are at present engaged in a Trade with Great-Britain, which annually carries off, at least One Third more of Silver and Gold, than we are able by our utmost Efforts to bring into the Country, in the present circumscribed State of our Commerce with other Places. The British Parliament we hear have thought fit further to burthen us with an additional Tax upon several Articles which we import from the Mother Country. Now it is plain, that the most tame Submission to these Exactions can never answer the Ends proposed by the Parliament, namely, to raise a Revenue from our Toil and Industry, to support Officers independent of the People, in Affluence and Grandeur; the Balance being so greatly against us, the Trade cannot possibly be of long continuance.—A constant draining of our Money, without a sufficient Source of new Supplies, will inevitably bring us to a State of Bankruptcy: And I cannot but believe, that all knowing Men will, from this Consideration, as well as from Humanity and Love of Justice, refuse Appointments upon this Establishment: Nay further, I am encouraged to hope they will faithfully represent to their Friends in G. B. the certain pernicious Consequences of such Measures. Sure I am, that they will act wisely in seizing this Opportunity of doing such important Service to the Mother Country, and of endearing themselves to the distressed Inhabitants of these Colonies.

I cannot avoid taking Notice at this Time of the declining State, even of those few Branches of Business in which our Labourers were some Years past employed; particularly the Ship-building Business has been greatly injured of late, by the imprudent exportation of Lumber; this Town feels the ill Consequences of this Folly. Hundreds who were fully employed, are now deprived of the Means of obtaining a Support by honest Industry, and are therefore exposed to those Vices, which are the common Attendants of Idleness and Want.—The exportation of English Refined Sugar has likewise been discouraged the manufacturing of Sugar in this Country.—I might instance in several other kinds of Manufactures, which we have unwisely sent out of our own Hands; and though there may be some temporary Advantages to private Persons concerned in these ruinous Exportations and numerous Importations, yet as we live one by another, we must all soon feel the Misfortunes that attend a general Decay of Business, and Declension of Industry. I would therefore modestly advise, that we immediately come into a Determination to

use as few foreign Manufactures as possible; and that we encourage, by every Means, the manufacturing those Articles, on the Importation of which heavy Taxes are laid.—And I would have this done, not from a Desire of revenging the Injury done us, by the laying on of those burthenome Duties, but from a full Conviction of the Necessity of such a Procedure.

Permit me to point out several Branches of Business which I think you may immediately engage in, which will be advantageous to the Undertakers, and also a Means of employing some of your industrious Poor, who had much rather be put into a Capacity of earning a Subsistence, than receive it from your Bounty.

Particularly the manufacturing of Glass; the Process is easily understood, and we have all the Materials within ourselves. A Glass-House erected in this Town would be nearly paid for by the Value which would be given for the broken Glass, which now is thrown about, as a Nuisance to the Town. Many Kinds of Hard-ware may be as good, and if a large Quantity was required, would be as cheap as can be imported from Great-Britain.—Large Quantities of Cordage may be made, and as Hemp of our own Growth is annually increasing, an Encouragement may be given to the manufacturing of Duck and other Hempen Cloth. Painters Oils and Colours may also be prepared amongst us in Quantities sufficient, and probably in a short Time much cheaper than can be imported. To be brief, every Day would, if we were once in Earnest, furnish new Fields for Industry, which is the true Basis of public Affluence and Felicity, and the Nurse of Freedom. If the above Hints are regarded, and the Measures pointed out, vigorously resolved upon, I will venture to foretel that Great-Britain will soon be convinced that Americans were not made to be her Slaves.

Your's,
CONCILIATOR.

LEGHORN, June 18.
THE Crew of a Maltese Tartan are just arrived here, who had fled and abandoned their Vessel, which was chased by a Barbary Galliot, and taken. We learn that a Barbary Corsair hath also taken a Neapolitan Felucca, laden with Merchandise for this Port.

CADIZ, July 3. According to Advices from Teutuan, Don George Juan, Ambassador from Spain to the Emperor of Morocco, hath presented to that Prince, besides superb Tents, rich Silks, and valuable Jewels, a Sum of about 500,000 Piastrs; and the Accommodation between the Two Powers is a perpetual Peace. These Letters add, that the Count de Breugnon, Ambassador from France to the same Moorish Prince, hath presented to him, besides several Curiosities, of the Value of 400,000 Livres, the Sum of 300,000 Piastrs, as a Ransom for the French Slaves; and that the Treaty signed, is not filed a formal Peace, but a Truce for Twenty Years. Some French Merchants, however, say, that it is a formal Peace.

STOCKHOLM, July 17. The Baron d'Unruhe, Deputy of the Confederacy of Dissidents in Poland, had, on the 12th Instant, at Drotningholm, a private Audience of the King, to whom he presented a Letter written by the Confederates to his Majesty, wherein, after rendering him most humble Thanks for having employed his good Offices for re-obtaining them the Enjoyment of their Rights, they implore the Continuation of his Kindness to them.

WARSAW, July 18. We have just learnt, that the Opening of the Dyetines both in Lithuania and Poland, will take Place the 24th of next August, and that the General Dyetine of Prussia-Royal is fixed for the 7th of September following.

RATISBON, July 21. On the 10th Instant, a terrible Storm happened at Geisenfeld, accompanied with Hail, which in a short Time destroyed all the Fruits of the Earth, unroofed several Houses, and blew down upwards of a 1000 Trees. A Storm of the same Kind happened in the same Village Three Years ago. It is feared that the Harvest is every where in a Manner destroyed, and the Effects of this Storm were felt above Ten Leagues round.

POITIERS, July 27. In the Night between the 18th and 19th Instant, a Fire broke out in a Wooden House near the Church of Notre Dame, and made so rapid a Progress, that both that and the House adjoining, which was of Wood likewise, were in Flames, before the Alarm was known. The Fire caught the Tower of the Church, altho' separated by a very wide Street, and several Houses were pulled down to prevent the Flames from spreading. Nine Deaths have been occasioned by this Accident. A Locksmith, his Mother-in-Law, and a Child, were burnt in their Beds; the Wife;

who was just recovered from an Illness, escaped the Flames, but died of the Fright Two Hours after. Another Woman, who was returning back to save her Child, perished with it. A Girl, who was in Bed on the Third Story, seeing the Fire both above and below her, threw herself out of the Window into the Street, and was killed. A Saddler, who went into his Room to save some of his Effects, was crushed to Death by the falling of a Beam, together with a Shoemaker's Apprentice, who was giving him Assistance. Two more Persons were hurt, and the Loss of Goods is about 60,000 Livres.

BOIS-LE-DUC, July 27. The Advices received of the Damages done by the late dreadful Storm of the 20th, which fell upon this Town, and its Environs, are most deplorable. Nineteen Villages have suffered by the Hail, which has damaged the Houses, and broke the Windows 30 Pieces. They count at Rosmalen no less than 500 Oak Trees torn up by the Roots by the Impetuosity of the Wind; and between 70 and 80 Houses and Barns carried away, or partly destroyed, as also the Reformed and Catholic Churches. Letters from the Lordship of Empel and Meerwyk bring, that the Protestant Church and School there, are stripped of their Roofs, that the Roman Catholic Churches, and 18 Houses, are converted into Heaps of Ruins; that the Village of Hartwicke had undergone the same Fate, and that all the Damages put together, amounted to an immense Sum.

GENOA, July 27. This Morning arrived here a Spanish Man of War of 70 Guns, from Calvi. By the last Letters from Corfica, we hear, that the French Troops having evacuated Algaia, and retired to Calvi, the Corsican Malecontents took immediate Possession of it, and sent all the Jesuits that had been landed there, to Calvi.

PARIS, July 27. The King has conferred the Honours of his Chamber on the Duke of York, and that Prince supped, on the 25d, with his Majesty.

BERLIN, July 28. Last Saturday in the Evening, the Marriage of the Princess Louisa-Henrietta Wilhelmina, of Brandenburg, with the reigning Prince of Anhalt Dessau, was solemnized in the Royal Chapel at Charlottenbourg, by the Reverend Mr. Sack, First Chaplain to the King of Prussia; at which Ceremony his Majesty, and the rest of the Royal Family, the foreign Ministers, and the Nobility, assisted.

Yesterday, in the Evening, the Ceremony of betrothing and exchanging of Rings between her Royal Highness the Princess Wilhelmina, of Prussia, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, was performed at Charlottenbourg, in the Presence of his Prussian Majesty, and the rest of the Royal Family, &c. After which the French Play, called Turcaret; was acted in the Orangerie: The Gardens on this Occasion were illuminated, there was a grand Supper, and a Ball, which lasted till this Morning, when the King of Prussia returned to Potsdam.

PARIS, July 29. The Abbe de la Chapelle, Censor Royal, and Member of the Royal Society of London, invented, sometime ago, a Sort of Cork Waistcoat, which he named Scaphandre, by Means whereof, any Person can keep himself above Water, not only without Fear of sinking, but also preserve a perfect Equilibrium, and the free Use of his Hands. He had already exhibited several public Proofs of this Machine, and repeated them the 17th Instant, in the Middle of the Seine, between the Port à l'Anglois and the Quarries. He threw himself into the Water quite dressed, with his Waistcoat, and was seen for more than an Hour in all Sorts of Positions, as eating, drinking, charging and discharging a Pistol, reading, writing, &c. The Abbe de la Chapelle hath also invented a kind of Glove, made like the Foot of a Goose; by Means of which, he swims and advances in the Water in whatever Direction he pleases. His Scaphandre, which may be of great Utility on many Occasions, differs in its Construction from those Cork Jackets, invented and used long since in France and England.

BERLIN, July 31. We hear from Arneburg, a Town in the New Marche of Brandenburg, that 130 Houses have been burnt down by Fire, besides the Church, and some public Buildings.

PARIS, August 1. Cardinal de Bernis, Archbishop of Alby, has acted in a Manner that does great Honour to his Compassion and Humanity. Finding Provisions become very dear in his Diocese, he has discharged all his Domestic except Three; telling them, that he could no longer pay them Wages, as the Necessities of the Poor increased every Day, but at the same Time offering to maintain them, if they could not get into other Services, or find Employment: This good Bishop feeds 200 Beggars every Day in his Court-Yard, exclusive of the In-