

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1768.

WE once more request all such as are indebted to the Estate of Richard Snowden, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, either on Mortgage, Bill, of Sale, Bond, Note, or Open Account, to make immediate Payment, as no longer Credit can possibly be given: Therefore, all such as do not comply with the above Requisition, may expect we shall proceed in such Manner, (without respect to Persons) as will compel them.—And, as we would make it as easy as in our Power, will take any kind of Country Produce in Payment of the above-mentioned Debts.

ELIZABETH SNOWDEN, THOMAS, SAMUEL, and JOHN SNOWDEN, Executors.

P. S. We also desire all Persons indebted to us, of a Year or more standing, to make Payment, or at least come and settle their Accounts, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as will be to

THO^r. SAM^l. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

L A T E L Y I M P O R T E D, From LIVERPOOL, and to be SOLD by JOHN ASH-BURNER, at Baltimore-Town, on reasonable Terms, by the Lump, or single Package,

IRISH Linens, Osnabrigs, Manchester Checks, Kendal Cottons, Duffels, Weldon Marble-Cloths, and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Earthenware, English refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Cheric, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Casks of Pimento. He has also for Sale, a few African SLAVES.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 20th Day of June next,

TWO overhot GRIST-MILLS, and one Saw-Mill, on Rock-Creek, about Five Miles from George-Town, and Six Miles from Bladenburg. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strongly finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are French Burs, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be Sold with the Mills. Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was condemned by a Writ of Ad quod Damnum; and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling Houfe, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.

AS a regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt Maryland and Philadelphia, is generally thought a great Convenience to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they could before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of September last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Convenience he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of Maryland, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expence. The Vessel will be address'd to Beed and Eysa, Merchants in Philadelphia, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of Maryland, who have not an established Correspondency in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. Fitzhugh, at the Mouth of Patuxent, to John Martin, near Oxford; or by the several Posts. The Schooner is now in Philadelphia, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of April.

JOHN MARTIN.

THE TRUMENT, whereon Nathaniel Slicer now lives, distant about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburg. For further Particulars apply to the said Slicer, or DANIEL CARROLL.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. Brian Philpot, of Baltimore-Town, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments to those, who by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and compleat the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.

MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

M GREEN, at the PRINTING-2 s. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, h Week's Continuance. Long Ones ady Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, ral Sorts, with their proper BONDS ner of PRINTING-WORK performed

The publishing the following Piece, from a late Pennsylvania Chronicle, we hope will be acceptable to our Readers, as the Scheme therein proposed, if carried into Execution, may prove greatly detrimental to the Commerce of this Province, and therefore demands the Attention of every Person interested in its Prosperity.

It is a Fact, indisputedly certain, that what Port soever on this Continent can acquire the greatest Share of its inland Commerce, must proportionably advance in Riches and Importance; as whether Manufactures be established or not, it is evident that no civilized People ever existed, without having occasion both for Imports and Exports of considerable Value.

Altho' this City has hitherto had a large Share of the Trade of this Continent, yet the Continuance of those Advantages seems to depend on a vigorous Exertion of those Powers kind Providence has put in our Hands. The Vicinity of the navigable Parts of Potomack, &c. to the Ohio, and the extensive Navigation from New-York to Lake Ontario, seem to call loudly on us to exert ourselves to preserve the Advantages the Industry and Virtue our Ancestors have gained, and to prevent the important Commerce of the inland Parts of this Continent from taking a different Turn.

The Schuylkill is a Channel properly adapted, by Providence, for a Communication between the River Delaware and Susquehannah; and the making an easy and commodious Navigation, as far as possible, up that Stream, is an Object that deserves our serious Attention, and is certainly much more practicable than many seem to imagine.

It has been asserted, in the Chronicle, that the best Way into the Indian Country, is by Fort Augusta, as the West Branch of Susquehannah is many Miles navigable; and the straightening our Roads, and moderating the Rate of Ferriage, have been well recommended therein, as Measures absolutely necessary to preserve the Commerce of our Back Counties, to this City, from which they receive Protection. But the Project in Question would most effectually advance both these useful and advantageous Designs; for the Town of Reading, being only Fifty-three Miles from Harris's Ferry, is consequently nearer to a great Part of the Country beyond the Susquehannah, than Baltimore, or any other Southern Part; and had that Town a constant and ready Communication, by Water, with this City, it would be, I suppose, as good a Market in all Respects: And if some of the Principal Ferries on Susquehannah, were, at the same Time, made free, there is no doubt but most of the Commerce of those Counties would center there.

How important soever these Considerations may appear at present, they are extremely trivial, compared with what may probably be the Case in succeeding Ages, when all the Intervals of the Mountains, the Shores of Ontario and Erie, and the extensive Plains of Ohio, &c. &c. may be filled with People, whose Necessaries, Conveniences, or Luxuries, must be a perpetual Fund of Employment and Wealth to the Sea-Ports with which they communicate. And, as many of the wide extended Branches of Susquehannah, are, or may be made navigable, a Communication may be thereby opened from this City, of greater Extent and Consequence than can be easily conceived. But were our Attention only extended, at present, to that Part of the Province, situated on this Side that River, the Country along Schuylkill and above Reading, is naturally very valuable, and would be more so, did not their excessive Distance from Markets reduce the Value of their Produce; and discourage the Improvements which Industry, constantly attentive to these Objects alone, would certainly and soon produce.

The taking our Farmers from their Habitations, to come long Journeys to Market, has, besides the Loss of Time and Expence, many Inconveniences; it often debauches their Morals, lessens their Industry; when at home, tempts their Servants to commit Disorders, and takes off that Decorum which the Eye of a wife Man always produces among his Dependants; so that every Attempt to facilitate Carriage, may be considered as a moral, as well as a political Advantage.

Our great and wise Founder was a Man of Views, sufficiently extensive, to be convinced of the Possibility and Utility of the Scheme. His Attempt to settle the City on the Banks of that River, is well known; and, though the short Day of his Life, and incumbered Situation of his Affairs, rendered his Design abortive, yet the Judgment of so great a Man, may, I hope, be a Means of procuring those Proposals a fair and impartial Consideration. The Navigation of Schuylkill, has already attracted the Attention of the Legislature; but their Attempt having consisted chiefly in clearing a Passage through the Rocks, at the Falls, the River is thereby rendered shallower above those Obstructions, and the Navigation rather less practicable than before, the Depth of Water being insufficient for Vessels of any Burden, except in great Freshes, and then the natural Rapidity of the Current renders the Passage downwards, very dangerous, and the Return almost impracticable; besides, as these Freshes seldom happen, but in Spring and Fall, and not always then, so precarious a Navigation is of very little Consequence. Some have thought that contracting of the Stream might be a Means of Improvement; but as that could

only be done by deepening the Channel, in the best of the Current; and as the Bottom of the River is hard, and in some Places rocky, and the Distance great, such an Attempt appears to me impracticable, and not likely to answer the intended Design; for the Velocity of the Current would be thereby vastly increased, and the Content of the Water proportionably lessened, and rendered too shoal and rapid to admit Vessels of any Burden going down, much less returning: And, as such a Channel would be very small, compared with the Body of the River, when raised by large Freshes, the Crookedness of the Stream would, at such Times, occasion its being filled up in many Places, and the Work be to do over again every Year. The only possible Method effectually to compass this desirable Event, is that which is so frequently practised in England, and elsewhere, viz. the moderating the Current, and deepening the Water by a Number of Dams across the River, accommodated with Sluices or Locks, to give Passage up and down to Flats, or Rafts, as often as Occasion requires.

It has been delivered, as the Opinion of good Judges, that the Surface of the Water at Reading, is not more than Sixty Feet perpendicular, above the Head of the Tide; but, admitting it should prove One Hundred Feet, yet Sixteen Dams, each Six Feet high, would reduce the Water to a sufficient Depth and Stagnation, as only Six Feet Defcent, in near One Hundred Miles, must make the Current very moderate and passible, up or down, with the greatest Ease.

I am not much acquainted with the Charge of making Dams, but should think Six Thousand Pounds abundantly sufficient to erect one over the Schuylkill, with proper Sluices for the Purposes of Navigation; which Computation, the Cost of sixteen Dams, amount to Ninety-six Thousand Pounds. And, considering the Fertility of the Land along that River, and the very great Extent of Country above Reading, the Trade of which would certainly and soon center there; the Quantity of Goods transported downwards, annually, may be computed at Fifteen Thousand Ton, and Five Thousand Ton returned: Allowing therefore a Dollar per Ton, for Toll, to the Proprietors of the Navigation, it would amount to Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds per Annum; from which deduct Five Hundred Pounds for the Charges of collecting. The remaining Seven Thousand Pounds amounts to upwards of Seven per Cent. Interest upon the computed Charges of erecting the Works: And, as the Dams would produce very valuable Seats for Mills; the Profits arising from that Consideration, would probably exceed the Expence of Repairs.

I suppose the present Rate of Carriage from Reading, may amount to about Fifty Shillings a Ton, or more; whereas if a good hawling Road was cleared along the Banks of the River, and the Current moderated by the Means above-mentioned, and kept up to the Depth of Three Feet; or upwards, the Carriage by Water might be afforded for Fifteen Shillings per Ton; for a Flat of One Hundred Tons burden, might be navigated up and down the River, by Four Men and Two Horses, in a Week or Ten Days; the Charge of which would not amount to Ten Pounds a Week, whereas allowing a Dollar per Ton, for Toll, the remaining Dollar on One Hundred Ton downwards and Twenty-five Ton upwards, amounts to 46l. 17s. 6d. each Voyage; a Profit much more than sufficient.

But the Advantages derived to the Country by this Means, would be far more considerable; for, admitting the Advance on the Value of Wheat, at Reading, to be only Nine-pence a Bushel, and that only an Extent of Fifty Miles Square could receive the Benefit of this Undertaking, it amounts to One Million Six Hundred Thousand Acres, of which, supposing only a Twentieth Part in Grain, and to produce Twenty Bushels per Acre, Half of which to be expended in the Country, the Advance upon the Half exported, at the Rate above-mentioned, amounts to Thirty Thousand Pounds; to which if the profits arising from moderating the Carriage of Iron, Timber, Masts and Boards (which Three last should pay but half Toll) and also from the Goods returned, be added, the Account may be fairly doubled, amounting to Sixty Thousand Pounds per Annum,—a Sum probably equal to more than half the Expence of erecting the Navigation.

To this it will be objected, that the Freshes which arise at the breaking up of the Winter, are commonly so great, the Current so rapid, and the Bodies of Ice so forcible (accompanied with Logs and other Incumbrances) that no Dams could possibly resist their Force, but inevitably be torn down, and the whole Project be thereby rendered abortive.

I shall answer this, by observing, that the Rivers in England, in many Places, are more rapid and furious than Schuylkill; and though the Moderation of their Winters, in the South of that Kingdom, and near the Sea, may prevent their Rivers freezing; yet, in the mountainous Parts of the North, this is by no means the Case; they are frequently frozen over to a great Thickness; and as those Frosts mostly break up with heavy Rains, and the Country has a great Declivity, their Rivers swell to a Height, and pour down with a Rapidity vastly superior to Schuylkill, bringing Ice and Logs along with them; and yet many of those Rivers are made navigable by the Means here proposed, and those which are not, have Dams across them for the Benefit of Mills, as well as Bridges, many of which continue for Ages: And, if the trifling Profits of a Grist-Mill (seldom amounting to Fifty Pounds per Annum) can support the Expence of a Dam; how inconsiderable

must it be, compared with the Value of so important a Navigation as here presents itself. 'Tis true, few of those Rivers are as wide as Schuylkill; but, as Water acts not in Proportion to its Width, but to its Weight and Rapidity, there can be no Doubt but that if Dams were erected with equal Care and Judgment, they would continue as well as those in England; especially considering that the present Velocity of the Stream, would, by these Means, be much moderated, and its Impression upon the Dam proportionably lessened.—Admitting, therefore, the Property in this Navigation (computed at One Hundred Thousand Pounds) to be divided into One Thousand Shares, and vested by Law in the Subscribers; together with an Act of Incorporation, and the necessary Powers for putting the Project in Execution; each Subscriber to be reputed a Member of the Corporation, and enjoy as many Votes in the Choice of Managers, &c. as he subscribes Shares, the Payments to be made annually, at Five per Cent. The First Payment, by Way of Trial: After which, if the Design is approved (the Subscribers giving the Company proper Security for their Payments) Notes of Credit might be issued, under proper Limitations, whereby the Navigation might be expeditiously brought to Perfection; and the Profits arising therefrom being added to the annual Payments, the Money would probably be repaid in a few Years, and the Subscribers become possessed of a very valuable Property, at a trifling Expence.

Si quid novissis, vestis istis Candidus; imperti si non, his veteri mecum. PHILADELPHUS.

STOCKHOLM, February 12.

BANKRUPTCIES become daily more frequent in this Kingdom. There has just happened such an one as we never before had an Example of, viz. that of an entire City (Nicaerby, in Finland) the Magistrates of which, and all the Inhabitants, except a single Merchant, named Regratier, have declared themselves insolvent to the Parliament of Abo. Three-fourths of the Inhabitants of the Town of Vasa, are also reduced to the same Extremity.

LONDON, March 14.

We hear the Betts laid amongst the Nobility and Gentry, at the West End of the Town, is 500 Guineas to 200, that Mr. Wilkes will be returned a Member for the City of London.

Extract of a Letter from Glasgow, March 3.

"This Day the Model of a Machine was sent off to the Royal Society, London. This Machine is to be a great Saving to the Farmer, in Seed and Labour; as by it Corn and Plants may be sown or transplanted, at any given Distance, or Depth, in the Ground; and both Seed and Labour to cost only from Two to Five Shillings per Acre; it was viewed by several Gentlemen; and has the Appearance of great Saving and Value to the interesting Branch of Husbandry."

March 15. It is extremely remarkable, that the Motto of the Worshipful Joiners Company, in which Mr. WILKES has lately taken up his Freedom, is, JOIN LOYALTY and LIBERTY.

It is said the Members of the new Parliament will meet in May, for the Choice of a Speaker, to swear in the Members, and also to pass one or more Acts; which will be deemed one of the Seven Sessions; after which the Parliament will be prorogued till the usual Time for the Dispatch of Business.

Yesterday Lord Alston read his Recantation of the Errors of Popery, embraced the Protestant Religion, and received the Sacrament at St. James's Church.

We are told by Letters from Rome, that had it not been for the Intervention of Cardinal Albani, the Pope would have been lately irreconcilably embroiled with the Duke of Modena. That Prince, it seems, had presented a Petition to the Pontiff, for obtaining a Tax upon the Ecclesiastics, and a Reform of certain small Convents, in his Dominions; but the Court of Rome thought the Request improper, and did not vouchsafe to give the Duke an Answer. Upon this, the Minister of Modena soon received Orders to retire from Rome; and Things were running to great Extremity, when Cardinal Albani, whose Candour and Moderation are well known, interposed his good Offices, and engaged the Pope to consent to the Duke of Modena's Demands.

It is positively asserted; that last Night, and not before, Mr. Wilkes was complimented with the Royal Pardon.

It is said, that a noble Earl's Friendship for a certain popular Gentleman, is so great, that he has declared he would spend 50,000l. sooner than he should be disappointed of a Seat in an august Assembly.

Yesterday came on the Election at Aylesbury, where Anthony Bacon, Esq; the old Member, and John Durand, Esq; of Cashalton, in Surry, were chosen without Opposition.

'Tis conjectured, that the Cause of the extraordinary Procedure, of the City of Paris being surrounded by 40,000 Men, is owing to some treasonable Crime, like that of Damien's.

March 19. Mr. Wilkes waited on the Chamberlain at his House, on Tuesday Evening, and took up his Freedom; and Yesterday Morning, about Nine o'Clock went to Guildhall, and was in the Council-Chamber