

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1768.

To be LETT, on CHARTER, to any of the West-India Islands, or to be sold, THE SCHOONER MARTHA. Burthen Eighty TONS. For Terms, apply to Captain JAMES READE, at Rock-Hall, Messrs. JA. DICK and STEWART, in Annapolis, or to the Subscriber, ROBERT READE, in Kent County.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER,

IMPRESSED with a grateful Sense of the Favours he has received from the Gentlemen of this, and the neighbouring Provinces, takes this Method of returning his sincere Thanks for the Countenance and Encouragement he has hitherto been honoured with; and, as he is solicitous to merit a Continuance of their Approbation, he has lately procured, at a very considerable Expence, a complete Apparatus, for the more effectual Execution of the different Branches in his Business, without which it is impracticable to give that Satisfaction he is studious to render, and he is determined, by unremitting Assiduity, and the utmost Exertion of his Abilities, to justify and secure the Public Confidence.

It is with Concern he finds himself reduced to the disagreeable Necessity of cautioning the Public against the continued Betcheries practised by many Pretenders to the Business, whose Inabilities are too frequently experienced by the Employer, as heavy Charges inevitably follow, to rectify the Errors of those Tinkering Performers, and the Mechanism of the Piece is often destroyed, beyond the Power of Art to repair.

He has, of his own Make, GOLD, SILVER, and PINCHBECK WATCHES, of the best and newest Construction, finished in the genteel Taste, some with Seconds in the Center, commonly called Stop-Watches, Eight-day and Alarm Clocks: The Qualities and Prices of all which are contrived to prevent Importation, as he flatters himself those Gentlemen who have already dealt with him, can testify, and such as shall please to honour him with their Commands, will agreeably experience: The commendable Ardour which has been happily manifested for the Promotion of American Manufactures, induces him to hope for the Encouragement of all who are inclined to protect and countenance social Industry amongst us; and he doubts not but they will clearly perceive the Advantages of dealing with the Maker on the Spot, where they can previously examine what they purchase, and who will engage to keep his Work in Repair, at the trifling Charge of 3s. 6d. Annually (general Accidents excepted) He will receive and complete, with the greatest Expedition, Orders either for Watches or Clocks, made on any Principle, and agreeable to any Fashion, and will allow, in Exchange, the best Prices for old Watches and Clocks.

He will wait on any Gentleman in, or near this City, to repair their Clocks.

N. B. To be sold, just imported, Six PRINTS, elegantly framed and glazed, being Views of London, designed and engraved by the most eminent Masters in England.—They are very proper Furniture for a Parlour, or Study.

W. L.

WILLIAMSBURG, MAY 12, 1768. PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A REVISAL of all the LAWS now in Force in VIRGINIA, From the first Settlement of the Colony, to the present Time. CONDITIONS. I. They will be printed on a good Paper, and new Type. II. They will make a Volume in-Folio, of about 600 Pages. III. The Book will be neatly bound and lettered. IV. The Price to SUBSCRIBERS will be FORTY SHILLINGS, to be paid on the Delivery of the Book. Those Gentlemen who intend to subscribe, are requested to leave their Names at the MARYLAND COFFEE-HOUSE. WILLIAM RIND.

Queen-Anne's County, May 25, 1768. RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 24th of December last, a Country-born Negro Man, named WILL, a well set black Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high. He crossed the Bay to Mr. Samuel Chew's Plantation, on Herring-Bay, where I do suppose he is harboured by a Negro Wench of Mr. Chew's, he calls his Wife. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel County Jail, shall have a Reward of Four Pounds Ten Shillings, if brought home to his Master, living near Queen's-Town, in the above County, Five Pounds, paid by: FRANCIS HALL.

W. A. N. T. E. D. A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-Shop, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, each Week's Continuance. Long Ones ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, several Sorts, with their proper BONDS, in the most proper Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed.

WARSAW, April 2.

THE Commission of War are to send Orders to the Dzidutycki, Commander of the Republic's Troops in Podolia, to demand the Polish Ensigns which have passed over into the Service of the Confederates, with a positive Assurance of their Pardon, if they return beneath the Command of the former Leaders.

April 11. The Resident of Moldavia has received a letter from Constantinople; and there is a strong Rumour that the Porte pretends to insist on the Russian Troops quitting Poland.

April 20. An Express is arrived with Advice, that the Russian Troops have lately repulsed the Confederates, and drove them to Winica, with the Loss of 2000 Men.

April 29. We hear that the Russian Troops, who hitherto only been upon the Defensive, are going out with Vigour against the Confederates of Podolia; and some People say, that great Part of the latter are already dispersed. This Step is the more necessary, because there is a new Confederacy formed at Lubin, and a Cossack was lately massacred in a most barbarous Manner. In short, the whole Kingdom is in Confusion, and nothing keeps the Mutineers within Bounds, but the Presence of the Russian Troops.

NAPLES, April 12. Two Hundred more Soldiers have been ordered to join the Corps which is cantoned near Benevento; and it is reported that another Body of 6000, is to be formed on the Confines of the ecclesiastical State.

PARIS, April 25. They write from Spain, that after the Debates in the Council of Castile, it was represented to his Catholic Majesty, that the Dignity of the King of Spain required, that an ample Satisfaction should be demanded of the Court of Rome, for all the Privileges the had offered to the House of Bourbon; that the entire Extinction of the Jesuits should be insisted on; and that their General, Ricci, and Cardinal Torquemada, should be delivered up to the Disposal of the Holy Father; that 'til this Satisfaction be made by the Holy Father, no Nuncio should be admitted at Madrid; and that in Support of these just Demands, the troops of the King of Naples should enter the ecclesiastical Territories, if it should be thought necessary.

May 2. It is assured that 18 or 20 Battalions are marching towards the Coast of Provence, in order to embark for Corsica, under the Command of the Marquis de Chauvelin, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces. Some People think these Troops are going to take Possession of this Island, in order to restore it to the Genoese; others, that it is going to be erected into a Kingdom, for the Duke of Parma; and others, that by Virtue of a Treaty lately made by General Pauli, who came here on Purpose, incognito, the Corsicans have consented to put themselves entirely under his Majesty's Government.

VIENNA, April 27. Letters from Constantinople say, that a Body of 3000 Janissaries has received Orders to march themselves in readiness to march; but these Letters do not mention for what Country; some Persons, however, infer, that they are destined to support the new Confederacy in Poland.

L O N D O N.

May 7. According to Advices from Poland, the new Confederates of Bar, in Podolia, complain principally of two Things, viz. the arresting and carrying off the Bishop of Cracow, and other Polish Lords, by the Russian Troops, and the great Privileges granted to the Confederates.

The Confederates of Podolia are said to have amongst them a Turkish Pacha, and several foreign Officers. They have issued a Manifesto, inviting Officers of all ranks, Livonians, Cossacks, &c. to make a Common Cause with them, as Allies and Brethren in the Faith.

Letters from Warsaw, dated April 8, say, "A considerable Body of Russian Troops are marching towards Sandomoch, 15 Leagues from Bar, where the Confederates have their Head Quarters. Though the Russian Troops are preparing to leave the Kingdom, it is generally thought that they will have Orders from the Court of Peteribourg to act against the Confederates, if they do not disperse."

We hear a Tax will be proposed in the approaching Parliament, of 10 per Cent. on all Legacies, and 20 per Cent. on all Estates devised by Will in Prejudice of the Heirs at Law. This, with other Taxes, which a patriotic Ministry intend to lay upon Luxury, will enable Government to take off the Duty upon several Necessaries of Life, particularly those upon Soap and Candles, which are at present so oppressive to our Poor, and so destructive to our Manufactures.

According to the Lists published, there appears to be 72 Members chosen to serve in this Parliament that are not in the list.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, April 1.

It is said that the Marquis de Grimaldi, Minister and Secretary of State in the Department of foreign Affairs, hath declared to Sir James Grey, the Ambassador from England, that on the Arrival of some new Decisions which the Court expects from the Philippine Islands, relative to the Manilla Ranfom, they will regulate definitively, with that of London, the Difference between them relative to that Object.

It has been of late sedulously circulated about St. James's, that the late Earl of Egremont, made the last Peace, as if the Friends of the Favourite were already sensible that the new Parliament would open with a strict Enquiry into the Merits of that Negotiation, and the corrupt Practices that have been made use of, in order to obtain a Parliamentary Approbation of so inadequate a Treaty.

Yesterday Mr. Cotes delivered to Anthony Bacon, and John Durand, Esquires, Members for the Town of Aylesbury, Letters signed by all the Principal Electors, recommending, in the strongest Manner, the Cause of Mr. Wilkes to their Care and Protection.

A Prosecution is carrying on against a Person for confining a Man on Sunday last, in the King's-Bench Prison, and detaining him for Three Hours, for crying out Wilkes and Liberty, and standing to see him look out of the Window.

May 12. Last Night, about Nine, a large Mob assembled before the Mansion-House, carrying a Gallows, with a Boot hanging on it, and a red Cap; one of the Lord Mayor's Servants came out with an Intent to secure the Ringleaders, but the Mob used him very roughly. Soon after the Lord Mayor himself, came out at the private Door, with Mr. Cooke, the City-Marshal, and went immediately among them, and secured some of the Ringleaders, who were carried to the Poultry-Compter. The Mob then immediately dispersed.

It appears by the Custom-House Books, that upwards of One Million Sterling hath been paid for Corn entered in the Port of London, in the Year 1767.

Extract of a Letter from Warsaw, April 22.

The Confederates of Podolia having been joined by a Body of between 5 and 6000 Tartars, immediately dislodged the Russians from Winnitso; but the latter, in their Turn, being soon reinforced by some light Troops, beat the Confederates, and obliged them to abandon that Post, with the Loss of 100 Men killed, and some Prisoners taken: The Russians had but Two Cossacks wounded; several Horses belonging to the Tartars, fell into their Hands. The only Dependence of the Confederates, is, that the Russian Troops cannot penetrate into Podolia, without giving Umbrage to the Turk.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, April 13.

In the Audience which M. Azpurn, Minister from the King of Spain, had last Wednesday, he strongly insisted on the Revocation of the Brief lately issued against the Duke of Parma: but the Pope would not permit him to finish what he had to say on the Subject; his Holiness taking him up very short, telling him, "That he was determined not to betray his Conscience, in retracting a sage and prudent Measure, which he could not have any longer delayed, without violating the Canons and Ecclesiastical Rites, as well as the pastoral Duty with which he was invested; that he was ready to suffer courageously all kinds of Hostilities, rather than desert from his lawful Authority; and that he hoped God would defend this Cause as his own." On saying these Words, the Pontiff turned his Eyes towards, and kept them for some Time, fixed on a Crucifix which was in the Hall; and the Minister took that Opportunity to lay on his Holiness's Table some Memorials, which he played him, on taking Leave, to read at his Leisure.

May 13. A Warrant was issued on Wednesday, by the Coroner for Surry, for the apprehending one of the Officers of the Guards posted at the King's-Bench, who has absconded, he standing accused, upon the Inquisition that Day taken, with the wilful Murder of William Allen, the younger.

The Mob was very great in the City on Wednesday Night, and the Inhabitants in Cornhill, and as far as Whitechapel, were obliged to illuminate their Houses.

On Wednesday died at his House, in Upper Brook-Street, Lord George Beauclerk, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the 19th Regiment of Foot, and Member in the present Parliament for Windsor, in Berks.

May 14. Mr. Wilkes, as a Man, we hear, has a great Respect for a certain Nobleman, but considering that Nobleman as a Secretary of State, he thinks himself obliged to prosecute the Suit against his Lordship, because it may be attended with advantageous Consequences to the Public.

May 15. Several Persons have been seized by the Soldiers, and such was the Conternation and Terror of the Inhabitants of, and near London, that Business has been entirely stopped, and the Shops shut up from the Apprehensions of Danger.

Yesterday Morning some Sailors began to unhrig the Ships that were got down as far as Blackwall, since Saturday, and dragged all the Men into their Boats, whom they carried off with them: They have stuck up Bills all along the Water-Side, to inform every Body that they shall not work until their Wages are raised.

A Person went on Tuesday last to see an Acquaintance, who has long been confined in the King's-Bench Prison, when finding him in better Spirits than usual, he asked him the Occasion: "Why, says he, we have got Wilkes here, and sure Liberty cannot be far off."

Sunday Night, at 6 o'Clock, another Party of Guards went to the King's-Bench, to relieve that which was sent on Saturday Night, to keep the Peace.

Yesterday, at Noon, a large Body of Sawyers went to Limehouse, and destroyed great Part of a Machine, or Saw-Mill, belonging to Mr. Dingley, which cost near 5000l.

The Postponement of the Decision of a popular Argument is attributed to a Desire to see, previous thereto, whether the ——— of ——— would interfere in any Shape, for, or against the Person, whose Liberty is the Object of the Promoters of that Dispute.

It was computed that upwards of Two Thousand Sailors went Yesterday to Wimbleton-Common, in order to present a Petition to his Majesty, who was then reviewing the Light Horse.

A Prosecution, 'tis said, for a Capital Error, will soon be commenced against a very great Personage of the Long Robe.

We hear that Mr. Lyttleton's Negotiation with the Portuguese Ministry is totally at a Stand, and that there is little or no Prospect of his Success in the important Objects of his Commission.

May 16. A few Days since, some of the Sailors boarded several Ships which had just come into the River, and took away all their Men. They also stopt the Graveyard Boats; and will not suffer the Ships to be rigged which they had before unrigged.

It is reported, that on Wednesday, a most audacious and treasonable Paper was found stuck up with Wafers on the Walls of St. James's Palace; and also the same Night a Letter was found on the back Stairs, of the same atrocious Tendency; both which were brought to a general Officer, who carried them to a very great Personage, and Endeavours are using for discovering the seditious Authors of them.

The King George Packet, which arrived on Friday from Lisbon, brought Dispatches to the Secretary of State's Office, from his Excellency William Henry Lyttleton, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Portugal.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) July 8.

His Majesty's high Court of Vice-Admiralty for this Province, was again adjourned last Week, from Tuesday to Thursday; when the Trial of the Ship Ann, George Forten, Matter, seized on the 17th past, by George Roupell, Esq; one of the Searchers of the Customs, (for having taken non-enumerated Goods on board, before the Bond required by the Act of his present Majesty's Reign was given) came on; the Merits were fully discussed, attentively and patiently heard; and this important Cause was concluded: And, on Saturday Morning, the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq; sole Judge of the said Court, was pleased to decree Restitution of the said Ship, &c. to the Claimant, on behalf of the Owners; each Party to pay his own Coits. Every Court held upon this Cause of great Expectation, was remarkably crowded, and the equitable Decree of the Judge seems to have given general Satisfaction.—For the better Information of the Public, we have obtained a Copy of the latter Part of the Decree in this Cause, which runs in the following Words, viz.

"Therefore, I the said Egerton Leigh, sole Judge of the said Court of Vice-Admiralty, having fully heard the said Parties, who, by their Proctors and Advocates, lawfully admitted, before me appeared in Judgment; and having carefully, diligently, and judicially searched into, considered and examined the Arguments, and Proofs, of all the Parties before me, had and done in the Premises; and having observed, and impartially remarked, all and singular, the Matters and Things, that by Law, in this Behalf, ought to be observed, according to the Manner, Stile, and Usage of this Court; upon mature Consideration of this Cause, am of Opinion, That, on the most obvious and natural Construction of the Statute, made in the 6th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, (whereon the present Prosecution is founded) Bond ought to be given, as the Act directs, before any Ship or Vessel shall lade, or take on board any Goods not enumerated in the Acts therein recited, altho' such Bond may have been previously given for enumerated Goods laden on board the said Vessel, pursuant to the Statute, made in the 12th Year of the Reign of King Charles the II. That it appears to me, by the Proofs and Exhibits in this Cause; that the Practice of the Customs, since the making the first mentioned Act, has been various, fluctuating, and uncertain; that the Merchants have been at one Time told, by the Custom-House Officers, that Bond must be given before the Lading such Goods on board, and, at another Day, that it might be done at the Time of clearing out; that such uncertain Conduct in the Officers may (if allowed and permitted) work the most dangerous Effects, as they, by such occasional and partial Dispensings with, or Relaxations of, the Laws, may have it in their Power to draw unwary Persons into Snarers, and involve the most innocent in Ruin. Forasmuch also, as the Claimant's Manifest contains the very non-enumerated Goods informed against, as well as those for which Bond had been given, it clearly contradicts every Suspicion of Fraud or Design: That the Claimant, by his Conduct, discovered the most ready Inclination to comply with the Terms required of him by the Officers of the Customs; and the Evidence affords me some violent Presumption, that Matters were so artfully conducted, that the Claimant was not able to conform thereto, before an actual Seizure was made, for a Non-compliance with the Terms required; which Circumstance induces a strong Suspicion, that there was more of Design and Surprise, on the Part of some Officers, than of any Intention to commit a Fraud, on the Part of the Claimant: That the Bond itself, which the Prosecutor contends, is necessary to be given, contains a Recital repugnant to the Act, and if not void for that Reason, as it is merely in the Recital