

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1769.

July 24, 1769. Two following Convict Servant...

HO. SAML. & JOHN SNOWDEN. The Subscriber, living in Annapolis...

August 31, 1769. Sunday last from the Subscriber, near the Red-Lin...

Kent County, August 6, 1769. I hereby informs the Public, now in complete Order for keep...

Their humble Servant, JAMES HODGES.

M W H E T C R O F T, Jeweller in West-Street, Annapolis.

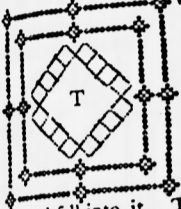
hased the Servants lately belong- Knapp with all the Materials for Watch and Clock-making...

great Variety of ready made Work will Sell at the most reasonable...

best Prices for old Gold, Silver (if)

at the PRINTING- ADVERTISEMENTS, Long Ones most kinds of BLANKS, their proper BONDS ING-WORK performed

CAMPIGLIA, (in TUSCANY) July 5.



TWO little Girls of this Canton, playing together a few Days ago, one of them dropped a Piece of Money; and in searching for it, the biggest of the Two, about Seven Years of Age, lifted up a Board which served as a Cover to a Subterraneous Place, that was dug formerly to lodge Grain...

BERLIN, July 15. Yesterday Evening Prince Henry of Prussia, was married to the Princess Frederica Louisa, of Hesse Darmstadt. After the Ceremony, at which the King, Queen and all the Royal Family, the foreign Ministers and the principal Nobility were present; the whole Court supped at Seven Tables, all served with Gold Plate.

KALUS, July 18. Almost all the Troops which form that Part of the Russian Army commanded by Prince Gallizin, are at present on the Territories of the Turks, whose Contermination has been very great ever since the Affair of the 13th. The Seraskier's Army, which was 60,000 strong, is entirely dispersed. In the Place where it had encamped, the Russians made Yesterday several Discharges of Cannon and Musquetry in Sign of Victory. At present it is universally believed, that the Fortrefs of Choczim, in which there is a numerous Garrison, will soon ask to capitulate. The Grand Vifir, with his Army, has taken the Rout of Bender, and it is probable that the Russians will follow it.

WARSAW, July 26. The Defeat of the Turks near Choczim is confirmed. The Seraskier, who commanded the Army, retired before the Battle was over, and such of his Troops as had entered the Camp, were driven out from thence and obliged to enter Choczim, to the Number of 13,000 Men. On the 13th the Russians began to batter the Fortrefs. The 15th the Turks made Two Sallies, but were driven back with Loss. If we may believe Letters from Podolia, dated the 17th, the Place was then taken, as the Russians had made a general Discharge in their Camp, in Token of Victory.

Table with columns for Province and Duties. Includes entries for America, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Boston and Massachusetts, Piscataqua, Halifax, and Quebec.

The greatest Vigilance has been exerted by the M—y, to prevent the Freeholders of the County of Kent from assembling to consider of the Petition at the present Juncture; but we hear it is universally determined to approach the Throne with their Complaints.

July 22. We are informed that a Petition is now preparing, and will shortly be presented at St. James's, signed by the principal Electors of Westminster, among whom, it is supposed, there are upwards of 400 Members of Parliament, Inhabitants of the City and Liberties thereof, and a very numerous Body of the most respectable Tradesmen; and 'tis reported, the said Petition will be presented by several Members of Parliament.

July 24. By the last Intelligence it appears, that Matters are in such a critical Footing in the Carnatic, as must lead immediately either to a Peace with Hyder Ally and the Company, or a decisive Action, that must produce very momentous Consequences to one of the Parties.

We hear, that the Loss, which a Northern Baronet sustained at the settling of Differences, last Tuesday, amounts to betwixt Thirty and Forty Thousand Pounds; as he purchased One Hundred Thousand Pounds capital Stock, at Two Hundred and Sixty, to be delivered on that Day; at which Time the Price was fallen to Two Hundred and Thirty-five.

July 26. We hear that the Spirit of Enquiry, which is raised on account of an Article in the Petition of the Livery of London, regarding the Paymaster, will occasion many other Examinations of a similar Nature. Among the other Enquiries into the long detaining public Money in the Hands of private Persons, the very long and unaccountable Delay of the Payment of the Havannah Prize-Money, will be one.

It is also hoped by many, that an Enquiry into the Profuse, and, as is believed, in many Particulars, unnecessary Expences made by the Board of Works, will be likewise made an Object of Enquiry, in order that the Civil List may not be again brought in Arrear.

Aug. 1. It is most certain, that a ministerial Negotiation is now carrying on, and that it is on a Basis which strongly Promises the utmost Permanency, being greatly different from, and infinitely more extensive and conciliating than any proposed Administration hitherto in Agitation.

Aug. 3. When the Auditing the Paymaster's Accounts was judged a reasonable Circumstance to be mentioned in an august Assembly, on a past Occasion, a noble Lord, who has of late been much the Subject of public Conversation, was pleased to lament the Delay of Auditing, of which he declared himself most solicitous. He observed that the Nature and Extension of his Engagements were such as rendered the Preparation of his Accounts the Work of Years, and he begged that it might be remembered, that even at a Time when our Connexions were limited, it was only by slow Degrees such a Work was capable of Accomplishment; that at former Periods, Europe alone was the Object of Attention, but it was to the Four Corners of the World, that his Care is now branched out, nevertheless, it was not his Fault, but the Auditor's, that the Day of settling had not arrived; it was for him to be ready, and ready he had been, and did then declare himself, consequently it rested wholly in the Auditor to give him and his Country the desired Satisfaction. The Result of this Harangue was, that Mr. A—, the Auditor, who was then present, instantly rose up in his own Vindication. He began with protesting his Astonishment at what he had heard: "Can it be possible said he, (or Words to such Effect) for Mr. F— to speak a Language so utterly incompatible with Facts, and so open to Detection? Does not he recollect that I am present, and have no Terms to keep with him? The Auditorship is beyond his Regulation, it is a Patent Place, and though the Salary does not amount to more than a few Pounds a Year, it has nevertheless some very eligible Emoluments; the Emoluments of the Auditorship are not unknown to the Right Honourable Gentleman: Sixpence upon every Pound of the Sums I audit are mine. To the good Sense of this House I therefore Appeal: He has confessed that many Millions are yet unaccounted for; should I die before these Accounts are passed, my Perquisites die with me; and who will believe that perhaps Forty Millions of Sixpences can be an undesirable Acquisition for my Family? I am sorry to be compelled to fight against any Man with such keen Weapons; Facts cut deep; but where Facts are so daringly challenged, Compassion would cease to be a Virtue—nor can it be concealed that it was Mr. F—'s Interest to avoid, what it was my Interest to bring to an Issue. The Fatigues of the Paymaster are very considerable, his Salary very trifling; 4000 l. a Year is the Whole of his Stipend, if we except the 100,000 l. allowed at all Times by the Wisdom of Government to remain in his Hands, as a necessary Appendix to his Employment, the Produce of which, on the most simple and legal Plan, is an additional 3000 l. Annually. From this just State of the Case, which will the judicious Part of Mankind be inclined to blame, the Auditor, or the Paymaster? Will they suppose the Auditor indolent out of Compliment to the Paymaster, or the Paymaster remiss from the Apprehension of being troublesome to the Auditor? The Tale tells ill. Mr. F— frequently complains of the Difficulty, the Length of Time requisite to obtain proper Testimony of his Disbursements; but whence this Difficulty? Might not his Deputies be multiplied in Proportion to the Necessity? Might not a due Balance be struck at the coming of every Period, and such Perpicuity observed, as would obviate all Impediments. Government is too considerate to lay the labouring Oar on his Shoulders, but if he denies himself, for wise Purposes, the Assistance it generously grants him, he should, at least, be politically silent.

Mr. Beckford received; and under that Supposition presume to ask your Lordship a few Questions. 1. You admit you were appointed Paymaster in 1757, and that 'til 1768 you had not delivered any Part of your Account. Was it not reasonable, after Ten Years, to compel you to begin to account? And yet you obtained a Sign-Manual to stay the Course of public Justice; and this at a Time when you will not deny that you had received more than Forty Millions of the public Money. 2. Doth your Paper State or Account for how much Money you had received, or even mention the Balance of any one Year's Account? How then could Mr. Beckford know that the Charge of your being a public Defaulter was false; or will you say that you paid back to the Treasury the Balances which the Accounts you have produced to be audited admit to be in your Hands? 3. Have you given Mr. Beckford, or the Public any Account capable of Examination, or will you pretend that the 910,541 l. 18 s. 3 d. of which you say Parliament has, from Time to Time, availed itself, and Part of which you detained 'til 1768, is the full Balance of the Accounts you have delivered to be audited? 4. You obtained the Sign-Manual on a Suggestion that your last Account was not completed—was that a good Reason why your first Account ought not to have been begun? And ought not you, from Time to Time, to have been compelled immediately to pay back what your Account admitted to be due? 5. Has not the Exchequer Process been stayed by more Mandates than you have published; and is a Suppression of Truth a Proof of Innocence? 6. Can you declare, upon your Honour, that you are not, at this Time, possessed of Balances to a very great Amount? This is a Satisfaction which your Lordship can immediately give; and if you do not, your Lordship must, for the present, content yourself with being thought the public Defaulter. 7. Has your Lordship kept your Promise, made when his Majesty granted you the first stop to the Process of the Law? And have you laid before the Auditors your Accounts as fast as it was possible to make them up? And if you have not, are you not more to blame than a public Defaulter? 8. Have not the Public a Right to complain, if they have just Reason to believe that they are paying to your Lordship Interest for their own Money? What your Lordship has fully answered these Queries, the Public will be better able to judge; at present they are of Opinion, that it was not possible for so sensible a Man as Mr. Beckford to be convinced by so evasive a Paper as that which you have published. I am, my Lord, your's, A LIVERYMAN.

Aug. 10, Tuesday a Courier from Peterburg, arrived at his Excellency the Russian Ambassador's, in Soho-Square, with the Confirmation and Particulars, it is said, of the late Victory gained by the Russians over the Turks.

We hear that the Livery of London have been well advised to summon a Common Council to meet on the 25th of this Month, at the Half-Moon Tavern, in Case the Grievances specified in their Petition be not redressed, on, or before the 28th Current: The 40 Days allowed by Magna Charta, for the Redress of Grievances on Petition, being fully complete, and ended on the 24th Day of August. So that the Design our Ministry had proposed to themselves, for carrying over the Hearing of the City Petition 'til the Opening of the next Parliament, may probably prove abortive.

We hear that the late Tour of a great Person to the West, was to learn the Temper of the People in that Part of the Country; several other great Persons are in other Counties, it is supposed on a like Errand. It is apprehended by a certain Nobleman, and imagined now by all his Friends, that it will not be long ere he is cited to appear before a certain Assembly in the City, to answer some Charges of a very peculiar and weighty Nature, respecting his former Conduct, in the Use of the great Power entrusted with him.

To show the vast Increase of the East-India Trade, within so short a Time as 20 Years ago, there were not above 16 Ships in the Company's Service, and now they have between 60 and 70 Sail. The Company's Territories in the East-Indies, at present, are computed to be 1000 Miles in Length, and about 600 wide.

We hear his Majesty's Third Son will be created Duke of York.

In the Year 1748, the British Ministry having insisted on the French Court's sending the young Pretender out of its Dominions, otherwise they would not send any Ambassador whilst he remained there, the Demand was complied with, and the Pretender was even taken out of the Box at the Play-House, and banished: In Return for which, the French, it is said, have now insisted on our Court's not harbouring or permitting Paoli, the Corsican Chief, to come to England, or they will recall their Ambassador. Which is reported to be the true Reason of Paoli's not coming. A Letter from Bengal in February last, to a Gentleman here, says, "We have had great Alarms on the Coast, occasioned by the Advance of a Body of Troops under Hyder Ally, who has taken Two or Three

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To the Right Honourable Lord HOLLAND. My Lord,

YOUR Lordship's kind Publication of the Paper, which Mr. Woodhouse delivered to Mr. Beckford, has thrown some light on the Question, whether your Lordship is the public Defaulter intended by the Livery: But unhappily for your Lordship, neither the Public, nor Mr. Beckford, are convinced of your Innocence. For the present I will suppose that the Paper you have published, is an authentic Copy of that which