

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1769.

July 24, 1759.  
 RAN away last Night, from the Patuxent Iron-Works, the Two following Convict Servant Men, viz. JOHN HILL an Englishman, about Thirty, or Thirty-five, Years of Age, dark Complexion, and wears his own short black Hair; he is about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high: Had on, when he went away, an Olinabrig Shirt, Crocus Trowsers, old Cotton Jacket, old Felt Hat, and old Shoes.

JOHN SMITH, a Gypsy, about Twenty-five Years of Age, Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, of a very dark Complexion, and is cloath'd in the same Manner as Hill.—Whoever takes up the said Servants, shall receive on delivering them, if taken Twenty Miles from home, Thirty Shillings, and if Fifty Miles or out of the Province, Fifty Shillings for each (including what the Law allows) paid by  
 THO. SAML. & JOHN SNOWDEN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, an indentured Servant, named JOHN CURRAGE, by Trade a Clock and Watch-maker, born in the West of England, about Five Feet Eleven Inches high, of a dark Complexion, mark'd much with the Small-Pox, and has short black Hair: Had on, and took with him, a Drab Colour Surtout Coat, cut short, Check Shirt; striped Linen Trowsers, Castor Hat, and Country made Shoes.—Whoever secures the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by  
 FRANCES KNAPP.

August 31, 1769.  
 RAN away on Sunday last from the Subscriber, in Queen-Anne's County, near the Red-Lick Branch, an English Convict Servant Man, named NATHANIEL POWELL, about 30 Years of Age, slim made Fellow, thin Visage, of a dark Complexion, wears his thick black Hair, which grows very low down his forehead, speaks in the West Country Dialect, he is a very brisk Fellow, and has a Down-look, he understands Ploughing, Reaping and Mowing: Had on, when he went away, a light colour'd Jacket, with long Skirts, Check Shirt, a pair of Snuff colour'd Breeches, speckled Worsted stockings, with Holes in the Heels, a Pair of Shoes, with a Hole in One of the Upper Leathers.—Whoever takes up said Runaway, and secures him in any Jail, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by  
 ROGER COLMAN.

N. B. The same Person was taken and committed to Lancaster Prison, by the Name of Nathaniel Brown.

Kent County, August 6, 1769.  
 THE Subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he is now in complete Order for keeping Ferry, from Rock-Hall-Whitehouse to Annapolis, Baltimore-Town, or elsewhere: He has Two of the completest large new deck'd Boats belonging to the Bay for that Business, with good able experienced Hands; and, as he keeps clean Beds, with the best Entertainment, and carries Passengers at cheaper Rates than any other in that Business, he hopes Gentlemen Passengers will be inclined to favour him with their Custom.—Mondays and Tuesdays are his Packet Days from Rock-Hall to Annapolis, and back to Rock-Hall: Subscriptions are taken at the cheapest Rates. Quick Dispatch and civil Usage will be given to all,  
 Their humble Servant,  
 JAMES HODGES.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER in West-Street, Annapolis.

HAVING purchased the Servants lately belonging to Mr. Knapp with all the Materials for carrying on the Watch and Clock-making Business hereby informs the Public, that he Repairs all sorts of Clocks and Watches, in the best and most approved Manner; and as he has a complete Apparatus for cutting Wheels with more Expedition and Exactness than usual, they may depend on having their Work done in the most careful Manner, and on better Terms than heretofore.

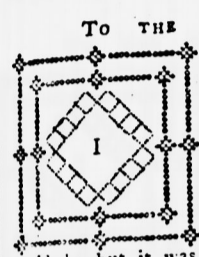
He also carries on the Goldsmiths and Jewellers Businesses in the most extensive Manner, as he has imported a great Variety of Materials, and has extreme good Workmen for the executing the above Branches. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend that the utmost Exertion of his Abilities to merit their Esteem, shall be his whole Study and greatest Ambition.

N. B. He has a great Variety of ready made Work by him, which he will Sell at the most reasonable Rates.

He gives the best Prices for old Gold, Silver and Silver-Lace. (tf)

M GREEN, at the PRINTING-Office, 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, a Week's Continuance. Long Ones singly Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, and all Sorts, with their proper BONDS and other of PRINTING-WORK performed

Cecil County, November 1, 1769.  
 Be pleased to give a Place in the Maryland Gazette to the following Lines, from  
 Your humble Servant,  
 A. B.



TO THE PRINTERS. I HAVE understood, our late Emission of Money was regulated by so much Prudence, that it was deemed, upon an accurate Examination, to be unexceptionable in every Respect. The Difficulty was in finding out an Expedient, by which all clashing with the Act of Parliament might be avoided; but it was happily found out, and, since the Efficacy of it has been experienced, it may be soon adopted with Safety. The Money, however, of this Emission, has proved to be very short of the Operations of our Trade, and other Intercourse; a great Deal of it has been locked up from Time to Time, by some of the Possessors of it, 'til an Opportunity of making a convenient Purchase of Land or Negroes has brought it again to Light. I shall not enter into a Detail of the many Advantages, which would arise from another Emission: The eligible Fund to support its Credit, is what I shall take the Liberty of suggesting. I have heard the annual Assessments for the Support of the Poor, complained of as a great and increasing Burden in most Counties, and what is worse, that the Expence incurred, on this Head, hath not answered the Purpose of it; the proper Objects of public Charity not having derived the Benefit from the Tax, Humanity would wish, and others, who are not the proper Objects of it, partaking of the Provision, which should be applied to the Relief, and Comfort of the Helpless.

The excessive Dearness of Labour, is also a common Topic of Complaint: It is really a Misfortune to the Victuals, when the Wages they receive for the Labour of one Day, will support them in Intemperance for Three Days. I have been informed, that the Wages of Labourers in England, are annually ascertained by the Justices in every County, and in Corporations by the corporate Officers; that it is the Duty of the Sheriffs to proclaim these Rates, and that all Labourers are compellable to serve by the Day, in the Time of Hay and Corn Harvest—How far similar Regulations may suit the Circumstances of this Country, I shall not undertake to say; but, surely, some better Provision, than now subsists, against the Exactions of Labourers, and for the Correction of the Dissolute and Idle, well deserves to be considered. We want Money.—We want a better applied Provision for the Poor.—We want Industry.—Perhaps the Means of supplying the one, and, at the same Time, of promoting the other, in a considerable Degree, may be fallen upon. These I shall propose in few Words.

Suppose the Sum wanted, in Addition to the Money lately emitted, to be 70,000 l. Currency, more or less: This additional Sum being struck according to the Denominations of the late Emission, might be divided into Fourteen Parts, proportioned to the Number of Taxables in each County, and delivered to Trustees to be appointed therein respectively, to be laid out by them in purchasing Lands, building Houses, and providing the proper Means for the Maintenance, Employment, and Correction of the Helpless, the Indigent, and the Idle. The Money thus distributed, might be repaid by the respective Counties, by an annual Assesment of a Part proportioned to the Sum received by each, and to the Number of Years to be preferred for the Circulation of the Whole. A Person, or Persons being appointed for the Receipt of the Income from the annual Assesments, to be his or their Duty, also, to let out the Money again, as soon as received, and applied for, at Four per Cent. The Debtors, who shall take up the Money on Loan, to discharge their Debts, in Dollars, or Gold at a settled Rate by the Ounce, should they not pay in Paper, and the Holders of the Paper to receive in Exchange for it, Dollars, or Gold at the same Rate, when the Period for sinking shall arrive; whatever may be the eventual Gain to the Public, to be subject to the Disposal of the Assembly.

If the new Money, on the Plan suggested, would immediately fall into general Use, my Proposition would stop here; but, perhaps, it would take up so much Time, before there would be an actual Circulation of it, that, in Order to supply our present Wants, it might be expedient to augment it to a larger Sum, of which a Proportion might be immediately let out upon Loan at 4 per Cent. on proper Security, to such as should apply for it, and the Excess, so lent, might be sunk by destroying, from Time to Time, the Paper as it should come in, 'til the Sum left might be reduced to the above 70,000 l. if, with what we now have, that should be deemed a competent Sum for the Occasions of a circulating Medium.

\* From the Middle of March to the Middle of September, the Labourers Day, in England, is reckoned from Five in the Morning 'til Seven at Night—Two Hours for Breakfast and Dinner, are allowed, and Half an Hour for Rest in the Summer Months: The rest of the Year, the Day is from Twilight to Twilight, and an Hour and an Half allowed for Breakfast and Dinner.

WARSAW, July 31.  
 THE Karaman Pacha has behaved the Seraskier, who after the Loss of the Battle retired to Choczim, which the Grand Visir seems to abandon to its Fate. The latter still keeps his Position near Bender, from whence it is asserted he daily sends out a Detachment of 30,000 Men, to interrupt the Operations of the Ruffians, persuaded that by this Means he will weaken the Enemy's Forces, and in the End vanquish them without coming to a decisive Battle.

Aug. 2. By a Courier just arrived from Kamniek we learn that Choczim still held out on the 24th ult. and that the Garrison was very numerous. Lieutenant General de Stoffeln directed the Siege, and four Batteries were continually playing against the Place. The grand Russian Army under Prince Gallitzin, and that commanded by General Romanzow, have taken such a Position that it is impossible for the Grand Visir, unless he puts himself between Two Fires, to march to the Succour of Choczim. We have received, by the Way of Vienna, a Copy of the Manifesto by which the Grand Signior declares War against that Part of the Polish Nation, which is in Friendship with Russia. The Porte therein stiles the Counts Krasinski and Porawaski illustrious Men, and it appears that the latter has been in the Grand Visir's Army.

Aug. 5. Two Days ago we received a Letter from the Russian Army, dated the 25th ult. which advises that the City of Choczim is not yet taken, because the Ruffians, being sure that it cannot hold out long, are unwilling to sacrifice a Number of Men to no good Purpose. The Garrison is in want of Subsistence, and Water is cut off from them by a Battery commanded by General Rensenkamp. The Sallies made by the Turks have been unsuccessful; they have been repulsed with considerable Loss. They have driven out of the Fortrefs a great Number of Horses and other Cattle, not having Provender for them.

MADRID, Aug. 4. We have received the most disagreeable Accounts from several Provinces relating to the Harvest, which has turned out very poorly, especially in the Kingdom of Castile. This has considerably raised the Price of Bread, Oil, and other Provisions in Proportion. The Council of Castile has issued a rigorous Edict, forbidding the Exportation of Grain and Oil during the Course of this Year.

UTRECHT, Aug. 27. Last Thursday General Paoli, accompanied by Count Gentili, and the Abbe Servizio, arrived in this City. They have been received by every Body with the greatest Politeness, and, having seen what is most curious here, set out Yesterday for Amsterdam.

### L O N D O N,

Aug. 23. We are assured that a Scotch Gentleman, named Tait, has invented a Machine to go without Horses, said to be superior to Mr. Moor's Machine, which has made so much Noise in the World, and has shewed it to his Majesty, whose Approbation it has met with. The above Gentleman invented this Machine about Thirty Years ago, while a Lad; and used to convey himself from his Father's House to School and back again in the Evening.

We are assured that there are not less than 5000 Gypsies, Vagrants, and Smugglers, who have taken Sanctuary in a Wood between Guildford and Naphill. All the Farmers and Inhabitants thereabouts have suffered more or less from these rapacious Vagabonds, who subsist chiefly by plundering People of their Geese, Fowls, Ducks, or whatever comes in their Way. Fourteen Pieces of Cannon, mounted upon Carriages, set out on Saturday, by order of Lord Albemarle, who together with the neighbouring Gentlemen, are determined to dispossess, by Force, this Nest of Thieves from preying upon the honest Farmers.

It was this Morning reported that General Draper is to be appointed to the Command of the British Forces in North-America, in the room of his Excellency General Gage.

We are now informed that all Treaties for change of Administration are at an End. The Ministry are resolved to be firm, and great Wagers are laid, that at the Meeting of Parliament, they will be supported with a greater Majority than in the last Session.

On Saturday last a Writ was issued from the Court of Common Pleas in the Temple, in the Name of the Right Honourable George Onslow, Esq; Plaintiff, against John Horne, of New Brentford, Clerk. This Cause is expected to come on in the Court of Common Pleas the next Term, before Lord Chief Justice Willes. The Counsel mentioned some Time to be retained by Mr. Onslow cannot plead for him in this Court, except those only who are Sergeants. We are informed Mr. Horne has retained Sergeant Glynn, and Sergeant Leigh.

August 25. It is reported that it is now determined the Parliament shall not meet until after Christmas.

Monday last his Grace the Duke of Grafton, and several of the Nobility, dined with Earl Temple, at Stowe.

The Duke of Grafton's late Visit to the Right Hon. the Earl Temple, at Stowe, has occasioned various Conjectures in the political World.

It is computed that his Majesty's Revenue will sustain a Loss little short of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum, on the Article of Tobacco, in case its

Cultivation should be discontinued in Maryland and Virginia, as has been threatened by the Planters.

The Dispute between the Government and the India Company, in relation to the Commission that is going to be sent abroad, is amicably settled to mutual Satisfaction.

Some Letters from Amsterdam mention, that the Dutch East-India Company are preparing to send out very considerable Reinforcements of Troops and Warlike Stores to their oriental Settlements.

August 29. The Suppression of the Privilege of the Press has been long threatened, and we hear that there are some Thoughts of attempting it this next Winter.

For some Nights past a Comet has appeared in the Hemisphere, of a livid blue Colour, situate to the Right of the Pleiades, a little below Taurus. As there is none expected at this Time, it gives rise to various Conjectures; and it is hoped the Gentlemen Astronomers will give a fuller Account of its Dimensions, Situation, and Progress. It was distinctly seen last Night at Twelve o'Clock, and seems to increase in Magnitude.

### Extra of a Letter from Paris, August 22.

"An Arret of the King's Council of State is but published, by which it appears that the Exercise of the exclusive Privilege of the India Company to the Seas of France and Bourbon, to the Indies, to China, and in the Seas beyond the Cape of Good Hope, is suspended, until such Time as it shall be by his Majesty otherwise ordered; and in the mean Time all his Majesty's Subjects will have free Leave to trade in those Parts, on their own Bottoms.

A Polish Nobleman has been robbed here, by one of his Domesticks, of the Sum of 37,000 Livres."

Sept. 1. A Letter from Paris mentions that the Court of Versailles, incensed at the Insolence of the Moors who insult the French Flags in the Mediterranean, had given Orders for a Squadron of Men of War to be fitted out at Toulon to bombard Algiers, and other piratical Towns on the Barbary Coast.

Private Letters from the Hague advise, that the Ruffians have been forced by the Turks to raise the Siege of Choczim, and that after a desperate Attack they had been obliged to repair the Niester with great Precipitation, and a very considerable Loss.

The long depending Affair relative to Surinam, which the Dutch have to long evaded, is now, by some spirited Measures brought to a Crisis.

It is said that a Chief Justice in Eyre has strongly recommended Perseverance in the present Mode of Administration, as, according to his Opinion, but one Step has been taken by the Ministry but what is perfectly consistent with the Principles of our Constitution.

The many Petitions now forming in several Counties of the Kingdom have so greatly alarmed the Ministry that their private Conferences were never known to be so frequent.

It is now said by the Friends of the Ministry, in order, it is supposed, to intimidate People from signing, or promoting Petitions to the Crown, that a certain Assembly will undoubtedly take such as are already presented under their Consideration, but that their Resolves upon them will be of a very different Nature from those expected by the Complainants.

Every Day drawing nearer to November, public Conversation turns more and more on Impeachments, Imprisonments, penal Executions, &c.

A great many People affirm, that a certain Premier has declared, he will not take upon him to conduct Affairs at the Meeting of a great Assembly, unless the E— of C— will give his Advice, and also take upon him a Part in the M—.

It is said, that soon after the D— of G— left Stowe, a Messenger was dispatched from thence to Wentworth House, in Yorkshire.

It is confidently reported, that a certain Gentleman hath, for some Time past, been extremely busy in seeking after, and collecting Precedents to make it appear, that the Right of Election is not in the collective, but representative Body of the People; and that he will produce an undeniable Proof of it, by showing, that when the Parliament prolonged themselves from Three Years to Seven, they then entered their Right of Election, by choosing their whole Body for Four Years; from whence he asserts, it is very clear, they have such Right of Election; for if they had not, then all the Acts that have been passed since we have had Septennial Parliaments, must, in Consequence, have been illegal, as they were made by a Power that had no Right to make them.

We hear that a Stop will be put to Engravers and Coronets purchasing Companies for the future.

A Minister from the Courts of France and Spain, is said to be coming shortly here, which Occasions many Speculations.

Sept. 5. We hear that a Letter lately published, charging Three great Persons with Delinquency, respecting the last Treaty of Peace, has made great Commotions among the People in Power; either it must occasion an Enquiry that cannot fail to be attended with extraordinary Consequences, or a rigorous Prosecution of the Person who has brought the Charge.

It is said that 160 Captains of the Royal Navy, had formed the laudable and truly British Resolution of praying Leave to throw up their Commissions, if the Insult offered to the whole Corps, by appointing to