

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1770.

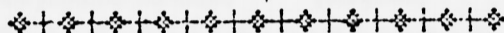
From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

**S**HOULD a Venetian Merchant cast his Eyes upon a Map of Maryland, wherein its numerous Rivers and Creeks pouring out their Contents into one common Basin, the Bay, and thence discharging themselves through the Capes into the great Atlantic Ocean, together with its Variety of safe and commodious Harbours were accurately laid down, and consider its Situation near the Center of the British Dominions in America, convenient for Commerce either to the Northward or Southward, and having a free Communication with the back Country for carrying on a considerable Indian Trade—were he at the same Time informed that it possesses a certain Staple of Tobacco, which one Year with another sells for 1,500,000 Sterling, and that the Soil is moreover rich and fertile, as not only to feed its numerous Inhabitants, but also enable them to furnish a large Surplus of Grain, Provisions, and other Articles of native Produce to the neighbouring Colonies and West-India Islands:—What an immense Idea must he form of the Opulence and Importance of a Country so circumstanced, blessed with a healthy, pleasant Climate, and settled more than 120 Years ago by the English, a Nation renowned over the whole World for the most refined Improvements in Commerce and Agriculture! How readily would his Imagination raise our Capital into a populous and wealthy City, adorned with lofty and magnificent Buildings, an Exchange crowded with Merchants and Factors, Warehouses filled with the Riches of its own or the Produce of distant Countries, either for home Consumption or foreign Sale, Artificers and Workmen of various Kinds perpetually busied in furnishing the necessary Materials for Shipping and Navigation, and a tall Grove of Masts springing up from the Docks and Harbour, vying in Height with the Spires and Domes of our Churches and Halls of Justice! His busy Fancy, pleased with the Contemplation of those navigable Waters which Nature hath bestowed upon us with so lavish an Hand, as to exceed in Number, Depth and Convenience the Canals in other Dominions, which have been dug at a Royal Expence, with the Labour of Nations, would immediately suggest an innumerable Swarm of Crafts constantly plying upon them, and Thousands of Families supported by the Hands and Builders incessantly employed in and about them.—And how great would be his Astonishment to learn, that in Spite of all these superior Advantages, nay, in Spite of the British Genius for Commerce and Improvement, which might naturally be supposed to transplant itself with its Colonists and Traders; the Province is really poor and of small Account! That there is not a single Town in it whose Inhabitants exceed 1500, and that our Capital City, the Seat of Government and Justice, does not contain near that Number! That our public Buildings are mean and sordid, unsuitable in Appearance, Contrivance and Convenience to the divine or human Services to which they are appropriated! That amidst the Profusion of the Necessaries of Life (no where raised with greater Ease to the Planter or Farmer) we have not a Market in the whole Province where a regular Supply of Provisions can be found; so that the Inhabitants of our Capital, as well as other Towns, are frequently put to the severest Shifts to furnish their Tables! That Boats and Watermen are so scarce, as to lay a heavy Tax upon Travellers and Traders, by the extravagant Rates of Water Carriage—That instead of becoming a Magazine or Repository of Goods for both the Northern and Southern Colonies, as our Situation seems to point out, we suffer our Neighbours to turn the Tables upon us, to pour in a Deluge of Articles by them imported from other Places, thereby enabling them to drain us of our Cash, for Goods sent to us from a second or Third Hand; and to become the Carriers of a large Proportion of our Provincial Exports to distant Markets—That instead of that active Industry, which enriches the Inhabitants of Countries less favoured with natural Advantages, a general Face of Indolence spreads itself over the greatest Part of the Province; and notwithstanding a Fertility of Soil and Facility of Navigation, scarce any where to be equalled, our Lands are of small value, compared with that of our Neighbours; the common Planters for the most Part poor and distressed, our labouring Hands frequently unemployed, and our necessary Artificers few in Number, often idle, extravagant in their Demands of Wages, and scarce One in Ten, either from Inattention or Practice, sufficiently dexterous in the Business he professes, or capable, by his Fortune or Credit, to undertake a Job of any Consequence.—Nay further, that our Trade is mostly so circumstanced, that the Merchants are obliged to stoop from the Dignity of their Profession, to become Shopkeepers and Retailers, and attend behind a Counter, to dispose of a Yard of Ribband, a Pair of Garters, a Thread Lace or a Jewsharp, or else give up the Hopes of a Purchase.

\* Now supposing this to be a true Representation of the State of the Province, (which I presume none will be hardy enough to deny) to what Cause do we imagine this Venetian, a Person educated and versed in the true Principles of Commerce, would attribute our distressed Circumstances, but to the real one, viz. the Dispersion of our Trade, and the consequent Want of a collective Body of Merchants, in one or more convenient Places, to give it an active Force and Vigour, adequate to the Produce on which it is founded?—Your Lands, would he say, cannot increase in Value

without sufficient Numbers collected together in Cities and Towns, depending entirely upon the Produce of the Farm for their common Subsistence.—Your Towns can never be established or made populous without a Trade to support the Inhabitants, and Employment for the Artificers dependent thereon.—Your Merchants can never be brought together without some superior Conveniences, or Incitements, than they can propose to themselves in a separate dispersed State. Whatever Plan, therefore, can be formed for collecting the trading Interest into a sufficient Body or Bodies, must ever promote the landed Interest:—And the sooner your Landholders can carry such Schemes into Execution, the sooner will their Estates feel the Benefit, and rise in Rents and Value in exact Proportion to the Advancement of Trade, and the flourishing State of your Towns.

The Dispersion of our Trade is a Fact evident and undeniable; but its Consequences may, perhaps, lie too remote from the common View, and require a more particular Discussion. (Maryland.)



## ITALY, November 6.

**T**HEY write from Barcelona, that a Squadron is to sail from that Port, the Destination of which is a Secret. It is assured, that Cardinal Bernis has devised a Plan for the Marriage Settlement of the Dauphiness that is to be, and an Accommodation with the Pope; according to which Plan the Empress Queen is to cede to France the entire Property of the Towns of Iprez, Furnes, and Menin; the Grand Duke of Tuscany is to be put in Possession of Corsica, and to resign up to the Pope certain Territories in the Ecclesiastical State, by Way of Indemnification for the County of Avignon, which is to be kept by France.

## L O N D O N,

**Nov. 9.** We are well informed that a Patent is preparing to create Sir Jeffery Amherst a Peer. The Account given of a pestilential Wind that swept away all the white Inhabitants of Cape Cod Castle, the Governor only excepted, is confirmed, Word for Word, by other Letters received from the Guinea Coast. Yesterday some extraordinary Dispatches were received in Town from General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Land Forces at New-York. **Nov. 28.** Yesterday Morning at 11 o'Clock, came on in the Court of King's-Bench, before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and the rest of the Judges of that Court, the long expected Motion, "Whether Samuel Vaughn, Esq; should not stiew Cause in a Complaint, at the Suit of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, relative to the Sum of 5000l. offered by that Gentleman to his Grace, for procuring his Son the Reverendary Grant of Clerk of the Crown in the Island of Jamaica." The Lawyers employed on both Sides supported the Sentiments of their Leaders, which continued 'til 4 o'Clock, when my Lord Mansfield (after observing on the Fact and Pleadings with great good Sense and Accuracy) with the unanimous Consent of his Brother Judges, made the Rule absolute.—Lawyers for the Defendant, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Lee. For the Plaintiff, the Solicitor General, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Ranby.

**Nov. 30.** We are confidently assured, that the first Object to be taken into Consideration, by a certain august Assembly, is the Resolution of a former Session, relative to a certain County Election.

It is the Opinion of the Judicious in political Matters, and of those, also, who have a Knowledge of State Secrets, that there is not one Resolve, regarding the Knight of the Shire for a certain County, but what will be rescinded before the Expiration of the Month of January next.

Last Night a most dreadful Fire broke out in the Rope-Walk, Rotherhithe, which destroyed 27 Houses, greatly damaged several others, and also consumed a Number of Sheds.

**Dec. 5.** The Day before Sir Edward Hawke sold out of the Stocks, he informed the Ministers of the Advices he had received; to which, however, they seemed to give little or no Credit; and he concluded with saying, he thought it his Duty to acquaint them.

The Earl of Effingham has obtained Permission to take a Command in the Czarina's Service, and his Baggage is sent on board a Russian Ship at Plymouth.

Admiral Geary is appointed Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at Portsmouth, in the room of Sir J. Moore.

**Dec. 7.** Yesterday, after breaking up of the Leves at St. James's, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, the Two Secretaries of State, and Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, had a Conference with his Majesty.

The Rev. John Hinchliffe, B. D. is elected Bishop of Peterborough.

We hear that this Week, a Number of Navy-Officers, upon the Half-Pay List, have had Notice sent them, to be in Readiness to enter upon actual Duty when called on.

They write from Trieste, that several Vessels arrived there from the Levant, had brought Advice of 400 Houses having been thrown down by a violent Earthquake, in the Island of St. Maurice.

The London Gazette, of Nov. 11, contains a Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament to the 9th of

January, then to be held for the Dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs.

**Dec. 9.** It is said, that Prefs Warrants will be issued out soon after Christmas.

By Letters received Yesterday from Paris, dated December 4, we learn, that they had just had Advice from Brett, that the Commissioners appointed for carrying on the Process against the Sieur Gordon (the English Spy) who, after having been some Months examining that Affair, issued their definitive Sentence on the 14th Ult. which condemned him to be beheaded, it was accordingly executed the same Day. We further learn, that the next Day a Soldier, of the Regiment of Berne, who was an Accomplice with Gordon, was tried, and condemned to be hanged; and that many other Persons are in Custody, who had a Hand in this Affair, and amongst the rest a Physician, named Durand.

The E— of E— has declared, that he will take no Part in any Administration that shall be formed by the F— of C—.

**Dec. 14.** Letters from Leghorn mention, that some Russian Officers have lately surveyed the Harbour of Ancona, which is intended for the general Rendezvous of the Russian Fleet.

Ancona is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 50 Miles from Urbino, and 116 from Rome.

**Dec. 19.** We hear, that Lady Betty German has bequeathed 20,000l. to Lord George Sackville, together with her Seat at Draxton, in Northamptonshire; 20,000l. to Lady Vere Beauclerk; and Annates to all her Servants, according to their Stations. It is said, notwithstanding that Lady has given in public and private Charities 2000l. a Year for Forty Years past, died worth, in Jewels, Plate, and Money, 700,000l.

The C— of the E— has written several Letters, in the most pressing Terms, to the King's Men, as they are called, commanding them to be in Attendance this Winter, on most extraordinary Matters of the highest national Importance, which are to come on at the very Opening.

It is now said the Letters signed JUNIUS, are the Production of a secret Junta; and that the last Composition, under that Signature, was wrote by Mr. E— E—.

Petitions have been presented by the City and Liberty of Westminster, City of London, Worcester, Buckingham, Kent, Somerset, and Berwick upon Tweed.

**Dec. 26.** A great Personage, on reading by Junius's Letter, "The Fortune which made you a —, R— bad you to have a Friend; repaid, and Fortune indeed! Surely no one envies my Station."

We hear the Result of the many C— C— lately held, is a fixed Resolution not to dissolve the P—.

Friday an opulent Merchant in this City was arrested on the Royal-Exchange for 20,000l. to which he immediately gave Bail.

## B O S T O N, January 29.

On Tuesday last, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, the People again met, according to Appointment, a greater Number than had at any Time before appeared. And the first Thing done was to read a Letter from a Gentleman of Character in Philadelphia, to another in this Town; which was so highly approved of, that the whole Assembly, by an unanimous Vote, expressed their Desire, that Extracts from it might be published in the several News-Papers.—While this Letter was in Reading, the Sheriff of the County came into the Hall, and acquainted the Moderator, that he had a Letter to deliver to him from his Honour the Lieut. Governor, and delivered the same accordingly. And when the Reading of the first mentioned Letter was finished, the Moderator communicated to the Assembly the Contents of his Honour's Letter to him, which are as follow:

S I R, BOSTON, January 23, 1770.

**A**S you act in the Capacity of Moderator of an Assembly of People at Faneuil-Hall, I send you a Paper herewith, and I expect, from you, that you forthwith cause it to be read to them.

To William Phillips, Esq; T. HUTCHINSON.

As it appeared by this Letter, that the Moderator was directed by his Honour to read a certain Paper therein inclosed, to the People then met at Faneuil-Hall; and they, looking upon themselves as a lawful Assembly, convened to transact Business of Consequence to themselves in a lawful Manner, and therefore as having a Right to continue without Interruption, appointed a Committee of Three Gentlemen, to peruse the Paper, and report upon the Propriety or Expediency of its being laid before them. Which Committee reported that it ought to be read, and then it was read accordingly; and the following is a Copy.

By THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. To the PEOPLE assembled at Faneuil-Hall.

**I** SHOULD be culpable, if I should any longer omit to signify to you my Sentiments upon your Proceedings. Your assembling together, for the Purpose of which you profess to be assembled, cannot be justified by any Authority or Colour of Law. Your going from House to House, and making Demands of the Delivery of Property, must strike the People with Terror from your great Numbers (even if it be admitted, that it is not done in a tumultuous Manner) and is of very dangerous Tendency.

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January 1770.  
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