

XXVI<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

T H E

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 6, 1771.

H A G U E, March 19.



Dispute has happened between the Count de Orlow, Commander in Chief of the Russian Fleet in the Mediterranean, and Admiral Elphinston, for which the following is assigned as a Cause in the last Letters from Leghorn. The Count de Orlow had ordered Admiral Elphinston to go upon a secret Expedition, which the latter thought proper to decline, in consequence of which a great Altercation ensued betwixt them, and Elphinston persisting in his Refusal, Count de Orlow put him under Arrest, and sent an Express to inform the Empress of what he had done. The Count is so highly in the good Graces of her Imperial Majesty, that it is thought Admiral Elphinston will pay dear for his Disobedience.

L O N D O N.

March 25. A Correspondent tells us, "that he heard Mr. Alderman Wilkes declare, that the same Men who had approved by their Vote Lord Mansfield's Alteration of the Record in one judicial Proceeding; were likewise very capable of erasing another Record in another judicial Process themselves, but that such a wicked Act would be entirely ineffectual, for that he himself possessed a true Copy of the Minute Book kept at the Mansion-House, actually attested by James Morgan, the Lord-Mayor's Clerk. The Erasurement has been made, but the Copy Mr. Wilkes has in his own Custody."

It is said that a Paper, of a very extraordinary Nature, was delivered into his Majesty's Hands, on Sunday last, at St. James's.

A Correspondent has sent us Word, that the Port of London is shut up.

The patriotic Parson of Brentford actually dined the other Day with Colonel Luttrell. *O tempora! O mores! Heu ubi prisca Fides!*

March 27. On Thursday a Member made a Complaint against the Sheriffs, for not having dispersed the People. He said he had been insulted Two Days successively; that the Sheriffs had not done their Duty, &c. The Sheriffs vindicated themselves very much to the Satisfaction of the House.

After some Debate, in which the Member was censured, it was proposed to signify to the Sheriffs the House's Approbation of their Conduct, by a Resolution.

The Ministry, however, would not suffer this to be put; and moved, that the Order of the Day should be read; upon which the House divided, 75 were for the Order of the Day, and 43 against it.

On Friday and Saturday it was on Change proposed by several respectable Merchants, to go up in a Body with an Address in favour of our injured Magistrates, and we hear that the Scheme will speedily be carried into Execution.

A Gentleman observed to Mr. Alderman Oliver, that by his suffering himself to be sent to the Tower, he had broken the Promise which he made to the Livery at his Election, "that he would not accept of any Honours from the present or any other Administration;" and asked him how he could vindicate himself. The Alderman replied, the Ministry were so very pressing, that he could not possibly refuse them.

The House of Commons broke up this Day for the Holidays, after a hot Campaign.

Yesterday, after his Majesty returned to St James's from the House of Peers, he visited the Prince's Dowager of Wales at Carlton House, and then went to the Queen's Palace to Dinner.

War is still the Word in the Alley. Twenty-five and Thirty Guineas per Cent. are given upon the Continuance of Peace for a Year. Nor is this wonderful; our naval Preparations still go on. What then was the Use of the Convention? It saved us from being attacked unprepared; for it is now absolutely certain that the Ministry had left us open to the Enemy, and that the State of our Navy was truly represented by Lord Chatham in his famous Speech.

The House of Peers is adjourned to Tuesday Se'n-night; and last Night the House of Commons broke up at Eight o'Clock, and adjourned to Monday Se'n-night. The Committee of Enquiry sat till after Twelve.

March 29. It is said that a Letter was sent on Wednesday from Lord — to Mr. Alderman Oliver in the Tower, which the Alderman returned unopened.

Mr. Dempster spoke admirably well last Monday, and said the Members were nothing but the Servants of their Constituents, and they ought to be acquainted with what they were doing.

General Conway said that he was not in the House when the Business first came on; but that now it was gone so far he certainly should go on with it.

The House of Commons, to support their own Honour and Dignity, it is expected, will make some retrograde Motions. The People of England will go straight forwards.

The News from Bengal respecting the Famine should be a Hint to the Senate of England, never to permit

the Exportation of Corn when the Nation has less than Two Years Crops in Hand.

March 30. The Easter Ball is put off. The City will have no Rejoicings, whilst their Magistrates are made the Victims of Despotism.

TRECOTICK Locum Tenens. CROSBY Mayor. A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Thursday the 28th Day of March, 1771.

Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court be given to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, Barlow Trecothick, James Townsend, John Sawbridge, Esquires, Aldermen, and to William Baker, and Joseph Martin, Esquires, Sheriffs of this City, being Members of the Honourable House of Commons, for having there supported the Rights and Privileges of their Fellow-Citizens, and vindicated the upright Conduct of their Magistrates.

(Copy)

HODGES.

An Evening Paper has the following extraordinary Paragraph: Letters from several Parts of Devonshire say, that when the Account was received of the Imprisonment of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver, the People assembled in large Bodies, and behaved in a very riotous Manner, calling out, *To Arms!* It was with great Difficulty that the Justices dispersed them. They declared that they would at any Time (if Gentlemen of Distinction would head them) take up Arms in Defence of those Magistrates who attempted to prevent the Laws from being trampled under Foot, and who preferred the Rights and Privileges of the People from Violation.

Last Night his Majesty paid a Visit to his Mother at Carlton House, and staid there till after Two o'Clock. The Duke of Gloucester was the only Person present besides.

Wednesday Night last the Mob about the Parliament-House grew very outrageous, and insulted not only the Members, but even the Magistrates; for when the Justice Sherwood very spiritedly went in among them, and harangued them, his Hat was pulled off, and he was otherwise insulted; and on his producing the Riot Act, and assuring them if they did not immediately disperse, he would read it, they roared out, "Read and be damned, that's all we want." They then threw Mud and Dirt in his Face, and all the Magistrates, who were compelled to retire; and Mr. Sherwood being called to the Bar of the House, he shewed how he and the other Magistrates had been used, and after receiving the Command of the House to use their Discretion in quelling the Mob, he and the other Magistrates, assisted by the Sheriffs, did (to their Honour be it said) keep the Peace afterwards, without any military Aid whatsoever.—Would to God the Surry Magistrates had done the like on a former Occasion!

April 2. Last Week, at the Assizes, the Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen of the County of Surry, debated whether Mr. Onslow, the Member for the County, should be admitted to dine with them. After much Dispute, it was, with Difficulty, agreed to admit him. After Dinner a Gentleman present filled his Glass, and rising from his Seat, which was opposite to Mr. Onslow, said, Gentlemen, I will give you a Toast: "Health to Sir Francis Vincent, Baronet, the worthy Representative of this County; Thanks to him for his Conduct in Parliament. Whilst he lives and acts in the same Manner, may he ever be returned our Member. As for the other Representative, I choose, as an honest Man, to declare that I do utterly abhor, despise and detest his whole Course of Proceedings."

On Saturday the Inquest of Billingsgate Ward went in Procession from the Coal Exchange Coffee-House to the Tower in Livery Gowns, attended by the Beadle of the Ward with his Mace, to pay their Respects to Mr. Oliver, their Alderman, on which their Foreman addressed him thus:

"Sir, The Inquest of your Ward, being truly sensible of the Fortitude and Virtue of their worthy Alderman and Representative, cannot at this Time omit to testify their Approbation and unfeigned Thanks for your late publick Conduct, which has so conspicuously distinguished you the Patriot and Friend of your Country, and of this City in particular; and may your steady Perseverance convey to Posterity those inestimable Blessings of Liberty which our Ancestors have so nobly handed down to us."

They afterwards waited on the Lord Mayor to pay their Respects to him, when the Foreman addressed his Lordship in the following Manner:

"My Lord, the Foreman and Inquest of the Ward of Billingsgate having been to pay their Respects to their worthy Alderman, could not depart the Tower without giving your Lordship their sincere Thanks for having supported the Laws, and also the Rights and Privileges of the Citizens of London."

They were all received very politely, and both returned spirited and obliging Answers.

The Lord Mayor, we are told, is determined to do Business as far as his Situation will admit of, as he thinks he should not act up to the Standard of Justice, which has hitherto distinguished him, if he was any

Ways accessory to the Distress of his Fellow-Citizens, too apparent through the Influence of wicked Men.

It is given out by some, that the Report on the Inquiry of the Cause of the Riots will be a very flaming one, in order to balance the Out-cry on the Commitment of the Two Magistrates for acting agreeable to their Oaths; and that on each Party's sitting down with their Losses, the First with that of their Privilege, and the Two Magistrates with the temporal Loss of their Liberty, the Ministry are to make a Merit of their great Concession, and thus intend, if they can, to drop the Matter.

April 3. It is thought that when the present Disputes are adjusted, the Liberty of the Subject will be fixed on a firmer Footing than ever.

It is much to be feared that the Importation of French Foppery will be followed by the Exportation of English Modesty. Every one must remember the Time when English Ladies would blush to be discovered by a Man with dishevelled Hair, though now they can sit whole Hours, and commit it, in all the Luxuriance of the Toilet, to be handled by a Coxcomb of a French Barber.

April 4. Notwithstanding the many scandalous Paragraphs that have been inserted for a Week past in most of the Evening and Daily Papers, to alarm the Publick, by insinuating that there is a Run upon the Bank, and that the Bank Notes were at a Discount; we have Authority to assure the Publick, that there is not the least Foundation for such Report, which can be only calculated by evil minded Persons, in order to depreciate publick Credit.

The following Address of the Portreeve, Bailiff, and all the principal Inhabitants of the Borough of Honiton in Devonshire, has been transmitted to Sir George Young, Bart. and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of this City, their Representatives in Parliament.

To Sir George Young, Bart. and Brads Crosby, Esq;

GENTLEMEN,

We, the Portreeve, Bailiff, and the principal Inhabitants of the Borough of Honiton, think it our indispensable Duty to return you, our Representatives, our warmest Thanks for your disinterested and unbiassed Conduct in Parliament, in Defence of our estimable Liberties and constitutional Rights, as nothing is more dear to us, or could have rendered you more worthy of our Regard, and the Continuance of our Approbation, than the Part you have avowed and supported, in Maintenance of those invaluable Privileges.

We beg leave therefore to assure you, that your inflexible and uninfluenced Perseverance in the same glorious Cause, will ever render you most worthy of our Esteem, and entitle you to our future Conscience, in Defence of every undue Art which may be suggested as a Motive to shake our Resolutions.

Dated at Honiton the

29th of March, 1771.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servants,

The Lord Mayor's Answer.

To the worthy Electors of the Borough of Honiton.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the Honour this Day of receiving from you the noblest Testimony of your Approbation of my Conduct in Parliament; that sacred Trust I have always conscientiously discharged. I have, in that Station, solely considered myself as entrusted by you to be a Guardian of the invaluable Liberties, which this Nation enjoys beyond any in the World. With Anguish I have seen them attacked and violated of late in the most desperate Manner; and the wicked Plan of destroying this Constitution seems now to be pursued with the utmost Rigour. But whatever the profligate Attempts of our Enemies may be, they shall find in me a zealous and intrepid Assertor of the Liberties of this Kingdom, a warm Friend to the Constitution, as by Law established, and that I am on every Occasion devoted to your Service.

I rejoice to find that all the undue Arts to warp your Integrity have been ineffectual; and I hope that in the severest Trial I shall approve myself worthy of the Support of Gentlemen, whose publick Virtue is proof against every sinister Attempt, or open Attack.

I am, Gentlemen,

With the utmost Respect and Gratitude,

Your faithful and

Obedient humble Servant,

BRASS CROSBY.

From the Tower,

April 2, 1771.

We are informed that their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland paid a Visit in-cog. to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, on Saturday Evening. The Reason of this Visit we are told is a political one.

April 5. Yesterday the Attorney General had a long Conference with his Majesty at St. James's, which being somewhat unusual, causes much Speculation among the Politicians.

A Correspondent desires us to assure the Publick, that the Paragraph which appeared in several Papers some few Days since, asserting that a Weaver called at the Mansion House, previous to the Lord Mayor's Commitment, and offered to raise a Mob, is totally without Foundation; the Reason our Correspondent

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assigns for desiring us to contradict it is, that the Paragrapn seems calculated to throw an Asperion on a very numerous and useful Body of Men.

The Brig Mary is arrived at Tinnmouth from America, with a large Quantity of Wool, the Product of that Country, which was sold at Four-Pence Halfpenny per Pound.

The following is an authentic Copy of the Warrant of the Commitment of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to the Tower.

"Whereas the House of Commons have this Day adjourned, that Brads Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, having discharged out of the Custody of one of the Messengers of the House, J. Miller, for whom the News-Paper, intitled, 'The London Evening-Post,' from Thursday, March 7, to Saturday, March 9, 1771, purports to be printed, and of which a Complaint was made in the House of Commons on the 12th Day of this Instant March, and who, for his Contempt, in not obeying the Order of the House, for his Attendance on the House upon Thursday the 14th Day of this Instant March, was ordered to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, or his Deputy, attending the said House; and who, by virtue of the Speaker's Warrant, issued under the said Order, had been taken into the Custody of the said Messenger, and having signed a Warrant against the said Messenger, for having executed the said Warrant of the Speaker; and having held the said Messenger to Bail for the same, is guilty of a Breach of Privilege of this House. And whereas the said House have also this Day ordered, that the said Brads Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, and a Member of the House, be, for his said Offence, committed to the Tower of London.

"There are therefore to require you, to receive into your Custody, the Body of the said Brads Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, and him safely keep, during the Pleasure of the said House. For which this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under my Hand the 27th Day of March, 1771.

To the Lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of London, or his Deputy.

When Mr. Alderman Oliver first went to the Tower, his Jailor, according to his Orders, took down the Names of those who came to visit him; but the Visitors were so numerous, that the Man soon found it impossible; he threw down his Pen, and cursed the House of Commons, and said if they had a Mind to have the Names, they must send Two of their own Clerks to write down the Lists.

Two more Apartments in the Tower are ordered to be got ready against the Meeting of the Parliament after the Holidays; the one called the Bloody Tower, the other Little Ease; the first is supposed to be intended for Mr. Alderman Townsend, and the second for Mr. Alderman Sawbridge.

A great Personage, in a Conversation the other Day with one of his Secretaries of State, asked him his Opinion, "What would be the best Method of settling the present Dispute between the Parliament and the City?" To which Lord Rochford replied, "If I might advise your Majesty, the Two Citizens should be sent to the Tower, and the Two Offenders to St. Luke's."

Advice is received from York, that the Lord Mayor has called the Aldermen and Commoners together, and that they agreed on an Address of Thanks to be presented to the Right Hon. Brads Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, for his Intrepidity in standing forth in the Cause of Liberty, by opposing arbitrary Power, and for supporting the Rights and Liberties of the Citizens of London and every Englishman. It was agreed to present a like Address to the worthy Alderman Oliver.

April 6. This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver were carried by Habeas Corpus before the Lord Chief Justice De Grey, who remanded them to the Tower. After which, being previously provided with another Writ from the King's Bench, they were carried before Lord Mansfield, at his Chambers in Serjeant's-Inn, Chancery-Lane, who likewise refused to grant them a Discharge. After which they were carried back to the Tower.

They were attended by Mr. Alderman Wilkes, and the Gentlemen of the Committee appointed by the City for defending the general Cause. The Reason alleged by their Lordships, for not granting their Enlargement, we hear, was, that they could not venture to determine an Affair of such Moment, without the Advice of the other Judges. Thus is this important Question left undecided till next Term.

It is said that the Beds which were ordered to be got ready at the Tower, were intended for the Lord Mayor, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Sawbridge, Colonel Barre, Sir George Saville, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Sir William Meredith, and Mr. Burke.

We are desired to assure the Publick, that Lord North, from the Beginning, disapproved of George Onflow's Motion, but he was out-voted; and now, that he has plunged so far into the Current, he must gain the further Shore, or resign; the latter of which he is by no means inclined to do.

A Correspondent says, it has been calculated, that should the Lord Mayor persist in refusing to do Business, while a Prisoner in the Tower, Government will lose upwards of 100000 l. a Day.

It is said that the Court of Common Council will immediately deliberate on a legal Method of proceeding against the Speaker of the House of Commons; and that the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver are determined to bring an Action on the Case for 100,000 l. Damages, for false Imprisonment.

It was Yesterday Morning strongly reported on Change (on what Authority or for what Purpose we pretend not to say) that Gibraltar was attacked by the Spaniards, both by Sea and Land; that the Fleet which lay before it consisted of 30 Sail of Ships from Barcelona, and other Spanish Ports; and that the Army em-

ployed against it consisted of 17,000 Men, who had raised several large Batteries within Gun-shot of the Fort; and that it was expected before this Time, that the Spaniards had made themselves Masters of it.

It is with Confidence reported, that Lord Camden has deserted Lord Chatham, and made his Peace with the Duke of Grafton, whose Hopes of Office are again very much revived. His Grace insinuates, by his Friends, that he is so far from laying aside all Thoughts of engaging in publick Affairs, that he is ready to receive his Majesty's Commands in any One of the higher Departments of the State.

The Lord Mayor, considering the great Hardships the Poor must labour under on Account of the Coal Ships in the River, of which there is a large Fleet, not being suffered to be unloaded, sent his Warrant Yesterday to the Coalmasters Office to unload the Ships; and immediately a great Number of Coalheavers were set to work.

By authentic Advices from Cadix we learn, that the Spaniards go on briskly in their Preparations for War, which Event they look upon for certain about the Month of August next.

The Continuance of the Tranquillity of Europe depends upon the Answer of the Court of St. Petersburg to Prince Lobkowitz, the Austrian Ambassador, lately dispatched from Vienna. This Ultimatum is, that Russia shall grant Peace to the Ottomans, by permitting Things to return to the same Situation as before the War. On the other Hand, the King of Prussia instigates the Russians to continue their Operations; and promises that, should the Austrians take Part with the Turks, he will fall upon Bohemia and Saxony with all his Forces. This being the Situation of Politics in the East of Europe, there can be little Doubt of the Flame being kept up for another Campaign. The Emperor, it is thought, is too prudent to risk the Loss of a Part of the hereditary Dominions of the House of Hapsburgh, for a Peace of invidious Revenge against the Russians; upon whose late Success both he and his Mother look with very jealous Eyes.

The Empress Queen has signified in Form to our Court, that in Case of a Rupture on the Continent, she will not become a Principal in a War in Defence of Flanders; the Revenues of that Country not being adequate, in any Degree, to the Expence of One Campaign: It is therefore highly probable, that the French will be soon in Possession of all the Sea-Ports of the Austrian Netherlands.

Substance of the SPEECH of the Hon. CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, when a Committee for enquiring into the Cause of the Riots was appointed.

I Am heartily glad that you have at last come to the Resolution of appointing a Committee of Enquiry. Such an Establishment has long been wanting; and many have been the Attempts of the Minority to set it on Foot. But the ministerial Champions are never routed but by their own Danger. It was in vain that we called upon them to enquire into the Causes of the Riots in St. George's Fields, at Brentford, and other Places. The Safety of their Constituents was to them a Matter of no Moment. Little solicitous about the general Weal, they consulted their own private Emolument. Provided they could enjoy their Places, and Pensions, and Contracts, in Ease and Security, they were ready to wink at domestic Tumults, as well as foreign Encroachments. The same Spirit which dictated the Relinquishment of our Right to Falkland Island, and the Manilla Ranfom, occasioned the Sacrifice of the national Police.

But now the Evil comes Home to themselves; Riot knocks at the Door, and will not suffer them to divide with Security. What is the Consequence? they are alarmed; their Lips tremble, and their Hearts palpitate. You may mark out every Enemy to his Country by the Paleness of his cadaverous Face, and the visible Terror which shakes his Frame. Where now is that blustering Manner, that insulting Tone, and that important Attitude, which used to distinguish the Minister? O Mortality! how frail art thou!

I should be sorry to see the Confusion of the Times of Cade, Wat Tyler, and Jack Straw, return. And it is for that Reason I would advise you to forbear your intended Acts of Oppression. For, however much the History of those Times may be disguised, it is easy for a penetrating Eye to discover, that the Oppression of the Rich was the Cause of the Insurrection. Similar Causes will always produce similar Effects. The People think themselves now plundered and oppressed: For, let me tell you, your present Violence is not the sole Cause of this Day's Disturbance. It is not One or Two unpopular Acts that will stir up the People against the Authority of this House. A Series of impolitic Measures is necessary. Nor have these been wanting. What do you think of the Middlesex Election? What of St. George's Fields, and of Brentford? What of inflaming Ireland, of rendering America disaffected, and of putting a total Stop to our Trade? You paid the King's Debts, without asking how they were contracted. You approved the Convention, though it cost us above Three Millions, and secured none of the Objects in Dispute. Of these, and innumerable other imprudent Acts, you have been guilty; and yet you vote that a Committee shall be appointed to enquire into the Causes of this Day's Riot! O Seri Studiosum! You must be backward Scholars indeed, if you cannot explain the Secret. There is no Mystery in the Case. The Matter is clear as Noon Day; and he that runs may read. The very Men who proposed the Enquiry, are themselves the Root of the Evil. Hinc mihi agmina mali Laber. From that Bench sprung every Plague, as from Pandora's Box. If you will not be convinced by my Assertions, consult the Multitude; apply for Information to the Men, of whose Irregularities you complain. They will not conceal the Truth, but openly tell the same Story. Nay, they have told it you already, and in a rougher Manner than you could wish. What were their Salutations? Instead of Shouts and Acclamations, which will naturally attend good Ministers, they have regaled you with Hisses and Execra-

tions. Do not your rent Cloaths and begrimed Faces still bear the Marks of their Civility? After such strong Proofs, such undoubted Testimonies, concerning the Cause of this popular Tumult, how can we still be at a Loss for the proper Method of proceeding? To me the Case is extremely clear. We must begin with a Reformation at Home. We must follow the Maxim of the ancient Philosopher, "Know thyself." Then we shall be better qualified for enquiring into the Conduct of others. Upon this Plan alone I approve of the Committee. If it be meant only for silencing the natural Language of Freedom, for tying the Tongues and chaining the Limbs of Freemen, I give it my Negatives; because I am convinced it will only exasperate and enrage. That, I own, is a good Reason why it should be adopted by the Ministry. Their System of Politics is founded on Fear, not on Love. Obedient dum metuant is their Motto. What a Pity it is that Fear has now changed Sides, and flutters on the mind of the Minister!

THE Members of the Maryland JOCKEY CLUB, are desired to meet at Mrs. Middleton's Tavern, on Thursday the 20th Instant.

His Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq; } Stewards.  
HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; }  
Dinner to be on the Table at Two o'Clock. Those Gentlemen who propose to attend, will be so obliging to give timely Notice to

WILLIAM EDDIS, Secretary.

Just arrived, In the Mary, Captain Samuel Haycraft, from Africa, June 4, 1771.

A Small Parcel of about One Hundred choice Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, which will be sold, on Monday next, the Tenth Instant, at Selby's Landing, on Patuxent River, for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, by the Subscribers,

JAMES DICK & STEWART,  
JUBSON COOLIDGE.

Just imported, from London and Glasgow, and to be sold on reasonable Terms by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Church in Annapolis, Wholesale or Retail,

A Large and compleat Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable to the different Seasons.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

Just imported, in the Adventure, Capt. Samuel Maynard, and the Devonshire, Capt. Robert Watts, from London, May 30, 1771.

A Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, to be sold on the lowest Terms at my Stores, at Elk-Ridge, Elk-Ridge Landing, Queen-Anne, and Upper-Marlborough, for Cash, Bills or Tobacco. Among the above Goods, are a large Assortment of Silks of the newest Patterns.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

Just imported, in the Betsey, Captain Henrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber at his Store, near the Dock, at the very lowest Price, for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail, Annapolis, June 1, 1771.

A Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, suitable to both Seasons. Also may be had as usual, Wine, Rum, Molasses, Linseed Oil, loaf and brown Sugar, Chocolate, and some Seines, with Leads, Corks, and Cords compleat.

(w6) NATHAN HAMMOND.

Just imported, in the Trimly, Captain Page, from London, May 26, 1771.

A Large and well assorted Cargo of European and East-India Goods, which are to be sold very cheap at my Store, at Elk-Ridge Landing, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange or Tobacco.

(4w) JOHN DORSEY.

Just imported, and to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, upon the lowest Terms by the Subscriber, at the Store next Door below the Coffee-House, Annapolis, June 6, 1771.

A Large Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

(tf) ROBERT BUCHANAN.

To be SOLD, for ready Cash,

A Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, called and known by the Name of Paul's Delight, containing 287 Acres, some of which is good Meadow Ground, cleared, and the rest is well timbered. A View of the Premises will sufficiently convince the Fertility of the Soil. Any Person willing to purchase said Land, may know the Conditions, by applying to

(tf) ANNE MIDDLETON, at Annapolis. N. B. As I intend to decline keeping Tavern, I beg of those Persons who have not yet settled their Accounts, to make speedy Payment. I shall take in Boarders, and keep as usual good Hay and Oats, likewise Ferry Boats to any Part of the Bay. Those Gentlemen that will favour me with their Custom, may depend on being punctually served, by A. M.

THERE is at the Plantation of Samuel Perry, near Darnall's Mill, taken up as a Stray, a gray Horse, about Twelve and a Half Hands high, and about Eight Years old, branded on the near Buttock with a Cross. The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges.



**FOR LONDON,**  
**THE Ship Devonshire, Robert Watts, Master,**  
 now lying in the Ferry Branch of Patuxco  
 River, takes Tobacco consigned to *West and Hobson*,  
 and will be quickly loaded. Insurance is ordered,  
 and will be inserted in the Bills of Lading.  
 STEPHEN WEST.

**FOR LONDON,**  
**THE Ship Adventure, Samuel Maynard, Master,**  
 now lying at Selby's Landing, in Patuxco  
 River, takes Tobacco consigned to *West and Hobson*,  
 and will sail by the last Day of June. Insurance is  
 ordered, and will be inserted in the Bills of Lading.  
 The Ship is intended to return to Maryland this  
 Fall.  
 STEPHEN WEST.

**THE GENTLEMEN OF MARYLAND, who are possessed  
 of sublime Sensations for LITERARY ENTER-  
 TAINMENT, are requested to observe,**  
**—THE THIRD VOLUME**

# ROBERTSON'S EXALTED HISTORY OF CHARLES THE FIFTH,

Is finished, with compleat Indexes, for the Subscribers,  
 and is now ready to be delivered by the several Book-  
 sellers in *Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, An-  
 napolis*, and other Towns where Subscriptions were  
 collected. Price ONE DOLLAR.

**ROBERT BELL, Bookeller,**  
 at the late Union Library in Third-street, Philadelphia,

**BEING** encouraged by several Gentlemen of Emi-  
 nence in the different Provinces, to undertake the  
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 in the capital Towns on the American Continent,  
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 the LAWS OF ENGLAND, in Four Volumes royal  
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**FERGUSON'S** celebrated ESSAY on the HISTORY  
 of CIVIL SOCIETY, in One Volume 8vo. at One  
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Gentlemen who wish Prosperity to the Means for the  
 Enlargement of the human Understanding in America,  
 will greatly contribute towards this beneficent Purpose,  
 by sending their Names and Residence, as intentional  
 Purchasers of any of the forementioned literary Works,  
 to any of the Bookellers and Printers on this Conti-  
 nent, where printed Proposals and Specimens may be  
 seen; the sooner this Favour is granted, the more ex-  
 pediently will the Works be forwarded, and the Obliga-  
 tion shall be gratefully remembered by the Publisher,  
**ROBERT BELL.**

**N. B.** Gentlemen may be supplied at the above-men-  
 tioned Places, with ROBERTSON'S HISTORY OF  
 CHARLES THE FIFTH, complete, in Three Volumes  
 8vo. for Three Dollars, although the British Edition is  
 sold at Fifteen Dollars, and Four Thousand Guineas  
 were actually given to the Rev. Dr. Robertson for the  
 manuscript Copy of this elegantly instructive History.

**ENOCH STORY**  
 Philadelphia, May 13, 1771.

**BEGS** leave to inform the Publick in general,  
 and his Friends in particular, that he has re-  
 moved to a House well situate for Business, at the  
 Corner of Market and Second Streets, near the Court-  
 House, in this City, where he has fitted up a con-  
 venient Store for the Reception of Merchandize,  
 which he proposes selling upon Commission, on the  
 lowest Terms for Cash only, either there or at his  
 Vendue-House up Second Street, (upon certain  
 Days, of which timely Notice will be given) as may  
 be most agreeable.

He also proposes doing Business as a Broker, to  
 buy or sell *West-India* or *European* Goods, Bills of  
 Exchange, Ships or other Vessels, Houses, Lands,  
 &c. &c. and in general, such Business as he may be  
 intrusted with, and that upon such low Terms, as  
 may make it advantageous for the Gentlemen, Mer-  
 chants, and Traders of this City, and those of the  
 neighbouring Provinces to employ him.

He begs leave to assure them, his utmost Endeavours  
 shall be exerted to give Satisfaction in the  
 Management and Negotiating any Business that may  
 be put under his Direction; and the Favours con-  
 ferred on him will be thankfully received and grate-  
 fully remembered.

**N. B.** We the Subscribers, being acquainted  
 with the above-named *Enoch Story*, are of Opinion,  
 from our Knowledge of his Abilities and Character,  
 that he is well qualified to execute the several  
 Branches of Business above-mentioned.

*Resse Meredith, Thomas & Isaac Wharton,  
 James & Drinker, Stocker & Wharton,  
 Willing & Morris, Samuel Morris, junr.  
 Edward Penington, James Wharton.*

**WHEREAS** Richard Culverwell, of Cheddar, in  
 the County of Somerset, in May 1759, was  
 ship on board the *Atlas*, then lying in the Port of  
 Bristol, and bound for Maryland; this is to give  
 Notice, that if the said Richard Culverwell is living,  
 and will apply to Mr. John M'Kirdy, Captain of the  
 Royal Charlotte, now lying at Baltimore-Town, he will  
 hear of something to his Advantage; or if the said  
 Richard Culverwell is dead, and any Person can give  
 a satisfactory Account of his death and when, by  
 applying as above, shall be rewarded to his Satis-  
 faction. (tf)

## FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**RAN** away last Night from the Subscriber's Plan-  
 tation, near Northampton Iron-Works, Balti-  
 more County, Maryland, Two Convict Servant  
 Men, viz.

**JOHN PELL**, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a  
 well made Fellow, black Hair, grey Eyes, and a  
 down look: Had on, and took with him, a Fear-  
 nought Jacket, Cotton under ditto, Osnabrig Shirt,  
 Hempen Role Trousers, old Shoes, and old Felt  
 Hat.

**JOHN MARSH**, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, a  
 well set Fellow, has black Hair, dark Eyes, and is  
 very talkative: Had on, when he went away, a  
 Fearnought Jacket, Cotton under ditto, Crocus  
 Trousers, Osnabrig Shirt, old Shoes, and a Felt  
 Hat. They also took with them, a Castor Hat, a-  
 bout half worn, and a Pair of Buckskin Breeches.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures  
 them, so that their Master gets them again, shall  
 receive Three Pounds for each if taken in the Pro-  
 vince, and if out of the Province the above Reward  
 of Forty Dollars, or in Proportion for either of  
 them, paid by

(w6) JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

## SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

**RAN** away from the Subscriber on the 25th of  
 April last, an indentured Irish Servant Man,  
 named *Charles Degood*, about 34 Years of Age, 5  
 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, a little marked with the  
 Small-Pox, a down looking Fellow, and rather  
 round shouldered, long Visage, has dark brown  
 Hair tied behind, talks with the Irish Accent, and  
 waddles much in his Walk, is sturdy and well  
 legged, by Trade a Watch-maker, and lately lived  
 Servant in Lancaster; took with him, Two lightish  
 coloured Knap Coats, One of them tared behind, a  
 blue Jacket, black knit Breeches, with One Pair of  
 old Leather, Three good white Shirts, and Three  
 ditto Neckbands, with Silver Buckles in his Shoes.  
 Supposed to have taken with him, a small Pinchbeck  
 Watch (not his own) with a black Shagreen Case to  
 it, studded on the Back with Gold Pins, in form of  
 a Sprig. He is much addicted to Liquour and low  
 Company, and is thought to have taken a Woman  
 with him.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Runaway,  
 so that his Master may have him again, shall receive  
 the above Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by  
**SAMUEL JEFFERYS**, Watch-maker,  
 in Philadelphia.

**N. B.** He has been used to work at a Ferry, and  
 to the Sea, and may possibly offer himself to Masters  
 of Vessels, who are forbid to take him off.

**COMMITTED** to my Custody as a Runaway,  
 an Irishman, who calls himself *John Lynch*:  
 Has on, a black Coat and Breeches, is a short well  
 made Fellow, of a dark Complexion, his Master is  
 desired to pay Charges and take him away.

**N. B.** He is supposed to be One of the Men ad-  
 vertised by *Hubbard Prince*, in the Maryland Gazette  
 of April the 17th, 1771.

JOHN ADDISON, Sheriff.

**COMMITTED** to my Custody as a Runaway, a  
 Negro Lad, named *Will*, about Eighteen  
 Years of Age, says he belongs to *Ralph Boorman*, of  
 Charles County. His Master is desired to pay Charges  
 and take him away.

JOHN ADDISON, Sheriff.

**SOME** Time in the latter End of the Summer  
 1769, I lent a Pair of Wool Combs to one  
*Thomas Savidge*, a Wool-comber by Trade, who  
 went to Prince-George's County (as he told me) to do  
 some Work there, and promised to return my  
 Combs in some short Time after, which he has  
 not done, nor can I hear with any Certainty what  
 is become of him. Any Person that knows where  
 he is, and will recover my Combs, or the Value  
 (Three Pounds) in Dollars, at Seven Shillings and  
 Six-pence each; the Favour shall be gratefully ac-  
 knowledged, and if he refuses to deliver my Combs  
 with One Pipe and some spare Teeth, which I lent  
 him with the Combs, I shall esteem it as a Favour,  
 that any Person will order a Writ for him in my  
 Name, to oblige him either to deliver the Combs,  
 &c. or to pay for them Three Pounds as above.

(6w) **WILLIAM REYNOLDS.**  
**N. B.** Said Reynolds wants to employ a Person to  
 repair Three Stocking Frames; any one capable to  
 undertake such a Job, he would be glad to employ.

**TAKEN** up as a Stray by *George Shaver*, living  
 near *Isaac Baker's*, on *Conococheague*, in *Freder-  
 ick* County, a bay Horse, about Fourteen Hands  
 high, Twelve Years old, branded with R on the  
 Shoulder, and an S on the Buttock, had a small  
 Bell on marked W, shod all round, with a Star in  
 his Forehead.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Pro-  
 perty and paying Charges.

**THERE** is, at the Plantation of *Abraham Haff*,  
 near *William Beatty's*, in *Frederick* County,  
 taken up as a Stray, a Strawberry Roan coloured  
 Horse, about Twelve and a Half Hands, and about  
 Nine Years old, branded on the near Shoulder with  
 a Swivel Stirrup, has a Blaze down his Face.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Pro-  
 perty and paying Charges. (w3)

**THERE** is at the Plantation of *Benjamin Brookes*,  
 near *Upper-Marlborough*, in *Prince-George's*  
 County, taken up as a Stray, a small bay Mare,  
 with a Star in her Forehead, branded on the near  
 Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter W, appears  
 to be about 6 Years old, and about 13 Hands high.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Pro-  
 perty and paying Charges. (w3)

**THERE** is at the Plantation of *Thomas Offutt*,  
 living in *Frederick* County, taken up as a  
 Stray, a small black Horse, about 13 Hands high,  
 branded on the near Thigh thus . . about 5 Years  
 old, hanging Mane and Tail, trots and gallops,  
 and appears very spirited.

The Owner may have him again, proving Pro-  
 perty and paying Charges. (w2)

**T O B E S O L D,**  
 May 22, 1771.  
 A Commodious Plantation, on *Elk-Ridge*, with-  
 in Twenty-two Miles of *Annapolis*, Eighteen of  
*Baltimore-Town*, and Ten of *Elk-Ridge* Landing,  
 well adapted to Grain and Grass. A View of the  
 Premises will sufficiently evince the Beauty of the  
 Situation and Fertility of the Soil.  
 (tf) H. GRIFFITH.

Published according to Act of Parliament.  
 The great and learned Doctor SANXAY'S IMPERIAL  
 GOLDEN DROPS.

**AFTER** a very long Course of private Practice  
 with the tender and most delicate Constitutions,  
 the First Nobility and Gentry in Great-Britain, Ireland,  
 and many Persons eminent for Fortune and Character  
 in America, and in the West Indies, the Doctor has  
 proved beyond all Doubt his Imperial Golden Drops,  
 to be the greatest Cordial to Nature, Medicine ever  
 produced. These Drops are composed from the finest  
 Essence of the richest Gums and Balsams of the East  
 and West Parts of the World; therefore, this Medi-  
 cine is truly the Balm of all the other known Bal-  
 sams. It is from the combined Power, Efficacy and  
 Virtue of these rich and natural Balsams, that these  
 Drops are able to fortify the weak and enfeebled Parts;  
 to give Health, Strength, and Vigour to a worn-out  
 Constitution. So friendly is this great Cordial to  
 human Nature, that it is a medical Aliment; nourishes  
 the vital System, and prolongs Life. It is by these  
 unequalled Virtues, that the Causes of Barrenness and  
 Sterility in Women, and Impotency in Men, are to an  
 almost Certainty removed. All rheumatic and gravelly  
 Complaints are most assuredly relieved, and if con-  
 tinued for some Time, will radically cure the Disor-  
 ders; Besides, all obstinate Gleans, feminal Weak-  
 nesses, Whites in Women, and every Weakness of the  
 Reins and Loins, from whatever Cause proceeding,  
 except the venereal Virus; these Imperial Golden  
 Drops in a few Days effects a Cure. Those Patients  
 labouring under an improper Treatment of Mercurials  
 from unskilful Persons, in a certain Disorder, and find  
 their Juices impoverished, will soon find their Account  
 in the Use of these admired Drops. They who feel  
 the secret Infirmities of advancing Years; or where  
 the Power of Youth begins to decline, will find this  
 Nature's grand Restorative their only Friend. It was  
 for something like this grand Secret in Medicine, that  
 the Fathers of Physick, the immortal Boerhaave and  
 Sydenham laboured their whole Lives in vain to dis-  
 cover for the good of mankind.

It is to be had in Bottles of **THOMAS ANDER-  
 TON**, Bookeller, Wholesale and Retail, at his Store  
 the Lower End of the *Jersey-Market*, Philadelphia. To  
 prevent the Buyers from being imposed upon by any  
 counterfeit Sort, he hath sealed the Bottle with his  
 Seal and Coat of Arms, and signed each Bottle in his  
 own Hand writing.

Where also may be had, Doctor Sanxay's  
 Alexipharmic Pills, and his Specific purging Electuary,  
 which cure the Lues Venerea in all Stages and Cir-  
 cumstances whatever in a very short Time; without  
 imparting the Secret to a Brd-fellow, without giving  
 the least Pain, Sickness, Trouble, Confinement, or  
 Restraint of Diet to the Patient; who may at all  
 Times of the Year, and in all Climates of the World,  
 at home or abroad, at Sea, or on a Journey, receive  
 perfect and positive Health, by the Use of These Medi-  
 cines and exactly following the Rules laid down in  
 the Book of Directions given with them.

Advice in all Cases gratis.  
 Letters Post paid duly answered.  
 To be had of *William Dibley*, Post from *Annapolis* to  
 Philadelphia. (6w)  
 Orders left with Mr. *Rall*, at the Sign of the *White*  
 Horse in *Annapolis*, will be duly executed.







## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1771.

VENDUE on  
Day of June, for  
ANTATION  
fes, Hogs, Cat-  
arden paled in,  
erein is a good  
Milk-House, and  
pleasant on Pa-  
ous to the In-  
s of which, need  
MON YOUNG.  
up by the Acre.

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oned Persons, and  
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d *Berkley*; Forty  
shillings each for

APHAM, Sheriff.  
bruary 22, 1771.  
next, will be exp-  
Mr. John Little,  
e-Town, at Th

Parcels of Land,  
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One Mile of  
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NIEL CHAMIER.

rk, Jan. 22, 1771.  
r General, having  
of Correspondence  
a) been pleased to  
tation between Fal-  
hereby given, that  
closed at the Post-  
of the Clock at  
every Month, and  
Day for *Falmouth*.  
faster General.

OLDEN, Secretary

PRINTING-  
RTISEMENTS,  
Long Ones  
of BLANKS,  
proper BONDS  
rk performed

Sejaunt GLYNN'S SPEECH in defence of the City of Lon-  
don, and its Magistrates.

Mr. SPEAKER, THE present Question is of the utmost Importance; for it is a Contest between the Commons and their Constituents, between the Privileges of the House, and the Law of the Land. Not that I would deny the Law of Parliament to be a Part of the Law of the Land. All I mean is, that when it happens to be subversive of the known and avowed Law of the Land, it is then null and void; because the Law of the Land, being founded on the immemorial Acquiescence of the People, or upon Acts of the Three Estates, must be superior in Authority to the former, which has no Basis but the Vote of a single Branch of the Legislature. For is Reason it is that the Votes of the Commons were never yet compared to the King's Writs. No Court is bound to take Notice of them. On the contrary, the Judges are bound not to take Notice of them, but to act according to the known Law. I will not indeed say, that they are not to regard your Resolutions more than those of a Parcel of drunken Porters. But I will say that nobody has Power to prohibit the Judges in Westminster-Hall. The Judges there are sworn to do Justice, without paying the least Attention to any Command under the Great Seal, or Privy Seal, or any other Seal whatsoever. The Reason is obvious. The People of England would no longer have any Inheritance in the common Law, if the Judges were to take Notice of the Votes of either House, and to regulate their Decisions accordingly. And why would this be the Case? Because the Votes would not always be uniform in either House; and because it appears from past Disputes, that the Two Houses might differ in Matters of Importance; Circumstances, that would render it difficult for the Judges to determine which of the Two they ought to obey. And, if they obeyed both, they would be guilty of Self-contradiction. Such is the reasoning of Lord Somers, and of all those patriotic Peers, who effected the Revolution. What is the Inference to be drawn from it? That Men, who act in a judicial Capacity, are bound to adhere to the Law of the Land, and to pay no Regard to the Votes of either House. Now does not every Magistrate act in a judicial Capacity? Is not every Justice of the Peace, every Alderman of London, and particularly the Lord Mayor, a Judge in certain Cases? Nothing is more indisputable. In every Commitment they are obliged to observe the Law of the Land. If they do not, they are liable to Prosecution, and the aggrieved Party will recover Damages for false Imprisonment. How is it then that you would, for the sake of supporting your Authority and assumed Privileges, expose Men not only to the Penalties of the Law, but to the Infamy of betraying their Trust, and of committing direct Perjury? The Magistrates of London are sworn to protect the Franchises of the City, and to abide by the Law. Will you obtrude your Votes upon them as Laws? Whenever you thus encroach upon the sole Right of all the Legislature, I hope they will have the Virtue to resist.

It is in vain you assert that they thus take upon them to judge of your Privileges. Suppose that, under the Name of Privilege, you would proceed to do Things inconsistent with the known Privileges of the Crown, with the known Privileges of the Lords, contrary to the Laws, or destructive to Liberties of the People, are not the Magistrates, is not every Briton bound to inform you, that you have no such Privileges? If, by asserting that you are the only Judges of your own Privileges, you would prevent the Magistrates and the People from opposing Innovations and Encroachments, you had better at once take to yourselves the whole Government without controul. Put the Case, that the King had taken the same violent step, when his Proclamation was set at naught. Is there a Man of Sense in England, who would not have been alarmed for his Liberty? Such a Stretch of the Prerogative would have at once reduced the People to Despair. Yet the King's Prerogative is as sacred as your Privilege: Nor can any good Reason be given why the one should not extend as far as the other. If you have a Right to punish for a Breach of Privilege, the King has the same Right to punish for a Breach of the Prerogative. Both have been tolerated by the People for the sake of public Good; and both will receive a Check when they no longer answer that End. For what are Privilege and Prerogative? Discretionary Powers vested in the different Branches of the Legislature for the Service of the Community.

But as they are founded on no Law or positive Constitution, they will not be acknowledged, when they operate to its Disadvantage. Magna Charta declares against them all in express Terms, when it declares against all discretionary Powers, and establishes the Trial by Equals as the Basis of Liberty. And nothing but Necessity would have prevailed upon the People to have suffered any Court to deviate from this Plan.

Contempts in Court strike so directly at their very Existence, that for the sake of Self-preservation, every Court must be indulged with the Power of immediate and discretionary Punishment; though the Practice be contrary to the Letter and Spirit of our Law and Constitution. But it is not so with Contempts out of Court. There the Being of the Court, or the Administration of Justice, is not in Danger of being interrupted. There is full Time and Leisure for proceeding according to Law and the Constitution. None of our Courts therefore are justifiable for treating a Contempt out of Court in the same summary Manner in which they treat a Contempt in Court. Why should the House of Commons be exempted from the Observation of the same Rule? Will you pretend that, without the Power of indiscriminate Commitment, you will not be able to preserve your Privileges. How is it then that the Sovereign, who has no such Power, has not lost all his Prerogatives? The Reason is manifest. The Law will preserve to every Man, and every Body of Men, their just Rights and Privileges. Whence else is it, that all the Corporations in the Kingdom have not long ago been dissolved? They have no such Power; and yet they subsist in all their ancient Vigour; because few Men will resist lawful Authority, and fewer still will be able to escape the Punishment due to their Folly, from the Laws.

You call yourselves the Grand Inquest of the Nation. Has any Inquest the Power of inflicting Punishment for any Contempt which may be shown for it? They never punish, they only present; and the proper Court is finally to determine the Matter. Upon this Plan was the House of Commons originally formed. It was the Inquisitor of State, and the Courts of Law were the Judges of the Quality and Quantity of the Punishment. It was never suspected that the Legislative and judicial Authorities were not to be kept distinct. Whenever the Commons assumed this monstrous Power, there was an End of Liberty, and the Constitution. When the Rump Parliament exercised the very Authority, for which you now contend, it became the Tyrants of the Nation. It is ridiculous then in you to say, that he would be the Object of Laughter, who should pretend to insinuate that you are going to invade the Liberties of the Nation. You follow the Steps of that House of Commons that was guilty of this Enormity. Why should we entertain a better Opinion of human Nature at this Period, than in the Days of Charles? Is it less ambitious or less corrupt? I have heard some of you declare the Reverse. What is the Consequence? The People of England ought to be on their Guard, and to oppose the Evil in its first Stage.

Sir GEORGE SAVILLE'S SPEECH in defence of the LORD MAYOR, when WELLBORE ELLIS moved, that he should be adjudged guilty of a Breach of Privilege.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE present Question is undoubtedly a Question of Law. You affirm that the Lord Mayor has committed a Breach of Privilege: He asserts that he has adhered to the Law of the Land. Your supposed Rights and the Charters of the City stand in Competition. The Question is, which of the Two ought to yield. The Lord Mayor apprehends, that your Privileges cannot supersede the Rights of any Individual, much less those of the whole Nation. He looks upon Magna Charta, and the Charters of the City, as superior in Authority to your Privileges; because the former are Acts of the whole People and of the Three Branches of the Legislature, and the latter have no other Basis but your Votes. Is it not evident from the Nature of the Dispute, and of the Defence, that the Question is deeply involved in Law? I can hardly imagine a Case that is more so, or that is of a more delicate Texture. On one Side stand the undoubted, the inalienable Rights of the People; on the other, stand the Privileges of their Representatives. Do you imagine, that the utmost Deference is not here to be paid to your Constituents, and that you ought not to allow their Rights to be debated by Counsel at your Bar? If you have no Respect for your Constituents, Bar? If you have no Respect for your Constituents, do not discover at least a little common Decency, and do not refuse them the Privilege of defending their Rights, a Privilege, which is granted to the meanest Culpit, to the most infamous Malefactor. Were the Lord Mayor alone concerned in this Affair; were not the City, and indeed the whole Nation, interested; I City, and indeed the whole Nation, interested; I would not have been so surprised at your Precipitation and Temerity. Having seen your Behaviour to Mr. Wilkes, I can never think it strange to oppress an Individual.

But to decide upon the Rights of the English Nation, upon the Inheritance of the People, without hearing Counsel, is an Act of such Folly and Madnes, as would have astonished me in any other Men but those who took from their Constituents the Right of Election, and placed it in their own Hands. You pretend to be a Court of Judicature, did you ever hear of a Court of Judicature, except the Inquisition, that would not allow the Merits of the Cause to be tried before them by Counsel? Did you ever hear of a Court of Justice, that would not appoint Counsel for

the Defendant, if he wanted it; instead of denying him such a necessary Help? You say, indeed, that you are the sole Judges of your own Privileges, and that you cannot, without overturning this Maxim, appoint Counsel. But does Counsel in pleading for the Defendant judge of your Privileges? He does not more than what is done by every Man. He gives his private Opinion, and passes no final Sentence upon your Privileges. Can you mean any Thing more, by being the sole Judges of your own Privileges, than that no final Judgment concerning them can be given by any other Court? You certainly cannot expect that Men in general will not judge of the Expediency, or Inexpediency, of any particular Privilege. Can the Pleadings of Counsel be considered in any other Light? While I thus suppose your general Maxim to be just, while I allow that other Courts have no Right to determine your Privileges, do not misconceive me, as if I mean that your Privileges are no where controvertible. Far be such Blasphemy from my Mouth. On the contrary, I hold that not only your Privileges, but the Privileges and Prerogatives, and Acts, of every Man, and every Body of Men, are controvertible by the People of England. In the last Resort they are the Judges of every great national Point. They are the supreme Court, the Lords paramount, that must finally determine what is or is not conducive to the general Good. You will find, that notwithstanding the long Interval of Time, which has since elapsed, they have not yet forgot the Maxim of Ancestors recorded by Tacitus—*de minoribus Rebus Principes consultant, de majoribus omnes.* Whatever Difference they may pay to their Chiefs, they will themselves still judge of important Matters.

But why do I urge these Considerations? You have already predetermined the Affair. You have rejected the Motion for hearing Counsel, and put it out of your Power to conclude this Business even with the Appearance of Justice or Equity. Your whole Procedure mult to the most simple and untutored carry upon its Face the strongest Marks of arbitrary Violence. Every Man of Sense, that is concerned for the Majesty of the People, and even for the Honour of this House, must be shocked at it; for, let me tell you, your Honour is nothing, when you do not lean upon the People for Support. You become not only odious, but contemptible. Of this Truth I am fully convinced, that, in order to prevent your Disgrace I move for the previous Question; and if it is not carried I am resolved to retire from the Scene of Inquiry, and not to suffer my Eyes to be polluted with the Sight of such Infamy.

FLORENCE, Feb. 26. Letters from Venice assert, that Ali Bey has been killed by his Soldiers, and that Mecca and Gedda are returned under the Dominion of the Grand Signior; but this News seems to want Confirmation.

VIENNA, March 16. A Report prevails, that a Treaty of Alliance is on the Tapis between this Court and those of Petersburg and Berlin. We are assured that Prince Gallitzin, Minister of the Emperors of Russia, hath demanded a Passage through Hungary for a considerable Body of Russian Troops.

We continue, with the greatest Activity, to make every necessary Disposition for an approaching War. LEGHORN, March 20. Ali Bey's fortunate Progress in the plundering of Syria and Palestine is confirmed by the last Accounts received from Cairo. Besides Jerusalem and Joppa, the Towns of Hebron, Tiberias, Cefarea, Hippos and Capernaum, have surrendered to him and his Allies. About 12,000 of the Inhabitants of Mount Lebanon make Part of this united Army which is now before Damascus, and after taking that Place, is to attack Seyd, Tripoli and Aleppo.

Other Letters say, that if Ali Bey succeeds in taking Damascus, he intends going with Part of his Army to Arabia to take Mecca and Medina, against which Places Hassan Bey is marching with a considerable Body of Men.

VENICE, March 23. We have the following Account from Aleppo: "Egypt seems to recover its ancient Lustre under the Government of Ali Bey, who is at present at Grand Cairo. His General, after taking Gaza, Nazareth, Jerusalem, and Jaffa, beat the Basha of Damascus's Army; after which, the Basha having received a Reinforcement commanded by the Tair Omer, Lord of St. John d'Acri, determined to risk another Battle, in which he was likewise defeated. When this sad News arrived at Constantinople, Eight Baffas received Orders to go immediately to the Promised Land, to prevent the Enemies farther Progress."

PARIS, March 25. It is said, that all the Princes of the Blood, except the Prince of Conde and the Count de la Marche, will be banished. It is also feared, that the Court of Aids will soon share the same Fate.

April 1. We hear from Cadiz, that the Spanish Gal- leon l'Oriflamme was cast away the 27th of July last on the Coast of Chili. This Ship sailed from Cadiz for Lima in February 1770, with a Cargo valued at 12 Million Livres. The Crew consisted of 300 Men, besides many Passengers. An epidemical Sickness having broke out among them during their Passage, diminished the Crew very much, so that there were scarce Hands enough to work the Ship. The 27th of July the Or-



hamme being within Sight of Land, perceived the Galliard, another Ship, to whom she made Signals of Distress. The latter sent her Shallop with 40 Men to carry Provisions and Refreshments on Board, but the Weather being bad, and a high Sea, the Shallop could not get up to the Oriflamme, which was drove on Shore by a Gulf of Wind, and broke to Pieces. It was not possible to save any of those who remained on Board, and but very little of the Cargo.

## L O N D O N,

*April 2.* The following noble Personages were Yesterday carried in Two Carts, with a Hearse before them, through the City, and down the Minorities, to Tower Hill. The P. D. Ld. B. D. of G. Ld. M. Sir F. N. the Attorney-General, Wedderburne, hung by the Heels as being a Turncoat; Sir Gilbert Elliot, Dyson, Jenkinson; C. Fox, in the Body and Legs a Man, Head and Tail a Fox, with a Bunch of Grapes before him. Ld. W. Ld. H. with a Stick, in Imitation of a Penfioner, or one out of Place; and Lord North. Near Ten Thousand People were assembled, who expressed great Satisfaction, and wished for the Originals in their Room. One Gentleman, who seemed to be a Merchant, treated the People with Beer, and lent a Hand in tying them to the Gallows, which was Thirty Feet high; after hanging an Hour, the Mob seeing a Hearse to take away the Bodies, declared they had been such Enemies to their King and Country, that they should not be delivered, for they would burn them on the Gallows, which was done. A Sweepchimney, with a Band, attended as Ordinary.

*April 3.* We hear the traitorous Member alluded to in Barre's and Sawbridge's Speech, is one W——; and that Mr. Sawbridge intends to impeach him.

*April 4.* We hear that Terms of Accommodation have been proposed between the opposing Parties, which would at once ascertain the Dignity of the House on the one Hand, and the Independence of the People on the other, in the amplest Manner; but they have not yet been accepted.

Count Malaxen, the Prussian Ambassador, we hear, is become as troublesome to our Ministers, as the Envoys from the Bourbonian Compact.

His Majesty has signed Commissions and Orders for the March of 10,000 of the Militia.

Two Frigates of 26 Guns each, at Portsmouth, are ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to cruise between the Land's End and Cape Finisterre.

A great Man asserted Yesterday at the Smyrna, that News of a very interesting Nature had been received the preceding Evening from the Continent.

*April 6.* It is reported, that when a certain great Personage was going to the Parliament House lately, his amiable Count entreated him in the most earnest Manner, if he found himself attended by the Insults and Complaints of his Subjects, instead of their Applause, that he would stop his Coach, and ask his People what they wanted; what they complained of.—You will have the Truth told you without Disguise, said she, and hear what they murmur at.

*April 13.* Lord Camden, the Earl of Shelburne, and Lord Lyttleton, attended the House of Peers Yesterday. The Earl of Chatham's Appeal is fixed to be heard at the Bar of the Upper House on Friday next.

Yesterday Lord Camden moved, that the Judges might be summoned to attend the Upper Assembly on Friday next, on the hearing of Lord Chatham's Cause. It is said Notice has been given by the Premier, that both Houses of Parliament will be prorogued on the 2d of next Month.

We are assured it is a determined Point agreed to by the grand Council at Carlton House, not to take the least Notice further of Mr. Wilkes, respecting his late traitorous (that's the Expression) Proceedings.—Quere, Are these upright and wise Judges to let Traitors pass unnoticed?

On Thursday Mr. Alderman Wilkes passed the Evening with Fourteen of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Without, at the London Coffee-house on Ludgate-hill; only Two of the Common Council of that Ward were absent. The Gentlemen present were unanimous in their Wishes and Intreaties, that Mr. Wilkes might be chosen, at Midsummer next, one of the Sheriffs of this City and County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing, and that he would accept that Office. They particularly insisted on the Necessity of a new and complete Freeholders Book, and complained greatly of many Defects in that now in force. The Alderman declared, that if he had the Honour of being chosen Sheriff, he would certainly accept that really important Office; and promised that, with the Advice of the best Friends of the Laws and Liberties of this Country, he would endeavour to form a new and complete Freeholders Book. He afterwards explained, to the entire Satisfaction of every Gentleman present, the whole Business of the Middlesex Election, and what would probably be his Conduct in the Event of the Impostor Luttrell, vacating his pretended Seat, or the Dissolution of the present Parliament, &c. &c. &c.

Yesterday all the Transports, with the Troops on Board, sailed from Stokes Bay for Gibraltar and Mahon.

*April 16.* We hear that Lord Grantham will set out on his Embassy to the Court of Spain next Week; all Matters between Great Britain and Spain being, it is said, entirely adjusted.

## To JOHN WILKES, Esq;

"SIR,

"That I may be explicit as early as possible after your Desire that I should explain myself concerning the Shrievalty, I must inform you that I am determined not to serve the Office of Sheriff with you; because I really do not think, from your own Declarations, that your political Aims are similar to mine.

"This Resolution I must communicate to the Livery, if you join me in your Nomination.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,  
Tower, 11th April, 1771.

RICHARD OLIVER."

## To RICHARD OLIVER, Esq;

"SIR,

"I did not receive your Letter till Nine last Night, when I was in the City with my Common Council. When we were alone a very few Days ago, you asked me, if I meant to be Sheriff the ensuing Year. I answered with the Frankness of my Nature to a Friend, that if I had the Honour of being chosen, I would not decline that troublesome and expensive Office, and that, in the actual Crisis of Affairs, I really wished it, for various Reasons of great publick Utility, which I am persuaded live still in your Memory. Yesterday Morning I put the same Question to you. Your verbal Answer was not explicit: Your Letter is. You say, I am determined not to serve the Office of Sheriff with you." The Propriety of such a Declaration does not strike me. I consider it as the Duty of every Gentleman to submit to the Livery the Choice of his Colleague, and not to refuse an Office, because he disapproves another Person, of whom his own Constituents entertain a favourable Opinion. I am ready to serve the Office of Sheriff with you, Sir, or any other Gentleman given me by the Livery as a Colleague, should they think proper to elect me. You add, "because I really do not think from your own Declarations, that your political Aims are similar to mine." My Declarations have always been very explicit; my Aims fair and honourable. I am satisfied that you're no less upright. I started much earlier than you in political Life. I gave my publick Creed on several Occasions. You have done the same. Our Sentiments have always coincided, although our Expressions have varied. How then can our political Aims not be similar? I wish to know in what they differ. I will at any Time yield to the Conviction of superior Reason.

You conclude, "this Resolution I must communicate to the Livery, if you join me in your Nomination." I never entertained the Idea of any Nomination proceeding from myself. It is called upon, I will serve, but I shall never dictate to the Livery what they should do. I shall likewise not fail to communicate to so respectable a Body every Transaction of a publick Nature, respecting their Rights or Interests, and I will obey their Commands.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,  
JOHN WILKES."

*April 17.* Yesterday the further Consideration on the East India recruiting Bill, came on according to Order before the Lower Assembly. It is now agreed that 1600 Men shall be raised, 1000 in England, and 600 in Ireland; but the chief of the Debate Yesterday, and which held for several Hours, was, whether the Men should be raised by Beat of Drum, or Sound of Bagpipe; Mr. Whitworth was very warm for the Bagpipe.

A Paper of the most daring and licentious Nature, we hear, was found Yesterday Morning pasted on the Door of a certain great Man's House in the Neighbourhood of Westminster.

It is said, that the Sum of 2000 l. is already deposited for the Use of Mr. Wilkes, in Case he should be chosen Sheriff, which is more than sufficient to answer the Charges, the same being estimated at no more than 1400 l.

We hear that if Mr. Oliver should be chosen Sheriff along with Mr. Wilkes, he is determined to resign his Gown immediately, and pay the Fine, rather than serve the Office along with that truly noble Patriot.

Mr. Oliver's Behaviour to Mr. Wilkes is not an Instance of Gratitude. He owes his Alderman's Gown, and his Seat in Parliament, entirely to Mr. Wilkes; yet he and his Friends mention, by Way of Triumph, that the Oliver's have advanced about 1000 l. towards paying the Debts of the Patriot. They ought to be silent on that Head; for it is plain, that, according to the late high Prices of Seats, the Billingsgate Aide-man owes still 2000 l. to his Maker.

It was reported, a few Days ago, that Lord North was to resign. The News is too good to be true. He has tasted the Sweets of Office; and the very same Reason, which makes our patriotic Lords wish to get in, induces him to keep them out. Besides, he fees, from many lamentable Examples before his Eyes, that it is much easier to keep a Place, than to take it again by Storm.—There are no Hopes, in short, of his speedy Resignation.

They write from Leghorn, that when the Post left Constantinople, an Insurrection was beginning in that City, on Account of the great Success of Ali Bey against the Turkish Arms in Egypt and Syria.

Yesterday Morning Two Banned Singers were taken up by the Constables near Charing-Cross, for singing seditious Songs, and carried before the Magistrates in Bow-Street.

*April 18.* Bets were this Day upon Change Five to One, that Mr. Wilkes will not be chosen Sheriff this Year.

It is said a Stop will shortly be put to the Exportation of all Kinds of Military Stores (except those on the Government Account) to North-America or the West-Indies.

## WILLIAMSBURG, June 1.

By an Express which we sent to Richmond on Thursday, in order to obtain the fullest Account, that could then be got, of the Damage sustained by the late great Fresh, and which is but this Moment returned, we have the following particulars:

*Richmond-Town, May 31, 1771.*  
The terrible Devastation caused by the Fresh is scarcely to be conceived but by the distressed Sufferers: From as far up the River as we have received Account, there are neither Fences nor Houses left on the low Grounds, except what might lodge in coming greatly by the Loss of Wheat, and in a great Degree, their Stock, as also some Negroes; and the ruinous Appearance of making Tobacco, occasioned by this especially as all the Corn, which Numbers of poor Families entirely depended upon for Subsistence, is carried down the Stream. All the Tobacco at Shockoe

Inspection is damaged, and it is imagined there were not less than 1600 Hogheads at it. At Byrd's, near all the Ground Tier is damaged, supposed 600 Hogheads. Three fine large Granaries, lately built, belonging to Mr. Campbell, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. McDowell, are carried away, with sundry valuable Goods in them; Two are totally lost, and Mr. Campbell's lodged in a Part of the Town. Many Goods are damaged that were deposited in the publick and other Warehouses. The Merchants at Rocky-Ridge had likewise their Warehouses near the River carried away, and 300 and odd Hogheads of Tobacco damaged. The Merchants at Warwick have suffered considerably in their Property. Indeed we are constantly hearing of dismal Accounts concerning it, and others landed. It is judged that the Water was Fresh in 1720 or 24, or any other ever known by the oldest Man about us, and 35 or 40 Feet higher than the common Tide. The Damage sustained here, and at Rocky-Ridge, including Tobacco, is computed to be near Forty Thousand Pounds. In short, the Loss of Tobacco here, Westham, Rocky-Ridge, and at other Landings higher up the River, is estimated at 3000 Hogheads, or more.

Houses, Warehouses, Wine, Tobacco, Rafts of Trees and Timber, are constantly seen floating down the River. The Shores are covered with dead Carcasses. Captain Conkie lost Three Anchors. Captain Clarke's Yawl was overboard, and Five Men were drowned. Several of the Ships at Shiry Hundred and City Point are gone ashore, and, it is feared, cannot be got off.

By Letters from Orange County, in North-Carolina, we learn that Governor Tryon and the Regulators met on the 16th of this Month. The Regulators were assembled to the Number of Twelve or Fifteen Hundred Men; and their Two Chiefs, Husband and Hunter, had a Conference with the Governor, who allowed them Two Hours to lay down their Arms and repair to their respective Homes, otherwise he should treat them as Rebels. The Time being very near expired, and nothing done on the Part of the Regulators, and the Governor finding, by their Motions, that they were determined to give him Battle, in which Case he should have to cope with almost Three to One, his Party not consisting of more than Five Hundred Men, a few Minutes before the Expiration of the Time his Excellency gave Direction for his little Army to open to the right and left and uncover the Artillery, which they did in the utmost good Order, and immediately poured in upon the Regulators a most dreadful Fire from their Cannon and Musketry, which did great Execution, there not being above Fifty Yards Distance between the Two Parties; and killed, it is said, to be Amount of a Hundred and sixty Men. Although the Regulators were thrown into the greatest Confusion, they returned the Governor's Fire, killing Seven of his Men, and wounding about Forty. Near a Hundred of the Regulators are taken Prisoners.

We have not been able to learn what has happened since the Battle; but it is said the Two Chiefs of the Regulators had sent a Challenge to the Governor to fight him and his Party that Day Se'night.

## A N N A P O L I S, June 13.

On Friday last Mr. Ephraim Gover, of Prince-George's County, his Wife and a Child about Three Years of Age, being on the Road leading from Pig-Point to Herring-Bay, were unfortunately overtaken by a sudden Gull, and took Shelter under a large Poplar, the Child and Two Horses were killed on the Spot by a Flash of Lightning, and Mr. Gover received so severe a Shock that we are told his Recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Gover was not much hurt.

*Extract of a Letter from London, dated 6th April, 1771.*

There never was a Measure more odious, and generally alarming, than the Proceeding of the House of Commons against the Printers, the Lord Mayor, and Alderman Oliver. The Violation of the most fundamental Principles of a free Constitution, and of the peculiar Franchises of the City of London, has given great Alarm to all thinking, independent Men, and raised a Fury in our great Metropolis, which is with Difficulty restrained from committing the most tragical Acts. But a little while ago, Sir Fletcher declared he should regard the Resolves of the House of Commons, no more than the Resolves of a Parcel of drunken Porters; now he is in the Chair, those Resolves are omnipotent; but Sir Fletcher's Law (as he is) is not Gospel, and in general, without Doors, most Men are inclined to frame their political Creeds in direct Contradiction to his Opinions, which are very apt to take their Colour from his immediate Object. The Order of the House, that the Lord Mayor should be heard by his Counsel, but that they should not defend his Conduct (for such was the Effect of the Resolution, that his Counsel should not speak on the Point of Privilege) has raised the utmost Indignation—this was Tyranny with a Vengeance. Lord North had declared, on a former Occasion, that if he had the Power of working Miracles, without that of multiplying the Loaves and the Fishes, Opposition would still be clamorous in that House. Men that could passively hear such an Insult, must be abandoned indeed. If his Lordship's Remark was true, it shewed that, so far as there is a Concurrence with him, it is more owing to the Loaves and Fishes, than to the Wisdom of his Measures, the Probity of his Conduct, or the Magick of his Eloquence. *W. d.*—(One of the Men of blustering Patriotism) has plunged himself over Head and Ears in all the Filth and Pollutions of his new Connexions. His Name is pursued with Reproaches and Execrations; *Populus me fidelet, at mihi plaudo, &c.* would suit him as a Motto. The King's Proclamation was issued on the Address of the House of Commons, and it is remark-



able, that the great Seal was not affixed to it till Two Days after it had actually appeared in the Gazette. The Reason of it was this: When the Affair was debated in Council, the new Chancellor declared vehemently against the Legality of the Proclamation, and absolutely refused to put the Seal to it without an express Mandate, and when at length he received the Mandate, he declared that the Measure was contrary to his Opinion and Advice.

Lord North, in going to the House, was very near being Deceased: His Hand was very much wounded, which he held forth to the House and wept, and it was said; but he met not with the generous Applause he would have deserved, if he could have stretched forth his bloody Hand, and said,

*Hæc Manus ob Patriam pugnaudo Vulnera passa.*  
How ridiculous is it to assume a Power which cannot be maintained! The Printers bid Defiance to the House of Commons, and continue to give the Speeches to the Publick—even the Speeches made in the Case of their Brethren, who have been censured for such Kind of Publications.

The late most ignominious Convention will not, it is generally thought, prevent a War. A War, especially since the Indignity offered to the City, must of course disband the present Administration. This Consideration gives great Alarm: For such is the prevailing Corruption, that hardly any Point of national Interest will be regarded, when this cannot be preserved, and Administration be supported at the same Time. How great is the Danger that such Men, who must turn out if there be a War, will sacrifice any Thing to prevent it, that they may keep in!

#### TO THE P R I N T E R.

IT is with a real Concern, that I find myself under the disagreeable Necessity of requesting you to publish the Two inclosed Letters in your next Week's Gazette.

How far any Thing in my Letter to Mr. Neill can support or justify the very severe Charge and Censure of the Eastern Shore Clergy, of Hypocrisy, Forgeries, and Fainthearts, for upon that Letter, and that alone, they are founded, I refer to the impartial Part of Mankind, and to their unbiassed Decision I entirely submit it.

I cannot avoid expressing the real Satisfaction I feel in the Declaration of those reverend Gentlemen, of the favourable sentiments of the People of Kent-Island towards me: So publish a Letter from so respectable a Set of Men, as the collective Body of the Eastern Shore Clergy (who are certainly not greatly prejudiced in my Favour) is so much to my Honour, and coming from such unsuspected Hands, that, as it deserves, so it has all the Thanks that are due to it.

Though I acknowledge, with the deepest Sense of Gratitude, the kind and affectionate Reception I have met with from the Inhabitants of this Parish, and which I trust will never be forgotten; yet, I am really at a Loss to find what Expression in my Letter can justify the Inference, "That I appear quite contented with my Situation." I presume my Declaration, "That the Income of the Parish is far from being an adequate Support for so numerous a Family as mine," will not be produced as a Proof of my being "so quite contented." However, I assure them, that I am as well satisfied, as a most kind, benevolent, friendly, indulgent People, and (if I am not mistaken) the smallest Parish in the Province can make me.

Whether I may, or may not continue here to the End of my Days, to my great Comfort, and for the Happiness of my numerous and distressed Family, depends not on the Interest or Influence of the Eastern Shore Clergy, considered either in a separate or collective Capacity, but on One, whose Benevolence I have experienced; to whom I am under the strongest Obligations of Duty and Gratitude, and to whose Pleasure I readily and most cheerfully submit.

It might be deemed Want of Candour to doubt the Sincerity of the Clergy's Wishes, "that I may continue in this Parish to the End of my Days," after they had so unanimously and publicly declared it; otherwise I must confess, I should have been inclined to think, their real Wishes were, "That I had no Parish at all."

How far the Inhabitants of Kent-Island may think themselves obliged to the Clergy, for their hearty and sincere Wishes, I shall leave to them to determine; but I think it must appear to all, who read their Charge and Censure on the Letter Writer, as they call him, very extraordinary, to see a Body of Men, invested with the most respectful Characters of Ministers of the Gospel, "heartily and sincerely wishing" the Continuance of a Man as Minister of a Parish, after they had represented him in a most odious Light, and who they, as well as every other Person, who entertained the same Sentiments, as they avow they did, must think most unworthy of it. Is the Continuance of such a Man a probable Means of promoting the Interests of Virtue and Religion among a People? Ought not these important Points to be the principal Objects of a Clergyman's Duty? And ought not his Wishes, most fervent Prayers, and unremitting Endeavours to foster here! This glaring Inconsistency of Conduct, shews clearly that collective Bodies of Men, though even of the Sacerdotal Order, are often governed by Passion, Caprice, and Resentment, as well as Individuals, and is a striking Proof of the Truth of *Elihu's* Observation, "That great Men are not always wise; neither do the aged understand Judgment."

I am,  
Your very humble Servant,  
MATTHIAS HARRIS.

Reverend Sir,  
I HAVE considered with all the Attention I could, the Matter you were so kind to communicate to me, concerning the proposed Alteration in the Payment of the Clergy of this Province; and of their intended Address and Opposition, to the Governor and Assembly, relative to that Matter: And after the most

mature Deliberation, I beg Leave to lay before you, and, by your Means, before the rest of my Brethren, my real Sentiments thereon.

I am extremely sensible, and fully convinced of the Truth of your Observation (no doubt intended as an exciting Motive to join in the Address), how greatly this Alteration must affect me; perhaps more than any other Clergyman in the Province; as this Parish did not net 15000 lb. which will surely, if the Alteration takes Place, be far from an adequate Support for so numerous a Family as mine: Yet, when I reflect, that I have not the least Reason to suppose, that the Legislature ever did, or do intend, to deprive the established Clergy of a decent and becoming Support; that, even the Four Shillings per Taxable, will be fully sufficient, amounting, if I am not greatly mistaken, to near £. 400 per Annum in each Parish, if equally, and I will add equitably and justly divided, and greatly increasing every Year; that, though those who enjoy small Livings (which is my Case) must be greatly affected, yet, such is the Imperfection of all human Institutions, that Individuals must be Sufferers, and ought to submit, when it is productive of a greater and more general Good; that I look upon the supreme Legislature to be the sole Judges of what is a proper Allowance to the Clergy, and to have an absolute Right to repeal any former Act, as well as Power to increase or diminish that Allowance, when, in what Manner, and in what Proportion they shall think fit; that although I am sensible, any Individual, as well as any particular Body of the Community, have an undoubted Right to petition the supreme Authority, to redress any Grievance or Hardship under which they may suppose themselves to labour; yet, in the Matter of the intended Alteration, it was so coolly, so repeatedly, and so long considered, weighed and re-considered, that I believe the Clergy would be extremely perplexed, to lay before them any new Motive to induce the Two Houses to recede from their seemingly fixed, and, I must think, just Determination; especially, as during the whole of that long Session, they never took any One Step to oppose it, but seemingly at least cheerfully acquiesced in it; that the saving by such Deduction, joined to that of the Lawyers, Officers, &c. must be a very great Ease to the People in general, and the poorer Sort in particular, who surely ought to be the peculiar Objects, above all other Men, of the Clergy's Benevolence and Beneficence; that no other Body of Men, that I have heard of, ever proposed taking such a Step, but have cheerfully expressed their Willingness to submit to the proposed Alteration; that should the Clergy be the first to set the Example, it would surely be extremely and justly surprising, and greatly, I apprehend, increase, if not confirm a Prejudice long entertained by the Laity (I would willingly hope without Foundation), that the Clergy, however they may preach against an inordinate Love of the World, of Pleasure, Power, Honours, and Wealth, yet were of all others most tenacious of their real or supposed temporal Rights, the most eager and assiduous in their Pursuit after Wealth, the most negligent of their sacred Duty, and most loose in their Morals: Which Opinion, if universally prevalent, must greatly lessen their ministerial Influence among their People, and consequently their Power of being extensively useful, when it was observed, that their Practice was a continued, undeniable, and notorious Contradiction to their Doctrine and Preaching. For these Reasons, I chuse to decline the Meeting at Mrs. Humphreys's on Thursday next, as I apprehend many ill, but cannot even form a Hope of any One good Consequence from it. Be assured I am, with my due Respects to my Reverend Brethren and yourself, their and

Your Brother and Servant,  
MATTHIAS HARRIS.  
To the Reverend Mr. Hugh Neill, Rector of St. Paul's,  
in Queen Anne's County.

In Answer to the foregoing, I received the following Letter from the Reverend Mr. Neill.

To the Reverend Mr. Harris, Rector of Christ-Church,  
Kent-Island.

Reverend Sir,  
In Consequence of your Request, I communicated your Letter to a Meeting of the Eastern Shore Clergy last Wednesday at Talbot Court-House, where Fifteen appeared, and Two acted by Deputation, after it was read, the Clergy ordered the following Opinion thereof to be entered on their Minutes—and a Copy of the same to be by me transmitted to you.

"It is the unanimous Opinion of the Clergy, That Mr. Harris's Letter favoured more of Hypocrisy than Truth, and was plentifully dished with Forgeries and Falshoods. The Clergy do heartily and sincerely wish, that as the People of Kent-Island seem to be so much pleased with the Letter Writer; and that as he himself appears to be quite contented with his Situation, that he may continue in that Parish to the End of his Days."

A true Copy. John Gordon, President.  
John Montgomery, Clerk.

I have nothing more to add, but that I am, with all due Regard,

Your Brother, and very humble Servant,  
HUGH NEILL.

P. S. My Compliments to Mrs. Harris and Family.  
A true Copy from the original Letter of Mr. Neill.

Test. MATTHIAS HARRIS.

Chester-Town, June 6, 1771.  
WE have a very large and general Assortment of European and East-India Goods, just arrived from London, Bristol and Glasgow, which we shall sell, either at Wholesale or Retail, on very reasonable Terms. Our Correspondents have, thro' Misapprehension, shipped an over Quantity of 8 d. 10 d. 12 d. and 20 d. Nails, for which we will take prime Cost and Charges.

(3w) THOMAS RINGGOLD & SON.

#### N E W T H E A T R E.

MR. Douglass begs Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen, who have subscribed to the new Theatre in Annapolis, that all the Materials for the Building are now purchased, and Workmen engaged to complete it by the First of September: He assures them, that nothing will be wanting on his Part, nor on the Parts of the Gentlemen who have undertaken to superintend the Work, to render it as commodious and elegant as any Theatre in America. He has sent to London to engage some Performers, and expects them; and a new Set of Scenes, painted by Mr. Doll, in a few Weeks. In short, the Publick, whose Favours he most gratefully acknowledges, will, he flatters himself, be convinced, by the Efforts he makes to entertain them, that he has a proper Sense of their Goodness, and an unremitting Desire to make every Return in his Power, for the Obligations he is under to them.

He would esteem it as a very great Favour, if the Gentlemen who have neglected to pay their Subscription Money, will be good enough to send it as soon as possible, as the Sum collected, is by no Means sufficient to answer the necessary Demands that will very soon be made.

ANNAPOIS, June 6, 1771.

WHEREAS the Justices of Dorchester County Court, were empowered, by an Act passed at the last Sessions of Assembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of said County, a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, for the Purpose of building a Court-House; and we the Subscribers were therein appointed Commissioners, and authorised to contract for the doing and completing the same.

We do therefore hereby give Notice, that we shall attend, for that Purpose, at the Town of Cambridge, in the County aforesaid, on every Monday from the Date hereof, until the last Day of August next, when we shall be ready to contract with any Undertaker that may offer, on his giving Security for the Performance of his Agreement (if required)

Charles Dickinson,  
Robert Goldborough,  
William Ennall,  
Robert Harrison,  
John Goldborough.

Annapolis, June 13, 1771.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Samuel Harvey Howard, at his Store, opposite Mr. Thomas Hyde's for the following Books, viz.

HUME's elegant HISTORY of ENGLAND, in Eight Volumes Octavo, at One Dollar each Volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole Set, altho' the Quarto Edition is sold at Thirty Dollars.

BLACKSTONE's splendid COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND, in Four Volumes Royal Octavo, Page for Page with the London Edition, at Two Dollars each Volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole Set, altho' the British Edition is sold at Twenty-six Dollars. Also,

FERGUSON's celebrated ESSAY on the HISTORY of CIVIL SOCIETY, in One Volume Octavo, at One Dollar, altho' the British Edition is sold at Four Dollars.

No Money expected, except on the Delivery of each Volume.  
N. B. The said Howard has just opened a neat Assortment of Broad Cloths, Cambric, Sageties, Jeans, Camblets, Fustians, Nankeens, Linens, Sheetings, Checks, striped Hollands, printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, white ditto, Hummums, Persians, Cambricks, plain and flowered Lawn, worked ditto for Aprons, best Bohea Tea, Sugar, Coffee, and some very fine Durham Mustard.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,  
A PERSON who is well qualified in the Business of burning BRICKS. Such a one will meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber.  
JAMES HUTCHINGS.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel County Jail as a Runaway, a certain JOHN KING, an elderly Man, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high: His Apparel a white Linen Frock, a black flowered Waistcoat, and old Leather Breeches. His Master is desired to take him away and pay Charges, to

JOHN CLAPHAM, Sheriff.

Calvert County, June 5, 1771.  
THERE are in my Custody, committed as Runaways, Two Men, viz. John Graves, a well made Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion; has on a Country Cloth Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt, check Trousers, old Shoes, and Felt Hat. John Barfet, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a brown Complexion, has several large Warts on the Back of his right Hand; his Cloathing is a Country Cloth Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt, old greasy Leather Breeches, old Pumps and Felt Hat. They are both young, and say they belong to Col. Tayloe, of Virginia. Their Owner is requested to take them away and pay Charges.

ALEXANDER SOMERVELL, Sheriff.

THOSE who are possessed of Carrellsburg Tickets, are desired to acquaint the Trustees with their Numbers, that the Deeds made be executed without Delay; and those who have not paid must be prepared to do it on the Delivery of the Deeds,



May 26, 1771.  
Just imported, in the Trimly, Captain Page, from London,

A Large and well assorted Cargo of European and East-India Goods, which are to be sold very cheap at my Store, at Elk-Ridge Landing, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange or Tobacco.

(4w) JOHN DORSEY.

May 30, 1771.  
Just imported, in the Adventure, Capt. Samuel Maynard, and the Devonshire, Capt. Robert Watts, from London,

A Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, to be sold on the lowest Terms at my Store, at Elk-Ridge, Elk-Ridge Landing, Queen-Anne, and Upper-Mariborough, for Cash, Bills or Tobacco. Among the above Goods, are a large Assortment of Silks of the newest Patterns.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

May 30, 1771.  
FOR LONDON,  
THE Ship *Devonshire*, Robert Watts, Master, now lying in the Ferry Branch of Patuxent River, takes Tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will be quickly loaded. Insurance is ordered, and will be inserted in the Bills of Lading.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

May 30, 1771.  
FOR LONDON,  
THE Ship *Adventure*, Samuel Maynard, Master, now lying at Selby's Landing, in Patuxent River, takes Tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will sail by the last Day of June. Insurance is ordered, and will be inserted in the Bills of Lading. The Ship is intended to return to Maryland this Fall.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 9, 1771.  
RAN away last Night from the Subscriber's Plantation, near Northampton Iron-Works, Baltimore County, Maryland, Two Convict Servant Men, viz.

JOHN PELL, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a well made Fellow, black Hair, grey Eyes, and a down look: Had on, and took with him, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton under ditto, Olmabrig Shirt, Hempen Role Trousers, old Shoes, and old Felt Hat.

JOHN MARSH, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, a well set Fellow, has black Hair, dark Eyes, and is very talkative: Had on, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton under ditto, Crocus Trousers, Olmabrig Shirt, old Shoes, and a Felt Hat. They also took with them, a Callor Hat, about half worn, and a Pair of Buckskin Breeches.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so that their Master gets them again, shall receive Three Pounds for each if taken in the Province, and if out of the Province the above Reward of Forty Dollars, or in Proportion for either of them, paid by

(w6) JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

May 14, 1771.  
RAN away from the Subscriber on the 25th of April last, an indentured Irish Servant Man, named Charles Dogood, about 34 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, a little marked with the Small-Pox, a down looking Fellow, and rather round shouldered, long Vilage, has dark brown Hair tied behind, talks with the Irish Accent, and waddles much in his Walk, is sturdy and well legged, by Trade a Watch-maker, and lately lived Servant in Lancaster; took with him, Two lightish coloured Knap Coats, One of them tared behind, a blue Jacket, black knit Breeches, with One Pair of old Leather, Three good white Shirts, and Three ditto Neckbands, with Silver Buckles in his Shoes. Supposed to have taken with him, a small Pinchbeck Watch (not his own) with a black Shagreen Case to it, studded on the Back with Gold Pins, in form of a Sprig. He is much addicted to Liquour and low Company, and is thought to have taken a Woman with him.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Runaway, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by

(2w) SAMUEL JEFFERYS, Watch-maker, in Philadelphia.

N. B. He has been used to work at a Ferry, and to the Sea, and may possibly offer himself to Masters of Vessels, who are forbid to take him off.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year, ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

WHEREAS Richard Culverwell, of Cheddar, in the County of Somerset, in May 1759, was shipwrecked on board the *Atlas*, then lying in the Port of Bristol, and bound for Maryland; this is to give Notice, that if the said Richard Culverwell is living, and will apply to Mr. John M. Kirdy, Captain of the *Royal Charlotte*, now lying at Baltimore-Town, he will hear of something to his Advantage; or if the said Richard Culverwell is dead, and any Person can give a satisfactory Account of his death and when, by applying as above, shall be rewarded to his satisfaction.

(tf)

Annapolis, May 28, 1771.  
SOME Time in the latter End of the Summer 1769, I lent a Pair of Wool Combs to one Thomas Savidge, a Wool-comber by Trade, who went to Prince-George's County (as he told me) to do some Work there, and promised to return my Combs in some short Time after, which he has not done, nor can I hear with any Certainty what is become of him. Any Person that knows where he is, and will recover my Combs, or the Value (Three Pounds) in Dollars, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each; the Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged, and if he refuses to deliver my Combs with One Pipe and some spare Teeth, which I lent him with the Combs, I shall esteem it as a Favour, that any Person will order a Writ for him in my Name, to oblige him either to deliver the Combs, &c. or to pay for them Three Pounds as above.

(6w) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. said Reynolds wants to employ a Person to repair Three Stocking Frames; any one capable to undertake such a Job, he would be glad to employ.

HERE is at the Plantation of Abraham Haff, near William Beatty's, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Strawberry Roan coloured Horse, about Twelve and a Half Hands, and about Nine Years old, branded on the near Shoulder with a Swivel Stirrup, has a Blaze down his Face.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of Benjamin Brookes, near Upper-Mariborough, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter W, appears to be about 6 Years old, and about 13 Hands high. The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

May 22, 1771.  
TO BE SOLD,  
A Commodious Plantation, on Elk-Ridge, within Twenty-two Miles of Annapolis, Eighteen of Baltimore-Town, and Ten of Elk-Ridge Landing, well adapted to Grain and Grass. A View of the Premises will sufficiently evince the Beauty of the Situation and Fertility of the Soil.

(tf) H. GRIFFITH.

JAMES ORMSBY FRENCH, Watch and Clock-maker from Dublin, at the Sign of the Watch-makers Arms, Gay-Street, Baltimore, has removed Three Doors lower down from the Place where he formerly lived, to the House now occupied by Mr. Gabriel Lewyn, Goldsmith and Jeweller, opposite to Mr. Pearson Bailey, and Co's Store.

WHERE he carries on the Business as usual. Any Watches he repairs he engages the Performance for One Year, Accidents excepted; likewise new Watches or Clocks made on the shortest Notice, and in the neatest Manner, so as to give Satisfaction to his Customers, and hopes by his Care to merit the Esteem of those Gentlemen who please to employ him.

N. B. Repeating and horizontal Watches repaired with the greatest Care. (5w)

STOLEN FROM THE FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore, May 12, 1771.  
STOLEN out of the Shop of Mr. Gabriel Lewyn, Goldsmith and Jeweller, Baltimore, an Ingot of Gold, about Five Ounces weight, and about Five or Six Inches long, thick in the middle, and narrow at both Ends; the Person suspected is supposed to have gone towards Philadelphia. All Goldsmiths and Jewellers it is hoped will be upon their Guard in buying any melted Gold. Any Person giving any Intelligence so as that it can be come at, or stopping the same, shall be entitled to the above Reward, by applying to Mr. Mills, Goldsmith and Jeweller, Philadelphia, or Mr. Lewyn, Baltimore-Town. (5w)

May 7, 1771.  
W A N T E D.  
AN ORGANIST for Port-Tobacco Parish, in Charles County.—The Salary is Four Pounds of Tobacco per Poll; there are about One Thousand Nine Hundred Taxables in said Parish, and it is mostly paid off at Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Cent. Any Person inclinable to undertake the said Organs, is desired to apply to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Thornton, Rector of said Parish, who will have a Vestry called for that Purpose.

Signed per Order of the Vestry, THEO. HANSON, Recorder.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDOR on the Premises, on Saturday the 29th Day of June, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A LOT, HOUSES, and PLANTATION joining thereunto, with Horses, Hogs, Cattle, &c. &c. There is a good Garden paved in, and a Yard towards the River, wherein is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Stable, Milk-House, and Meat-House: The Situation is very pleasant on Patuxent River, and the Lot is contiguous to the Inspecting-House. The Conveniences of which, need not be enumerated.

PHILEMON YOUNG.  
N. B. The above Land will be set up by the Acre.

Annapolis, May 22, 1771.  
WE the Administrators of Edward Dorsey, Esq; and Henrietta Maria Dorsey, his Daughter, deceased, have authorized and appointed Mr. Reuben Meriwether, of Annapolis, to settle the Business of the said Edward Dorsey, Esq; and Henrietta Maria Dorsey's Estate, to receive all Monies due to, and pay all that may be owing by the said Estate. We earnestly request all those indebted to the Estate, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to come and make immediate Payment, to prevent Suits being brought against them, as we are determined to give no further Indulgence.

Whereas there have been several Judgments obtained and Executions issued, and not returned or satisfied by the Sheriffs, we give this last Notice, that unless they are without Delay, we shall proceed against the Sheriffs.

(w4) ELY DORSEY,  
THO. BEALE DORSEY.

Baltimore, February 22, 1771.  
On Saturday the 15th Day of June next, will be exposed to public Sale, at the House of Mr. John Little, near the Market-House, Baltimore-Town, at Ten o'Clock in the Afternoon,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, situate in Baltimore County, and from 6 to 15 Miles Distance from Baltimore-Town, on the great Roads to York and Frederick-Towns, conveniently situated for Church, Meeting, Mill, and Market, and all good Lands fit for farming; such Tracts as have Tenants will be parcelled out, that the Tenants may have an Opportunity of purchasing. To be sold for Sterling Cash, Bills of Credit, at the then Current Exchange, or in good Bills payable in London.

	Acres
North-Carolina, containing and laid out for Jones's Farm, adjacent thereto,	945
Carolina Felix,	50
Batchelors Choice, thereunto adjacent,	646
Drunkard's Hall,	100
Part of Spicer's Inheritance, within One Mile of Baltimore-Town, having some Improvements thereon,	308
Stuartsylvania, on the River Patuxent, opposite to Fell's-Point, which is adjoining to Baltimore-Town, and contains	77
Point Look-out, near to Stuartsylvania, and opposite to Fell's-Point,	24
The Lands were the Property of Mr. JAMES RICHARDS, and by him conveyed to me in Trust, for the Use of himself and Creditors. The Lands may be viewed, and the Title examined, on applying to	12

DANIEL CHAMBERLAIN.

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.  
HIS MAJESTY's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth. By Command of the D. Post-Master General.

(12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 20, 1771.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.

ON the 18th past, at Midnight, a dreadful Fire happened at Galata, which consumed 2,500 Houses and Shops. It broke out near the Gate of Tophana, and a very high Northerly Wind spread the Flames with rapid Vehemency; so that the Fire raged for 15 Hours. The miserable Inhabitants were chiefly Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, and suffered much from the Cold, which was so intense, that a continual Snow fell to the Ground, frozen like Hail; some children and sick People are said to have lost their lives by it; but we do not hear that any perished in the Flames. Two other Fires began the same Night at Constantinople; the one laid Twelve Houses in Ashes, the other Three. It is said to be discovered, that all the Three Fires were caused by Incendiaries, and that an Attempt was made the same Night to set fire to the Quarter of the Greeks at Fanal in Constantinople.

**BASTIA, March 12.** A foreign Ship having cast Anchor in our Road, the Captain was asked if he had any thing contraband on board? Though he answered in the Negative, some Suspicion having arisen, his Ship was searched, on board of which were found 3000 Suits of Regimentals, with Powder and Firelocks. On which the Captain was seized, and committed to Prison.

**PARIS, March 29.** The Conversation of this City is agitated by the Protest made to the King the 13th inst., by the Princes of the Blood against what has been done to the Prejudice of the Parliament, and declared that Day to his Majesty at Choisy by Mr. de Berry, first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Duke of Orleans. His Proceeding of the Princes of the Blood induced the King to call a Council the Friday following, in which it was debated whether the Princes of the Blood should not be banished; but such violent proceedings meeting with great Opposition, nothing was concluded upon at that Time.

**BERLIN, April 6.** By the latest Accounts from Poland, the grand Russian and Turkish Armies still remained quiet in their respective Winter Quarters, the severity of the Weather, and extreme backwardness of the Season, not yet permitting them to take the Field, and such is said to be the Scarcity of Forage and Provisions throughout that whole Country, especially in those Parts which were the Theatre of War during the last Campaign, that it is believed they will not be able to move or commence any military Operations till towards the Middle of next June.

## L O N D O N,

**April 6.** All Kinds of Provisions were never known to be so dear in this Metropolis as at present. Mutton sold in St. James's Market To day for Fivepence Halfpenny and sixpence per lb. Beef was at the same Price, and the prime Pieces even sold at 9d. per lb. A Quarter of Lamb was not to be had for less than 8s. Veal sold at 8d. per lb.

We can assure the Publick from the best Authority, that a Bill is prepared to give to the Court of Aldermen for the future a Power to put an absolute Negative on all the Resolutions and Measures of the Livery and Common Council. This is the first Step to be taken by the Committee of 21, appointed by the Parliament-House junto — And by this they think to bridle the Citizens of London, and to rob them quietly of all their Rights and Liberties. It is not difficult at first sight (without the Gift of *Second Sight*) to foresee that the Locusts will be disappointed. — It will not be borne a Minute.

Three French Battalions are ordered to embark at Marseilles to quell the Rioters in Corsica, who, to the amount of some Hundreds, harbour in inaccessible Places in the Mountains.

The Earl of Holderness is appointed Governor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Dr. Markham, Bishop of Chester, is appointed Preceptor to the Prince. And,

Leonard Smelt, Esq; Sub-Governor; and Mr. Jackson, Sub-Preceptor.

The rest of his Royal Highness's Household is to be appointed in a few Days.

Yesterday Lord North, at the opening of the Budget, proposed as the Ways and Means for raising the Supplies, that the Sum of 200,000l. should be raised by Way of Lottery; which, together with the Sums arising from the Malt and Land-Tax, and the Surplus of the sinking Fund, would amount to upwards of 7 Millions, and be sufficient for the Service of the present Year.

The sinking Fund has produced in the Course of the last Year upwards of Two Millions.

It is also proposed to pay off 200,000l. of the Navy Debt out of the Supplies of the present Year.

**April 8.** It is said, at the West-End of the Town, that the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver are guilty of a fresh Breach of Privilege in having resigned the Warrant for the Prosecution of Whiteham the Messenger.

We are assured, that a great Personage most severely checked one of the ministerial Party for speaking ludicrously of the Citizens of London.

We hear a Great Lady has declared her Intention to quit England, and never to return.

After the Decision of Chief Justice De Grey's on Friday last, Mr. Oliver was carried, according to Appointment, before Lord Mansfield, at his Chambers, in Serjeants-Inn.

The Counsellors Mr. Glynn and Mr. Lee, knowing that Lord Mansfield had been that Morning with the Chief Justice De Grey, and having heard it said by a Judge, that a Man, charged with a Crime, may have the Benefit of the Act, but that a Man charged with no Crime cannot; the Counsellors refused to plead before Lord Mansfield. When Mr. Oliver came before Lord Mansfield, his Lordship asked, If he had not Counsel? He answered, No. "I thought you had Counsel." "I have none." His Lordship then asked, if Mr. Oliver had any Thing to urge? Mr. Oliver said, No; that his Lordship knew how he ought to determine.

Lord Mansfield then, after hearing the Warrant and Affidavit read, declared, that "he was bound by Law and Precedent not to bail or discharge in this Case, the Parliament being still sitting; that the Alderman must therefore be remanded."

**April 9.** There is something singular in stationing that very Company of the Third Regiment, which committed the Massacre in St. George's Fields, close by Mr. Oliver's Windows. The very Man who was accused of Allen's Murder, keeps Sentry under his Nose. It is to be hoped that no military Execution is intended.

It is said that the King of Prussia has declared an Intention to pass some Months in England in a private Character the ensuing Summer, and that Directions are already given for fitting up a Seat, within a small Distance from London, for his Reception and Accommodation.

A Court of Aldermen is summoned to meet this Day at Guildhall, relating to the Proceedings of the House of Commons, against the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, and on other Business.

**April 11.** It is said, that in the Partition Treaty now finally settled between the Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, it is agreed, that Austrian Silesia is to be ceded to the Emperor, that Polish Prussia, and the Maritime Town of Dantzick, are to be guaranteed to the King of Prussia; and that most of the new conquered Countries, lately Part of the Turkish Dominions, are to be guaranteed to the Empress of Russia. This is the great Outline of the Treaty, and will begin to be carried into Execution, as soon as the Forage sufficient for the Entertainment of Three such great Armies is ready for the Scythe, which will be early in June next.

Lord North, in opening the Budget on Wednesday last, amongst other Things said, that the present Sessions opened with Demurring, Plague, and a War, but that was all blown off; however, that we were still in a critical Situation with Spain, for we did not know how soon we might have a War there; But he hoped the Peace would last a long Time; and he assured the House, if there was no War, he would, next Sessions, move for the Land Tax to be Three Shillings in the Pound, instead of Four.

From the general Face of Peace over all Europe, and the Inability of France to enter into a War at present, Lord North, in opening his Budget, on Wednesday, took Notice, there would be no need of any supply to be granted this Year to his Majesty. This Declaration had a general Effect upon all the Stocks, that is to say, they all rose in nearly the same Proportion, which is one of the best Barometers in the Alley.

Lord North's Departure from the Treasury and Exchequer is looked upon as certain.

Lord Chatham actually disapproves of the Conduct of the House of Commons in the Affair of the Printers; but he is too infirm at this present Juncture to exert himself in a Struggle, which he knows would turn to no Account.

Yesterday being the first Day of the Quarter Sessions at Guild-Hall, there being no Locum Tenens, the Court was opened by the Recorder, Sir William Stephenson, Mr. Alderman Peers, and Mr. Alderman Wilkes, the only Magistrates present. They proceeded to swear in the Grand Jury, who Yesterday Afternoon found Bills of Indictment against W. Whitham, the Messenger of the House of Commons, for assaulting and taking into Custody John Miller, Printer; and against B. Twine Carpenter, for assaulting and seizing the Body of J. Wheble, without lawful Authority.

The Attorney General has moved the Trial of Whitham the Messenger, into the Court of King's Bench.

A Noli Prosequi will certainly issue to stop the Prosecutions against the Messenger; But that cannot hinder the Printers from bringing Actions of Assault and false Imprisonment, it can only stop the present Mode of proceeding by Indictment, as the Crown is in this Case the Prosecutor.

Treasury Mandates were issued Yesterday, forbidding the ministerial Members to go out of Town, the

whole Force of the Majority being required in support of some Measures which were expected to be the Subject of immediate Discussion.

We hear that the City Militia will be ordered out in a few Days to patrol the Streets till the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver are discharged, to prevent any Riots or Disturbances from happening. This Proposition was made on hearing a certain Court Alderman declare, that he would send for the Guards to do Duty in the City, in order to preserve himself and his Fellow Citizens, from being injured by the Mob. A patriotic Alderman replied, that if he acted conformable to the Oath he had taken, and if he endeavoured to prevent the Laws from being trampled under Foot, he might walk along the Streets without having his Ears shocked with the Hisses and Groans of a much injured People.

On Thursday last the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, signed a *fresh Certificate* of the Recognizances for prosecuting the Messenger of the House of Commons; the first having been erased by the House of Commons.

A Correspondent says, we shall now see whether any Court of Justice dares put a Stop to the Law, and tell us plainly that we are Sins. If any of them refuses to take Cognizance of the Affair, and submit it to a Jury, we are undone; we have no further Inheritance in the Law.

It is currently reported, that a certain great Lady, concerned at the Complaints of the People, has been very pressing to her Consort in Favour of Two conscientious Magistrates, as she calls them; and it is imagined she has been successful, that for the future there will be but one Cabinet.

All the Ships of the Line of Battle, in Commission at Plymouth, are ordered up to the general Rendezvous at Spithead. — This occasions some Speculation.

Notwithstanding the Ships of War destined for Falkland's Islands are sailed, for repossessing us of Port Egmont, yet many Bets are laid among the Politicians at the West End of the Town, that they will return without accomplishing the Task.

**April 15.** Yesterday a Manuscript Paper, of a treasonable Nature, was found stuck up in one of the Avenues leading to the House of Commons, which was ordered to be taken down and destroyed.

Lord North in opening the Budget, said, that the Opposition had studiously contrived to lead the House into such Dilemmas, that they could not be moderate, without being accused of Timidity; or vigorous, without being charged with Oppression. Mr. Burke, in his Answer observed, "that most People, who had been brought into Dilemmas, were content to take only one Part of the Alternative; but this Ministry had managed Matters so, as to fall into both the evil Extremes. They had, with great Dexterity, contrived to be at once remiss and rigorous, but in such a Manner, that their Moderation should always evidently appear to the World the Effect of Fear, and their Rigour the Effect of Injustice. They shewed their Spirit, by imprisoning Two Members of their own, who, in obedience and deference to their Orders, had put themselves in their Power; and they shewed their Lenity, by suffering Mr. Wilkes to escape, who had despoiled their Authority."

There are now at Spithead Eighteen Ships of the Line, Nine Frigates, and Four Sloops of War. In the Harbour, and at Dock, Twelve Sail of the Line, Four Frigates, and Two Sloops, all of which are to repair to Spithead when ready; which will be about the Beginning of June. And it is said that Lord Viscount Howe will have the Command of the Fleet at Spithead before the End of the Summer.

**April 16.** It is said that a Dissolution of the Parliament has been strongly debated in the Cabinet, and determined on. — Lord North, it is reported, was dissentient in the highest Terms.

According to private Letters from Madrid, Orders had just been given for a considerable Body of Land Forces to be embarked at Cadiz for Manilla, where a Squadron of Six Spanish Men of War of the Line are to be constantly stationed.

**April 17.** A Paper of the most daring and licentious Nature, we hear, was found Yesterday Morning pasted on the Door of a certain great Man's House in the Neighbourhood of Westminster, which being torn down with Indignation by the Servants, the great Man, when he became acquainted with the Affair, only observed, that it was the Privilege of the English to throw Dirt at whom they pleased, because it was the Property of that Dirt never to stick, but by the ill Management of the Person so bespattered.

It is rumoured in the City, that in order to preserve Harmony amongst the Patriots, Mess. Oliver and Wilkes will be set aside, and Two other Gentlemen nominated to serve the Office of Sheriff for the ensuing Year.

Thursday several Gentlemen and eminent Merchants, well versed in the publick Funds, attended the Lords of the Treasury, in relation to the present languishing Condition of publick Credit; and we hear that great Attention was given to their Reasoning and Remonstrances, and that something will certainly be done in its Favour.



## PROVIDENCE, May 25.

We are told the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay has received a Letter from Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Agent for the House at the Court of Great-Britain, advising that in case no irritating Accounts are received there from America, all Matters relative to the Colonies would be happily re-established on their former desirable Footing.

## NEW-YORK, June 10.

Captain Harriot, in 38 Days from Madeira, informs us, that Admiral Harland, in his Majesty's Ship, the Northumberland, of 70 Guns, with the Buckingham and Orford, of 70 Guns each, and Warwick of 50, were to sail from Madeira, for the East-Indies, the Day after him; also the Juno Frigate, Hound Sloop, and the Florida Store-Ship, for Falkland's Island, at the same Time.

## ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 20.

## ARRIVED, since our last,

Brig Favourite, Capt. Fletcher, from Dublin; Ship Planter's Friend, G. Buchanan, ship Friendship, John Parker, ship Thomson, D. McDougal, ship Camden, Joseph Richardson, from London; Brig Maryland Merchant, Archibald Graham, from Cork; and sloop Poly, John Button, from New-Province.

Extra of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, dated June 5.

I am just returned from the South Side of James River, where I have seen the most dreadful Calamity which has ever yet befallen this Country. The Damages done by the late severe-Frost cannot amount to less than Five Hundred Thousand Pounds; upon James River only, not less than Five Hundred Houses have been swept away, 2000 Hogheads of Tobacco from Schock's, Byrd's, and near as many more from the Tobacco Houses of different People; the wholesale Store-houses of every Merchant in Schock's, Rocky Ridge, and Warwick: These at Osborne's were afloat, but fortunately saved, by being tied to large Trees, though all the Goods were damaged, as the Waters were up Five or Six Lengths of Shingles upon the Roofs. All the Islands and low Grounds were under Water; their last Year's Corn, and their present Crops of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, with all their Stock, and some Negroes, not only carried off, but the very Soil itself washed away. Upon Roanoke they say it has been still worse. Shannadoe has suffered greatly, and the Crops upon the low Grounds of Potomac and Mataponi ruined. The Frost hath also done great Damage upon Rappahannock, but not so much as upon Roanoke, James River, and Shannadoe. The Crop of Tobacco now growing must be lessened at least 25,000 Hogheads.

## TO THE PRINTER.

The Author of the Two following Letters, as well as the impartial Publick, will be obliged, if you will give them a Place in this, and your next Week's Gazette.

Madam, your most obedient Servant.

To E—T— of Queen-Anne's County, Esq;

SIR, It being generally said, and as far as I know, generally believed, that you have had a principal Hand in the Regulations now agreed on, for the Inspection of Tobacco, and for preventing the Officers and Clergy of this County, from profiting by the Laws in their Favour; there seems an evident Propriety, in addressing you, Sir, particularly on this Occasion; as it may be expected, that the whole Strength of this famous Association is collected in you, and consequently you are best able to support the Measure you have dictated: And, that the Publick may be well acquainted with the History of this Association, as well as the Illegality and Injustice of it, let us, if you please, try to trace it to its Source, and, as we go along, you will pardon me, if, tempted by my Subject, I venture to make some very free, and, as I trust, just Animadversions upon the obvious Tendency of it.

The Revival of the late Inspection Law, which took up a great Part of the Business of the last Session, by an unhappy Difference between the Upper and Lower Houses unfortunately miscarried: The former, it seems, were willing to allow the Officers 12s. 6d. per Cent. referring to the People the Alternative of paying in Tobacco, and the Clergy 4s. per Poll in lieu of their Tobacco: These Terms, though confessedly an apparent Saving to the Country, were yet unsatisfactory to the Lower House, who persisted in their first Purpose, that the Fees of the Officers should first be reduced to the Standard of their new Table, and then paid off at 12s. 6d. per Cent. This, as might well have been foreseen, the Upper House would not accede to; and as an unanswerable Reply to the loud Complaints against the enormous Salaries of the Officers, Three of the first and highest in the Province, proposed to take £. 600 Sterling per Ann. in lieu of all Fees, Perquisites and Emoluments whatever: A Sum bearing no Comparison to the long Lists so industriously published by the Lower House. This Proposal, coming so unexpectedly, puzzled and perplexed, beyond Expression, the Sticklers for the new Regulation. All their Arguments and Reasonings afterwards were the Suggestions of Spleen and Vexation—to give up a favourite Point, about which too they had raised such high Expectations among the People, would have been mortifying; and (after this Overture from the Upper House) at this Time to content it further, what was it, but to kick against the Pricks? Thus did the Province lose the most beneficial Law that ever was framed—and thus, whilst this Spirit subsists, are we likely to continue to lament the Loss of it.

As you, Sir, with much Affection, frequently talk of your being accountable to the People for your Conduct, allow them to ask, why you did not accept these

Terms: I shall not need to tell you, that it is a Sentiment universally acknowledged and adopted, both in England and America; a Sentiment founded upon the very Nature and Condition of Representation, that Representatives, in their legislative Capacity, should speak the Minds, and (to the utmost of their Power) act for the Interests of their Constituents. Was it not then, Sir, a flagrant Breach of Duty, a manifest Violation of the publick Trust reposed in you, when you knew that the Publick would rather have had the Tobacco Inspection revived, even in its former State, than totally to have lost it, and especially when you were convinced, that the Revival of it, with the Amendments which were agreed to, would still have been more acceptable to them? How can you reconcile your Conduct with the Principles of common Prudence and sound Policy, which would have recommended, had you properly attended to the good of the People, the Expediency of accepting the Law, if better Terms could not be had, even upon the Terms of the Upper House, as it would at least have advanced that Law, one Step nearer Perfection, and also have been an happy Introduction to a farther Reformation of Abuses, at some future Period, if, according to your Reasoning, Abuses there still be, needing further Reformation; and which would moreover have effectually removed those Disorders and Inconveniences, which now too evidently flow, and which even then, you could not but foresee, must flow from the ceasing of an Inspection Law. It is trifling for a Gentleman of your Abilities to tell us, by Way of Apology, "some good Amendments, we own, were obtained, but more were still wanting;" for, Sir, your indispensable Duty was to have consulted the Interests and Inclinations of your Constituents, who, we may well suppose, are as tenacious of their own Rights, as you can be, and (though you may not perhaps allow it) understand them as well as their Representatives can do. They have therefore a Right to ask, and 'tis your Duty to answer this Question. If Sir, you could not serve them, as well as you wished; why did you not serve them as well as you could? In truth, Sir, when your Duty and Behaviour, in this Instance are compared, to an impartial Eye, it is but too plain you had a great Fondness for the Side of Opposition, an Element (by Report) you like to swim in; you could not avoid catching the favourable Opportunity, of playing the Game of popular Ambition, of railing at Government, and sowing Dissension, at a Time too, at the very Eve of a War, (as we then apprehended) when the greatest Harmony and Unanimity should have been cultivated. I repeat it. It appears from the Circumstances of this whole Affair, that a Thief for Applause, in pursuing a first Friend of the People, and a considerable Mixture of Avarice, which base Passion your Scheme was likely to gratify, were the compound Motive of your noble Struggle for Liberty on this Occasion, and the handsome, legal Means made Use of to effect it. If this be your Picture, it should be held forth to publick View, to bring about your own Reformation, and to undeceive a misguided People. I know Sir, you will tell me, "my Office as—rendered it inconsistent for me to engage in the Debates of the House; I did not, nor could I promote or oppose the Inspection Law." In Doors you mean; but you will not have the Face to deny that your utmost Influence was exerted out of Doors, in favour of the Majority's Proceedings, and that you openly approved of them in Queen-Anne's County; and therefore in this View you are as accountable to the People as any other Member.

Now, Sir, in order to put a better Face upon the Conduct of the Majority, who opposed the passing of a new Inspection Law, and to secure the future Suffrages of the People, by amusing them with Notions of a disinterested Zeal for their Welfare, (among other Things) they talk very contemptuously of the Minority, who were from truly patriotic Motives, for the Revival of it; they loudly exclaim (I speak the circulating Language of the Day) against the exorbitant Fees of the Officers, and excessive Salaries of the Clergy, who, (especially the former) are said, are my Lord Proprietor's Creatures, and avowed Enemies of the People; and that therefore they could not, without a Forfeiture of their Honour and Fidelity, consent to the passing of a new Inspection Law, till the Excesses of the old were left off. How much of all this is true, it is not for me now to determine. If Things really appeared so to you, and you and your Party had Proofs for these disgraceful Charges, I acquit you of having any settled Aim of abusing your Trust, though I must still say, that you should have acted agreeable to the general Sentiments and known Desires of your Constituents; and I will add, that as to your present Endeavours, it is peculiarly unseemly in you to attempt the effecting by Chicane, what you failed to effect in the House of Assembly. If the Fees of the Officers are excessive, as I am sincerely opposed to every Kind of Oppression, I wish, with all my Heart, some regular Expedients were fallen upon to have them retrenched. Every regular Expedient, perhaps you may say, has been tried; but the Upper House, of which many of the great Officers are Members, and who must necessarily be affected by the proposed Alterations, will not submit to them. Well, Sir, if you can make it appear, that their Claims are unreasonable and oppressive, you have still a Resource left, a much better one, than you have fallen upon; the Charter of Maryland empowers you to appeal to his Majesty: Do so; humbly represent that the Officers Fees are unreasonable, and injurious to his Maryland Subjects, and pray to be relieved: But you chuse to take a conciser Method. The Officers, for Instance, even by the Rules of commutative Justice, are entitled to a Quantity of Tobacco for certain Services. Their Claim is allowed by the several Associations—supposing they receive it, what then? Though the Laws and Customs of Great-Britain and America give them all the Advantages of a free Trade in common with other Members of Society, yet, says your famous Association, "we will notwithstanding infringe their Rights; we will sell our Tobacco, and hinder the Sale of theirs, and this popular Step (I had

almost said knavish Artifice) will necessarily lessen the Quantity of Tobacco, and enhance the Value of our own Tobacco." Let your own cool Reflection, let the unbiased Reader Judge of the Justice and Honesty of such a Procedure. I don't mean to offend you; nor would I have you offended at me, though I am no Favourer of Anarchy, yet am I as much Friend of the People as you are; and not their alone, but of the whole Body Politick; in a Word, Sir, I am a Patriot: But perhaps you and I may differ about the Definition of the Term: In my Apprehension, he is one who is a Lover of his Country, as composed of King, Lords, and Commons, or which is an answerable Governor, Council, and Burgeses; it is not his Practice or Desire to be attached to the Common's Party right or wrong, and to make a Merit of opposing the other Orders of Legislation, and attacking the proprietary Rights, and the Measures of Government, however salutary; but a true Patriot is rather one, who wishes well to, and aims to promote the distinct Interests of every Branch of the Legislature, and is ever ready resolutely to oppose that Part, which exceeds the proper Limits of its Order, or invades the Privileges of another. If the Officers are the Proprietors of your degrading Sense of the Word, they are a Set of mean Creatures indeed; were it true, would heartily despise them; but till Proofs are produced of their Venality and Corruption, I shall put them all that Respect their Stations and Behaviour demand of me; if in any wife I may have Cause to alter my good Opinion of them, I shall not be afraid openly to declare my Disapprobation, and expose their Conduct. But, they have too much for their Services perhaps to, and perhaps not: The People, headed by Man of your liberal Sentiments, are not always Judges how much is enough to fill important Offices; they are generally for lessening those Profits they have no share in, especially if they are the unwilling Contributors. I should imagine Sir you are too much a Politician to wish all Distinctions levelled, especially if by some such Authority as your Association has assumed, it were made a Condition that you must part with your superfluous Acres and mouldy Cash, to restore an Equilibrium of Property, or else forego that Support and Security you desire from Society. It has ever Sir been the Wisdom and Policy of every well ordered State liberally to provide for the governmental Officers in due Proportion to their respective Ranks, to add a Dignity to their Characters and Weight to their Decisions, and to encourage an impartial Administration of Justice, by removing every Temptation to Bribery and Corruption; this was the Reason given a few Years ago for encreasing the Salaries of the Judges in England. But as abuses may sometimes creep into the best Governments, and undue Influence be exerted to the Injury of the Publick, and the Aggrandizement of a few by extravagant Taxations; I cheerfully add, if the Salaries are enormous, and need another Regulation, I will to have it made. Let their Incomes be lessened; I mean let them be lessened in a regular constitutional Way, not by the Force of a Club Law, or any private Cabal; and if upon a proper Application for Redress you perceive the Minds of the Upper House militating against the Good of the Community, either by preventing the passing of good Laws, or the repealing of bad ones, humbly petition the Throne at once, and every honest Man will wish you Success, and highly commend your Conduct.

I shall ere long do myself the Honour of addressing another Letter to you on the Subject of this Association, as it concerns the Clergy; in the mean Time,

I am, Sir,

A Lover of Justice and constitutional Liberty,

AN OFFICER.

Queen-Anne's County, June 17, 1771.

[The Officer's Second Letter will be inserted in our next.]

Annapolis, June 19, 1771.

Just imported, in the Betsey, Capt. Henrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber very cheap, for Bills of Exchange or Current Money,

A Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, suitable to each Season. Also may be had as usual, Wine, Rum, Molasses, Chocolate, Coffee, and Sugar, &c. &c.

PHILIP HAMMOND, junr.

There is to be sold, at the Shop lately kept by Isaac Pierce, deceased,

ABOUT Four Hogheads full of Blocks, some wanting Sheaves fitted, a large Stock of Lignum-vita, and Sandries in the Block-making Way; also a complete Set of Block and Pump-making Tools. Any inclining to purchase all or part of the above, may have them upon the most reasonable Terms, if applied for immediately: As there is no Block-maker upon this River, any inclining to come will meet with good Encouragement.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Estate of Isaac Pierce, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment; also any that have any just Claims are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order for Settlement, to Francis Robins, who has Power to receive the same.

Patuxent, June 5, 1771.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come, settle and pay off their Accounts; and those who have any Demands on him, will please to send them in, that they may be paid. Constant Attendance will be given at his Store till the First of August next; and those who do not pay, or settle by that Time, need not expect any longer Indulgence.

(6w)

JOSEPH MULLAN.



**MR. JOSEPH COUDEN**, who formerly kept the Free School of Cecil County, and is now Master of the Kent County School in Chestertown, after a long and very diligent Inquiry, has lately had an Ulster well recommended to him, who is thought well qualified for that Purpose, upon a proper Examination made by the Visitors. Such Persons as may do Mr. Couden the Honour to entrust their Children or Wards to his Care for Instruction, may depend on his and his Assistant's utmost Diligence and Attention both to their Literature and Morals. Good Lodgings are to be had in the Town on reasonable Terms. (6w)  
 Published by Order of the Visitors.  
 Jan. 18, 1771.

**FOUND** on the 8th of June, about Three Miles from Annapolis, a Man's Saddle, with a Hogskin Seat, a Surcingle, the Reins of a Chair Bridle, and a Saddle Cloth. The Owner may have them again by applying to  
**MARY DORSEY.**

**RAN** away from the Subscriber on the 19th of May last, a Negro Fellow named *Clem*, about 31 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a jagging Air with him in his Walk, broad thick Lips, his Complexion a deep Black; had on a blue Jacket, and under that a short striped one, a Pair of Country made Pumps, Osnabrig Trowsers, and an old large Beaver Hat. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and delivers him to me, or secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive, for so doing, Twenty Shillings, if taken in the County; if out, Forty Shillings; and if out of the Province, Three Pounds Reward, over and above what the Law allows, paid by  
**JAMES BEADNAIL.**

**TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.**  
**RAN** away from the Subscriber's Plantation, near Elk-Ridge Landing, the Four following Convict Servants, viz.

**JAMES BARBER**, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a brown Complexion, short light brown Hair, and about 25 Years of Age: Had on and took with him, a Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, an old Felt Hat, Two new Osnabrig Shirts, old Shoes, with flat Iron Buckles.

**JOHN BATE**, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, with short straight brown Hair: Had on when he went away, a blue Halfthick Jacket, a Felt Hat, about half worn, a new Osnabrig Shirt, old Crocus Trowsers, no Shoes or Stockings.

**JOHN BATES**, about 27 or 28 Years of Age, a stout well looking Fellow, of a fair Complexion, with short brown Hair, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high: Had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket, much worn, old Leather Breeches, old Felt Hat, and Osnabrig Shirt.

**JOHN TOM LISON**, about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, a well set Fellow, with sandy Hair and Beard, a little knock-kneed, and his Anles fore: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, Country Cloth Jacket, much worn, greasy Buckskin Breeches, Osnabrig shirt, old gray ribbed Stockings, and old Shoes.

Whoever takes up and secures the aforesaid Servants, or either of them, shall receive, if taken in the Province, Forty Shillings; but if out of the Province, Five Pounds for each, paid by  
**BENJAMIN HOWARD.**

(3w) N. B. They are all Englishmen.

**Baltimore-Town, June 7, 1771.**  
**FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.**  
**STRAYD** or stolen, some Time last July, from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Frederick County, a small Strawberry roan Mare, about Thirteen and an Half Hands high, between 9 and 10 Years old, paces, trots and gallops, branded on the near Buttock, but not perceivable; has large Scars on the hind Part of her Thighs, a small Star in her Forehead, and a remarkable thick Mane, was bred near Annapolis, and is supposed to have made that Way.

Whoever takes up said Mare, and secures her, so that the Owner may have her again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by  
**MORDECAI GIST.**

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living in Kent County, Maryland, an English Convict Servant, named *Thomas Randall*, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, round shouldered, of a brown Complexion, black Hair, has had a sore Leg, which makes it appear less than the other, and full of Knots: Had on, and took with him, a new Felt Hat, One Osnabrig Shirt, One fine ditto, One black Handkerchief, and One red ditto, a light coloured Coat, let out at the Sides, and Two blue Jackets without Sleeves, Two Pair of light coloured Breeches, and One Pair of Leather ditto, Two Pair of Thread Stockings, Two Pair of blue ditto, and Two Pair of new Shoes. He took with him a new Spade, and may pass for a Banker. It is supposed he has a good deal of Money with him, and went in Company with an old Woman and her Daughter, whose Names are *Marr*. Whoever takes him up, and secures him, shall have a Reward of Forty Shillings, besides what the Law allows.  
 (w3) **CHARLES FOREMAN.**

**Elk-Ridge Landing, May 31, 1771.**  
**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**  
**RAN** away last Night from the Subscriber, Four Servant Men, lately imported from Ireland, viz. *James Routledge*, *John Woggar*, *Roger Mealy*, and *Thomas Bryan*; the First Two are Englishmen, the other Irishmen. I cannot particularly describe them, but they are likely healthy Men; Three of them had on, when they went away, striped Linsey Jackets, with striped Woollen Caps. Whoever takes them up, and secures them in any Jail, shall have the above Reward, or Twenty-five Shillings each, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges, if brought home.  
 (w5) **JAMES FRENCH.**

**Herring-Bay, May 15, 1771.**  
**RAN** away from the Subscriber the 7th Instant, a Negro Man named *Harry*, about 45 Years of Age, well set, bow legged, and has a remarkable long Beard: Had on, when he went away, a Felt Hat, Linen Cap, Two Cotton Jackets, Two Osnabrig Shirts, Cotton Breeches, coarse Shoes and Stockings, and a Belt round his Body. He pretends to be a Kind of a Doctor in the Tooth-drawing and bleeding Way. It is very likely he will endeavour to get to Baltimore County, where he formerly lived.

Whoever secures the said Negro, so that his Master may get him again, shall receive Four Dollars Reward, if taken in this County, and if out of this County, Eight Dollars, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by  
 (if) **THO. GASSAWAY HOWARD.**

**HERE** is at the Plantation of *Magaret Hickman*, near the Sugar-Lands, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a black Mare, about Thirteen Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder thus H, a white Spot on the near Side of her Jaw, is shod before, and trots.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

**HERE** is at the Plantation of *William Arnold*, on the Eastern Branch of *Potomack*, taken up as a Stray, a black Horse, about Twelve Hands and a Half high, has a Star in his Forehead, is about Four Years old this Spring, he paces a little, trots and gallops well, but has no perceivable Brand. The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

**HERE** is at the Plantation of *Joseph Weedon*, living in Prince-George's County, near *Magruder's* Warehouse, taken up as a Stray, a black Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus B.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

**HERE** is at the Plantation of *Matthias Ruiger*, living near *Frederick-Town*, Frederick County, Maryland, taken up as a Stray, a Mouse coloured Mare, about Fourteen Hands high, a natural Pacer, shod before, about Seven Years old, has no Mark nor Brand.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges.

**WE** have a very large and general Assortment of European and East-India Goods, just arrived from London, Bristol and Glasgow, which we shall sell, either at Wholesale or Retail, on very reasonable Terms. Our Correspondents have, thro' Misapprehension, shipped an over Quantity of 8 d. 10 d. 12 d. and 20 d. Nails, for which we will take prime Cost and Charges.  
 (w) **THOMAS RINGGOLD & SON.**

Just imported from London and Glasgow, and to be sold on reasonable Terms by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Church in Annapolis, Wholesale or Retail.

A Large and compleat Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable to the different Seasons.  
**COLIN CAMPBELL.**

**Dorchester County, June 3, 1771.**  
**WHEREAS** the Justices of Dorchester County Court, were empowered, by an Act passed at the last Sessions of Assembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of said County, a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, for the Purpose of building a Court-House; and we the Subscribers were therein appointed Commissioners, and authorized to contract for the doing and completing the same.

We do therefore hereby give Notice, that we shall attend, for that Purpose, at the Town of Cambridge, in the County aforesaid, on every Moaday from the Date hereof, until the last Day of August next, when we shall be ready to contract with any Undertaker that may offer, on his giving Security for the Performance of his Agreement (if required)

*Charles Dickinson,*  
*Robert Goldborough,*  
*William Ennalls,*  
*Robert Harverson,*  
*John Goldborough.*

**THE** Gentlemen of MARYLAND, who are possessed of sublime Sensations for LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT, are requested to observe,

**THE THIRD VOLUME**

**ROBERTSON'S EXALTED HISTORY OF CHARLES THE FIFTH.**

Is finished, with compleat Indexes; for the Subscribers, and is now ready to be delivered by the several Booksellers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, and other Towns where Subscriptions were collected. Price ONE DOLLAR.

**ROBERT BELL**, Bookeller, At the late Union-Library in Third-Street, Philadelphia.

**BEING** encouraged by several Gentlemen of Eminence in the different Provinces, to undertake the Republishing of the following LITERARY WORKS in America, doth, by this Conveyance, give Notice, he hath now ready to be seen, at the Bookellers Shops in the capital Towns on the American Continent, printed PROPOSALS, with Specimens and Conditions annexed, for REPRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION, (No Money expected, except on the Delivery of each Volume.)

**HUME'S** elegant HISTORY of ENGLAND, in Eight Volumes 8vo. at One Dollar each Volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole Set, although the 4to. Edition is sold at Thirty Dollars.

**BLACKSTONE'S** splendid COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND, in Four Volumes royal 8vo. Page for Page with the London Edition, at Two Dollars each Volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole Set; although the British Edition is sold at Twenty-six Dollars.

**FERGUSON'S** celebrated ESSAY on the HISTORY of CIVIL SOCIETY, in One Volume 8vo. at One Dollar, although the British Edition is sold at Four Dollars.

Gentlemen who wish Prosperity to the Means for the Enlargement of the human Understanding in America, will greatly contribute towards this beneficent Purpose, by sending their Names and Residence, as intentional Purchasers of any of the forementioned literary Works, to any of the Bookellers and Printers on this Continent, where printed Proposals and Specimens may be seen; the sooner this Favour is granted, the more expeditiously will the Works be forwarded, and the Obligation shall be gratefully remembered by the Publisher, **ROBERT BELL.**

N. B. Gentlemen may be supplied at the above mentioned Places, with **ROBERTSON'S HISTORY of CHARLES the Fifth**, complete, in Three Volumes 8vo. for Three Dollars, although the British Edition is sold at Fifteen Dollars, and Four Thousand Guineas were actually given to the Rev. Dr. Robertson for the manuscript Copy of this elegantly instructive History.

**WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.**

A PERSON who is well qualified in the Business of burning Barrels. Such a one will meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber, **JAMES HUTCHINGS.**

**Annapolis, June 5, 1771.**  
 Just imported, and to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, upon the lowest Terms by the Subscriber, at the Store next Door below the Coffee-House.

A Large Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.  
 (if) **ROBERT BUCHANAN.**

**Annapolis, June 13, 1771.**  
**SUBSCRIPTIONS** are taken in by *Samuel Harvey Howard*, at his Store, opposite Mr. *Thomas Hyde's* for the following Books, viz. **HUME'S** elegant HISTORY of ENGLAND, in Eight Volumes Octavo, at One Dollar each Volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole Set; altho' the Quarto Edition is sold at Thirty Dollars.

**BLACKSTONE'S** splendid COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND, in Four Volumes Royal Octavo, Page for Page with the London Edition, at Two Dollars each Volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole Set, altho' the British Edition is sold at Twenty-six Dollars. Also, **FERGUSON'S** celebrated ESSAY on the HISTORY of CIVIL SOCIETY, in One Volume Octavo, at One Dollar, altho' the British Edition is sold at Four Dollars.

No Money expected, except on the Delivery of each Volume.

**Annapolis, May 22, 1771.**  
**PETER SINNOTT, TAYLOR**, from Dublin, HEREBY informs the PUBLICK, that he carries on his Trade in all its Branches, at the House of Mr. *JAMES REID*, Barber, where all Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Cloaths well made, according to their Directions, in the newest and best Fashion, and in European or American Style. He also scours and cleans Cloaths in a superior Manner than has hitherto been done in this Place, and is infallible at taking spots and stains out of Scarlet Cloth: He likewise makes Ladies Riding Dresses, long and short Cloaks, &c. whose Favours will be greatly acknowledged by  
**PETER SINNOTT.**

**THOSE** who are possessed of *Carrollburg* Tickets, are desired to acquaint the Trustees with their Numbers, that the Deeds made, be executed without Delay, and those who have not paid must be prepared to do it on the Delivery of the Deeds

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**Annapolis, June 19, 1771.**  
*Capt. Henrick*, from  
 Subscriber very cheap  
 at Money,  
 pean and East-India  
 h Season. Also may  
 Molasses, Chocolate,

**HAMMOND, junr.**

Shop lately kept by  
 deceased,

full of Blocks, some  
 a large Stock of Lig-  
 Block-making Way,  
 k and Pump-makes  
 have all or part of the  
 the most reasonable  
 rely: As there is no  
 any inclining to come  
 ment.

to the Estate of *Jane*  
 to make immediate  
 any just Claims are  
 ants, in Order for Set-  
 o has Power to receive

**Annapolis, June 5, 1771.**

the Subscriber, are de-  
 and pay off their  
 many Demands on him,  
 that they may be paid,  
 given at his Store till  
 and those who do not  
 need not expect any

**JOSEPH MULLAN.**



May, 30, 1771.

Just imported, in the Adventure, Capt. Samuel Maynard, and the Devonshire, Capt. Robert Watts, from London,

A Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, to be sold on the lowest Terms at my Store, at Elk-Ridge, Elk-Ridge Landing, Queen-Anne, and Upper-Mariborough, for Cash, Bills or Tobacco. Among the above Goods, are a large Assortment of Silks of the newest Patterns.

(4w)

STEPHEN WEST.

May 30, 1771.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *Devonshire*, Robert Watts, Master, now lying in the Ferry Branch of Patuxent River, takes Tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will be quickly loaded. Insurance is ordered, and will be inserted in the Bills of Lading.

(4w)

STEPHEN WEST.

May 30, 1771.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *Adventure*, Samuel Maynard, Master, now lying at Selby's Landing, in Patuxent River, takes Tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will sail by the last Day of June. Insurance is ordered, and will be inserted in the Bills of Lading. The Ship is intended to return to Maryland this Fall.

(4w)

STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, June 1, 1771.

Just imported, in the Betsey, Captain Henrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber at his Store, near the Dock, at the very lowest Price, for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail.

A Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, suitable to both Seasons. Also may be had as usual, Wine, Rum, Molasses, Linseed Oil, loaf and brown Sugar, Chocolate, and some Seines, with Leads, Corks, and Cords compleat.

(w6)

NATHAN HAMMOND.

To be SOLD, for ready Cash,

A Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, called and known by the Name of Pool's Delight, containing 287 Acres, some of which is good Meadow Ground, cleared, and the rest is well timbered. A View of the Premises will sufficiently convince the Fertility of the Soil. Any Person willing to purchase said Land, may know the Conditions, by applying to

(tf)

ANNE MIDDLETON, at Annapolis.

N. B. As I intend to decline keeping Tavern, I beg of those Persons who have not yet settled their Accounts, to make speedy Payment. I shall take in Boarders, and keep as usual good Hay and Oats, likewise Ferry Boats to any Part of the Bay. Those Gentlemen that will favour me with their Custom, may depend on being punctually served, by A. M.

(6m)

Philadelphia, May 13, 1771.

ENOCH STORY

BEGS leave to inform the Publick in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed to a House well situate for Business, at the Corner of Market and Second Streets, near the Court-House, in this City, where he has fitted up a convenient Store for the Reception of Merchandise, which he proposes selling upon Commission, on the lowest Terms for Cash only, either there or at his Vendue-House up Second Street, (upon certain Days, of which timely Notice will be given) as may be most agreeable.

He also proposes doing Business as a Broker, to buy or sell West-India or European Goods, Bills of Exchange, Ships or other Vessels, Houses, Lands, &c. &c. and in general, such Business as he may be intrusted with, and that upon such low Terms, as may make it advantageous for the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders of this City, and those of the neighbouring Provinces to employ him.

He begs leave to assure them, his utmost Endeavours shall be exerted to give Satisfaction in the Management and Negotiating any Business that may be put under his Direction; and the Favours conferred on him will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

N. B. We the Subscribers, being acquainted with the above-named Enoch Story, are of Opinion, from our Knowledge of his Abilities and Character, that he is well qualified to execute the several Branches of Business above-mentioned.

Rafe Meredith,  
James S. Drinker,  
Willing S. Morris,  
Edward Penington,

Thomas S. Isaac Wharton,  
Stocker S. Wharton,  
Samuel Morris, junr.  
James Wharton.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 9, 1771.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber's Plantation, near Northampton Iron-Works, Baltimore County, Maryland, Two Convict Servant Men, viz

JOHN PELL, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a well made Fellow, black Hair, grey Eyes, and a down look: Had on, and took with him, a Fear-nought Jacket, Cotton under ditto, Osnabrig Shirt, Hempen Role Trowsers, old Shoes, and old Felt Hat.

JOHN MARSH, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, a well set Fellow, has black Hair, dark Eyes, and is very talkative: Had on, when he went away, a Fear-nought Jacket, Cotton under ditto, Crocus Trowsers, Osnabrig Shirt, old Shoes, and a Felt Hat. They also took with them, a Castor Hat, about half worn, and a Pair of Buckskin Breeches.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so that their Master gets them again, shall receive Three Pounds for each if taken in the Province, and if out of the Province the above Reward of Forty Dollars, or in Proportion for either of them, paid by

(w6)

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

WHEREAS Richard Culverwell, of Cheddar, in the County of Somerset, in May 1759, was ship on board the *Atlas*, then lying in the Port of Bristol, and bound for Maryland; this is to give Notice, that if the said Richard Culverwell is living, and will apply to Mr. John M'Kirdy, Captain of the Royal *Charlotte*, now lying at Baltimore-Town, he will hear of something to his Advantage; or if the said Richard Culverwell is dead, and any Person can give a satisfactory Account of his death and when, by applying as above, shall be rewarded to his satisfaction.

(tf)

Annapolis, May 28, 1771.

SOME Time in the latter End of the Summer 1769, I lent a Pair of Wool Combs to one Thomas Sawidge, a Wool-comber by Trade, who went to Prince-George's County (as he told me) to do some Work there, and promised to return my Combs in some short Time after, which he has not done, nor can I hear with any Certainty what is become of him. Any Person that knows where he is, and will recover my Combs, or the Value (Three Pounds) in Dollars, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each; the Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged, and if he refuses to deliver my Combs with One Pipe and some spare Teeth, which I lent him with the Combs, I shall esteem it as a Favour, that any Person will order a Writ for him in my Name, to oblige him either to deliver the Combs, &c. or to pay for them Three Pounds as above.

(6w)

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Said Reynolds wants to employ a Person to repair Three Stocking Frames; any one capable to undertake such a Job, he would be glad to employ.

THERE is at the Plantation of Abraham Taff, near William Beatty's, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Strawberry Roan coloured Horse, about Twelve and a Half Hands, and about Nine Years old, branded on the near Shoulder with a Swivel Stirup, has a Blaze down his Face.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

(w3)

May 22, 1771.

T O B E S O L D,

A Commodious Plantation, on Elk-Ridge, within Twenty-two Miles of Annapolis, Eighteen of Baltimore-Town, and Ten of Elk-Ridge Landing, well adapted to Grain and Grass. A View of the Premises will sufficiently evince the Beauty of the Situation and Fertility of the Soil.

(tf)

H. GRIFFITH.

JAMES ORMSBY FRENCH, Watch and Clock-maker from Dublin, at the Sign of the Watch-makers Arms, Gay-Street, Baltimore, has removed Three Doors lower down from the Place where he formerly lived, to the House now occupied by Mr. Gabriel Lewyn, Goldsmith and Jeweller, opposite to Mr. Pearson Bailey, and Co's Store.

WHERE he carries on the Business as usual. Any Watches he repairs he engages the Performance for One Year, Accidents excepted; likewise new Watches or Clocks made on the shortest Notice, and in the neatest Manner, so as to give Satisfaction to his Customers, and hopes by his Care to merit the Esteem of those Gentlemen who please to employ him.

N. B. Repeating and horizontal Watches repaired with the greatest Care

(5w)

Just imported in the Galloway, Captain Bishoprick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber, Wholesale or Retail, at their Store, in Church-Street, Annapolis,

A Genteel, and well assorted Cargo of European and India Goods, suitable to each Season, among which are a great Variety of fashionable Silks and Millenary.

(tf)

THOMAS HARWOOD, &amp; JOHN BRICE.

THE Subscriber being fully empowered to settle and adjust the Accounts of Mr. Joshua Johnson, late of this Province, requests all those who have any Claims against him to bring them in; and all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; those who neglect to comply with this Request, will have Suits commenced against them to August Court next. Constant Attendance is given at my Office.

JOHN DAVISON.

S T O P T H I E F.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore, May 12, 1771.

STOLEN out of the Shop of Mr. Gabriel Lewyn, Goldsmith and Jeweller, Baltimore, an Ingot of Gold, about Five Ounces weight, and about Five or Six Inches long, thick in the middle, and narrow at both Ends; the Person suspected is supposed to have gone towards Philadelphia. All Goldsmiths and Jewellers it is hoped will be upon their Guard in buying any melted Gold. Any Person giving any Intelligence so as that it can be come at, or stopping the same, shall be entitled to the above Reward, by applying to Mr. Mills, Goldsmith and Jeweller, Philadelphia, or Mr. Lewyn, Baltimore-Town.

(5w)

May 7, 1771.

W A N T E D,

AN ORGANIST for Port-Tobacco Parish, in Charles County — The Salary is Four Pounds of Tobacco per Poll; there are about One Thousand Nine Hundred Taxables in said Parish, and it is mostly paid off at Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Cent. Any Person inclinable to undertake the said Organs, is desired to apply to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Thornton, Rector of said Parish, who will have a Vestry called for that Purpose.

Signed per Order of the Vestry.

THOMAS THORNTON, Rector.

To be SOLD, a FINE HOUSE, with the Premises, on Saturday the 29th Day of June, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A LOT, HOUSES, and PLANTATION joining thereunto, with Horses, Hogs, Cattle, &c. &c. There is a good Garden paved in, and a Yard towards the River, wherein is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, Milk-House, and Meat-House: The Situation is very pleasant on Patuxent River, and the Lot is contiguous to the Inspecting-House. The Conveniences of which, need not be enumerated.

PHILEMON YOUNG.

N. B. The above Land will be let up by the Act.

Annapolis, May 22, 1771.

WE the Administrators of Edward Dorsey, Esq; and Henrietta Maria Dorsey, his Daughter, deceased, have authorized and appointed Mr. Reuben Merriweather, of Annapolis, to settle the Business of the said Edward Dorsey, Esq; and Henrietta Maria Dorsey's Estate, to receive all Monies due to, and pay all that may be owing by the said Estate. We earnestly request all those indebted to the Estate, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to come and make immediate Payment, to prevent Suits being brought against them, as we are determined to give no further Indulgence.

Whereas there have been several Judgments obtained and Executions issued, and not returned or satisfied by the Sheriffs, we give this last Notice, that unless they are without Delay, we shall proceed against the Sheriffs.

(w4)

ELY DORSEY, THO. BEALE DORSEY.

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY'S Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General.

(12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year, ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines. — At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.



## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1771.

BASTIA, March 12.



FOREIGN Ship having cast Anchor in our Road, the Captain was asked if he had any Thing contraband on board? Though he answered in the Negative, some Suspicion having arisen, his Ship was searched, on board of which were found 3000 Suits of Regimentals, with Powder and Firelocks. On which the Captain was seized, and committed to prison.

LEOPOLD, March 15. It is reported the Turks have attacked the advanced Posts of the Austrians, but that having been seasonably reinforced, killed several Thousand of the Enemy. We are impatient for a Confirmation of this News.

LEMBERG, March 15. We have received Advice, that a Body of Turks had attacked the Austrian Troops that form a Line on the Frontiers, but that some Squadrons having immediately assembled, they had cut to pieces some Hundreds of the Turks. We are very impatient to know how this Act of Hostility will be taken.

AUSTRIA, March 25. It is assured, that the Army that is to be assembled at Pest, in Hungary, will consist of between 60 and 80,000 Men, exclusive of the Troops that form the Line, which are very numerous.

L O N D O N,

April 1. A late Utrecht Gazette has the following Paragraph: "We are assured that the Difference subsisting between their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, relative to the Debt due to the latter ever since the last War, is at length amicably settled, upon Consideration of the former having agreed to pay the King of Prussia the Sum of 20,000. Sterling per Annum."

April 8. Mr. Cornwall objected to raise the Supplies by Way of Lottery, unless a Clause was inserted respecting the Members of that House from receiving any Number of Tickets from the Ministry by Way of Douceur for past or future Services. He also expressed a Wish (in vain) that the Dissolution of that Assembly might speedily take Place.

The Ministry, it is said, are determined to pursue violent Measures. They have resolved to continue the Confinement of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver in the Tower, and to try to punish the Printers.

The Ministry are now convinced, from the Endeavours of the select Committee to learn if the late Mobs were raised by any indirect Means, that they were mistaken, and attributed the general Voice of the People, to the secret Influence of a few leading Men in the patriotic Cause.

Last Sunday the Lord Mayor's Chaplain was not allowed to preach at the Tower, lest he should preach up Liberty to the Third Regiment, and alter the political Creed of those docile Gentlemen.

Extra of a Letter from Paris, March 22.

"As I know your Curiosity with Respect to every Thing that relates to Madame du Barre, the following chit-chat of this Metropolis may not be disagreeable to you. This Lady, since her Elevation to Power and Influence at the Court of Versailles, is haughty and insolent even to her royal Benefactor, of which she has given a recent Instance. One Evening this Lent she had assisted at a Concert Spiritual, and on her return to the Petit-fouper in her own Apartment, found that her Paramour had made pretty free with la soupe Anglaise (Anglice Rum Punch) when he said to her, with a Hiccup, Madame, est vous grise? [Madam are you gray?] To which the replied, Non, Monsieur, je suis brune, a l'ordinaire, mais je vois que vous est grise d'aut en bas. [No, Monsieur, I am brown, as usual, but I see you are gray from Head to Foot.] The Sequel of this ill-timed Repartee, it is assured, has been fatal to the haughty Beauty. The King, piqued at her Insolence, retired to rest alone that Night: He went the next Day to Marli, without the Madame Barre, where he saw a black-eyed Fille, who caught his present unsettled Heart. The Girl in Question is named Mazelot, and was in no higher Rank than that of a Milliner; neither hath the any extraordinary personal Charms; and her mental Endowments are as yet unknown: She is, however, it must be acknowledged, a genteel Figure, and is very vivacious. This, probably, will be but a transitory Attachment, if Madame Barre is prudent enough to make a Concession for her ill-timed jeu de mots. In the mean While, this Affair is in the Mouths of all Paris; and the Event is waited for with the most eager Impatience, particularly by the Friends of Choiseul, who, some pretend, are the Instigators of Mademoiselle Mazelot's Conduct."

April 9. There was much Contention on Monday, at St. James's, in Consequence of One of the Court Emisaries having upon his Scout picked up a Piece of

A Word used equivocally, either signifying the Colour gray, or being Drunk.

false Intelligence. This attentive Listener had collected a Report, that a Number of bad Parsons intended to proceed Yesterday in solemn Procession to Tower-Hill, with the Effigy of a very great Personage, and there perform the Rites of Execution; and that it was also intended to make the Parade go close to the Palace Gates. In Consequence of this Information, the usual Precautions were determined on; that the private Orders were to be communicated to the Guards on the first Appearance of the Procession; and Spies to be set to work to observe and mark down. The Intentions of the L—d S—d, and others consulted on this Occasion, received, however, no Opportunity of Execution, since nothing of the Kind occurred; and People in general imagine that the Story itself was raised by some Persons to hum the Court Runner, who very readily swallowed the Bait.

Extra of a Letter from Calcutta, dated August last.

"We have had a very great Scarcity of Rice here, owing to the dry Season; but the late Rains will probably reduce that Article in Price. We had only Four Sear and a Half of Rice for a Rupee, and used to have Twenty-five. We have buried from 150 to 200 People every Day, for several Months past. The Accounts from Patna, Muxadavad, and that Neighbourhood inland, are dreadful: They have buried by the nearest Computation 100,000 People in the last Six Months. Capt. Morison, of the Duke of Kingston, has lost his Chief and Third Mate, and a Number of his People."

April 13. We hear the present Attempt of the Shelburne Party to set aside Mr. Wilkes from being Sheriff, meets with the general Abhorrence of the Livy.

It is asserted for Fact, that Lord North was not consulted in the Appointment of a Governor, &c. to the Prince of Wales.

The Ministry applied a few Days ago to a Northern Tory (Sir W. B.) to move for the Release of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver; but he refused it, saying, he had consulted some Country Gentlemen, who did not approve of either the Motion or the Commitment. Several other Members were then applied to, but they all refused.

A Gentleman lately come from Cadix says, they are raising Recruits in all Parts of Spain, with the greatest Expedition.

A certain Ambassador has ordered his Traders Bills to be paid off, being in daily Expectation of a Recall.

The Crown Lawyers have given it as their Opinion, that the Proceedings of a certain Assembly are illegal.

Advice is said to be received of a smart Engagement between the Turkish and Russian Fleets off the Island of Tenedos, in which the former were totally defeated, and her capital Men of War, with all their Men, sunk and destroyed.

The late bold Steps of a certain Assembly have discovered the fatal Effects of Venality so manifestly to the Publick, that even those Boroughs accounted the most corrupt, are now determined for the Future to elect none but those who are above submitting to the dirty Service of a Minister.

Lord North has often said, that he has brought the Court of Spain to comply with every Article that they could in honour agree to: But it is greatly feared his Lordship has had too great a Regard for their Honour, and sacrificed some of the most substantial Points of English Honour to some of the most romantic Punctilios of Spanish Honour.

It is said the Right Hon. Lord North will address the House of Commons, in a Speech of a peculiar Nature in a few Days, which will greatly surprise the Publick in general.

It is confidently asserted, that Sir George Pococke, and Sir Percy Brett, have been lately applied to, by order, to resign their former Posts, and that the latter will command the Fleet off Deal.

They write from Portsmouth, that a Spanish Frigate has been observed lately cruising off Spithead and Plymouth Sound.

As the Eyes of the City are now open, by the violent Proceedings at the West-End of the Town, it is hoped they will never be so much closed hereafter, as to lose sight of those Principles which are their only Security.

Some shrewd Politicians conjecture, that the Premier, and another unpopular Member of the House will be called up to the House of Lords.

Various are the Measures proposed by the Ministry, relative to the Case of the imprisoned Magistrates, inasmuch that they seem at a total Loss how to determine.

We hear some Papers of a dangerous Tendency were found this Morning near the Royal Exchange.

April 15. After the Navy has been reviewed by his Majesty, and paraded round Spithead, with Music playing, Guns firing, Flags flying, &c. all the Ships are to be distributed among the several Sea-ports of this Kingdom—to rot, until the next Spanish Encroachments rouse them from their Lethargy.

April 16. It is confidently reported, that the whole Ministry have declared that if the Parliament should

be dissolved, they would resign their Places before the new One is chosen, which, it is said, greatly Embarrasses a great Personage, who seems to be hard set to find out proper Successors.

The Coolness and Caution with which the City of London act at this alarming Crisis, gives no small Uneasiness to the Carlton-House Junto, while those who act only from a Zeal for the Constitution, look with Pleasure upon the prudent Firmness of the Friends to Liberty, and the Disappointment of those who will for Riot and Tumult, to justify the Exertion of military Force.

The Lottery for the present Year is at least Ten per Cent. more disadvantageous than any that has yet been, even that of the last Years.

A Person the other Day, asking his Friend's Advice, what Method was the best to take to procure his Preferment, was answered, "Do some dishonourable Action that will draw on you a publick Mark of Infamy; that is the only Ladder by which People climb to Preferment."

It is said the Ten Beds ordered to be got ready at the Tower, were intended for the Lord Mayor, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Sawbridge, Col. Barre, Sir George Saville, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Sir William Meredith, and Mr. Burke.

Bets were Yesterday upon Change Five to One, that Mr. Wilkes will not be chosen Sheriff this Year.

Yesterday the Lower Room met about Three o'Clock. A small Debate arose: the Militia Pay-Bill. The Barons of the Exchequer having given their Opinion, that the Pay of all Officers absent either by Leave or Sickness from the last monthly Meetings, which was received by the Clerk of the Battalions, and paid to each Officer, should be refunded; as, according to the Clause in the last Militia Act, the Absentees were not entitled to Pay; a Clause was moved by Mr. De Grey, that Pay should be allowed, for the whole Month, for all the Officers. This Clause has a Retrospect as well as a Prospect. The Debate lasted but a little Time, and the Clause was carried in the Affirmative.

April 17. It is given out that a Dissolution of the Parliament has been very strongly debated, in the Cabinet, and determined on. Lord North, it is reported, was dissentient.

Three Ships of the Line, and Four Frigates are now fitting out from Portsmouth and Plymouth that are ordered to relieve Commodore Gambier, at Boston. This Force is intended to guard the Coast, from Nova-Scotia to Cape Henry, in Virginia, from the fatal Effects of prohibited Trade, which is now carried on in Defence of the Act of Navigation, and the manifest Injury of the Mother Country in general. At Spithead, Admiral Hughes, with 25 Sail of Men of War.

April 19. Yesterday at One o'Clock, Serjeant Glynn made a Motion in the Court of Common Pleas, for an Habeas Corpora to remove the Bodies of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver out of the Tower, in which he was seconded by Serjeant Jephson.

After the Affidavit and the Letter of Commitment had been read, the Lord Chief Justice granted the Habeas Corpora.

When Lord North opened the Budget on Wednesday, he took a View of the present State of Affairs, both foreign and domestic; laughed at the late Riots, and all Mobs; censured the late Petitions and Remonstrances; and blamed the Ten Gentlemen who divided the House Twenty-three Times upon a Question respecting the Privileges of their own House.

Neither the Premier, nor any of his Friends, returned Answers to the many weighty Objections made use of by several Members to the Contents of the Budget. After he had opened it, he threw himself back in his Seat, in his usual Manner, with his Arm across, and the rest of the Treasury Bench imitated him, secure in the Knowledge of the Number of their Votes.

Mr. Burke, the Right Hon. Thomas Townshend, Mr. Alderman Townshend, and many other minority Gentlemen, attacked the Ministry with great Warmth and Spirit upon their late Proceedings respecting domestic and foreign Affairs.

Mr. E. Burke made a great Figure on Wednesday in his Opposition to the Plan for raising the Supplies for the Service of the present Year.

Not a Word was mentioned by either Party concerning the Release of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver; nor any Notice taken of the Grand Jury's having found the Bill against the Messengers.

Yesterday the Bill for preventing the Exportation of Cattle passed the House of Commons.

April 20. We hear that this Morning the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver will be brought from the Tower, to the Court of Common Pleas, by Habeas Corpora; when the Judgment of the Court will be given whether they can be admitted to Bail.

There has been no Shock, no Misunderstanding at St. James's; the King will not give way: Lord North is firm, and acceptable to him, his Conduct is approved of, and has met with Applause and grateful Acknowledgment. No Change was dreamt of; none will happen. The Measures of Government, though moderate, are determined and unalterable: Those of Opposition,



May 30, 1771.  
Just imported, in the Adventure, Capt. Samuel Maynard, and the Devonshire, Capt. Robert Watts, from London.

A Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, to be sold on the lowest Terms at my Store, at Elk-Ridge, Elk-Ridge Landing, Queen-Anne, and Upper-Mariborough, for Cash, Bills or Tobacco. Among the above Goods, are a large Assortment of Silks of the newest Patterns.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

May 30, 1771.  
FOR LONDON,  
THE Ship *Devonshire*, Robert Watts, Master, now lying in the Ferry Branch of Patuxent River, takes Tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will be quickly loaded. Insurance is ordered, and will be inserted in the Bills of Lading.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

May 30, 1771.  
FOR LONDON,  
THE Ship *Adventure*, Samuel Maynard, Master, now lying at Selby's Landing, in Patuxent River, takes Tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will sail by the last Day of June. Insurance is ordered, and will be inserted in the Bills of Lading. The Ship is intended to return to Maryland this Fall.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, June 1, 1771.  
Just imported, in the Betsey, Captain Henrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber at his Store, near the Dock, at the very lowest Price, for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail.

A Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, suitable to both Seasons. Also may be had as usual, Wine, Rum, Molasses, Linseed Oil, loaf and brown Sugar, Chocolate, and some Seines, with Leads, Corks, and Cords compleat.

(w6) NATHAN HAMMOND.

To be SOLD, for ready Cash,  
A Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, called and known by the Name of *Pool's Delight*, containing 287 Acres, some of which is good Meadow Ground, cleared, and the rest is well timbered. A View of the Premises will sufficiently convince the Fertility of the Soil. Any Person willing to purchase said Land, may know the Conditions, by applying to

(tf) ANNE MIDDLETON, at Annapolis.  
N. B. As I intend to decline keeping Tavern, I beg of those Persons who have not yet settled their Accounts, to make speedy Payment. I shall take in Boarders, and keep as usual good Hay and Oats, likewise Ferry Boats to any Part of the Bay. Those Gentlemen that will favour me with their Custom, may depend on being punctually served, by A. M.

(6m) Philadelphia, May 13, 1771.  
ENOCH STORY  
BEGS leave to inform the Publick in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed to a House well situate for Business, at the Corner of Market and Second Streets, near the Court-House, in this City, where he has fitted up a convenient Store for the Reception of Merchandize, which he proposes selling upon Commission, on the lowest Terms for Cash only, either there or at his Vendue-House up Second Street, (upon certain Days, of which timely Notice will be given) as may be most agreeable.

He also proposes doing Business as a Broker, to buy or sell West-India or European Goods, Bills of Exchange, Ships or other Vessels, Houses, Lands, &c. &c. and in general, such Business as he may be intrusted with, and that upon such low Terms, as may make it advantageous for the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders of this City, and those of the neighbouring Provinces to employ him.

He begs leave to assure them, his utmost Endeavours shall be exerted to give Satisfaction in the Management and Negotiating any Business that may be put under his Direction; and the Favours conferred on him will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

N. B. We the Subscribers, being acquainted with the above-named Enoch Story, are of Opinion, from our Knowledge of his Abilities and Character, that he is well qualified to execute the several Branches of Business above-mentioned.

Rose Meredith, Thomas & Isaac Wharton,  
James & Drinker, Stecker & Wharton,  
Willing & Morris, Samuel Morris, junr.  
Edward Penington, James Wharton.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year, ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

# FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 9, 1771.  
RAN away last Night from the Subscriber's Plantation, near Northampton Iron-Works, Baltimore County, Maryland, Two Convict Servant Men, viz.

JOHN PELL, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a well made Fellow, black Hair, grey Eyes, and a down look: Had on, and took with him, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton under ditto, Osnabrig Shirt, Hempen Kote Trousers, old Shoes, and old Felt Hat.

JOHN MARSH, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, a well set Fellow, has black Hair, dark Eyes, and is very talkative: Had on, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton under ditto, Crocus Trousers, Osnabrig Shirt, old Shoes, and a Felt Hat. They also took with them, a Cassor Hat, about half worn, and a Pair of Buckskin Breeches.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so that their Master gets them again, shall receive Three Pounds for each if taken in the Province, and if out of the Province the above Reward of Forty Dollars, or in Proportion for either of them, paid by

(w6) JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY.

WHEREAS Richard Culverwell, of Chedder, in the County of Somerset, in May 1759, was ship on board the *Atlas*, then lying in the Port of Bristol, and bound for Maryland; this is to give Notice, that if the said Richard Culverwell is living, and will apply to Mr. John McKirdy, Captain of the Royal Charlotte, now lying at Baltimore-Town, he will hear of something to his Advantage; or if the said Richard Culverwell is dead, and any Person can give a satisfactory Account of his death and when, by applying as above, shall be rewarded to his satisfaction.

(tf)

Annapolis, May 28, 1771.  
SOME Time in the latter End of the Summer 1769, I lent a Pair of Wool Combs to one Thomas Sawidge, a Wool-comber by Trade, who went to Prince-George's County (as he told me) to do some Work there, and promised to return my Combs in some short Time after, which he has not done, nor can I hear with any Certainty what is become of him. Any Person that knows where he is, and will recover my Combs, or the Value (Three Pounds) in Dollars, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each; the Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged, and if he refuses to deliver my Combs with One Pipe and some spare Teeth, which I lent him with the Combs, I shall esteem it as a Favour, that any Person will order a Writ for him in my Name, to oblige him either to deliver the Combs, &c. or to pay for them Three Pounds as above.

(6w) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Said Reynolds wants to employ a Person to repair Three Stocking Frames; any one capable to undertake such a Job, he would be glad to employ.

THERE is at the Plantation of Abraham Toff, near William Beatty's, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Strawberry Roan coloured Horse, about Twelve and a Half Hands, and about Nine Years old, branded on the near Shoulder with a Swivel Stirrup, has a Blaze down his Face.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

(w3)

May 22, 1771.  
T O B E S O L D,  
A Commodious Plantation, on Elk-Ridge, within Twenty-two Miles of Annapolis, Eighteen of Baltimore-Town, and Ten of Elk-Ridge Landing, well adapted to Grain and Grass. A View of the Premises will sufficiently evince the Beauty of the Situation and Fertility of the Soil.

(tf) H. GRIFFITH.

JAMES ORMSBY FRENCH,  
Watch and Clock-maker from Dublin, at the Sign of the Watch-makers Arms, Gay-Street, Baltimore, has removed Three Doors lower down from the Place where he formerly lived, to the House now occupied by Mr. Gabriel Lewyn, Goldsmith and Jeweller, opposite to Mr. Pearson Bailey, and Co's Store.

WHERE he carries on the Business as usual. Any Watches he repairs he engages the Performance for One Year, Accidents excepted; likewise new Watches or Clocks made on the shortest Notice, and in the neatest Manner, so as to give Satisfaction to his Customers, and hopes by his Care to merit the Esteem of those Gentlemen who please to employ him.

N. B. Repeating and horizontal Watches repaired with the greatest Care

(5w)

May 1, 1771.  
Just imported in the Galloway, Captain Bishoprick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber, Wholesale or Retail, at their Store, in Church-Street, Annapolis.

A Genteel, and well assorted Cargo of European and India Goods, suitable to each Season, among which are a great Variety of fashionable Silks and Millenary.

(tf) THOMAS HARWOOD, & JOHN BRICE.

THE Subscriber being fully empowered to settle and adjust the Accounts of Mr. Joshua Johnson, late of this Province, requests all those who have any Claims against him to bring them in; and all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; those who neglect to comply with this Request, will have Suits commenced against them to August Court next. Constant Attendance is given at my Office.

JOHN DAVIS, SON.

S T O P T H I E F.  
FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore, May 12, 1771.  
STOLEN out of the Shop of Mr. Gabriel Lewyn, Goldsmith and Jeweller, Baltimore, an Ingot of Gold, about Five Ounces weight, and about Five or Six Inches long, thick in the middle, and narrow at both Ends; the Person suspected is supposed to have gone towards Philadelphia. All Goldsmiths and Jewellers it is hoped will be upon their Guard in buying any melted Gold. Any Person giving any Intelligence so as that it can be come at, or stopping the same, shall be entitled to the above Reward, by applying to Mr. Mills, Goldsmith and Jeweller, Philadelphia, or Mr. Lewyn, Baltimore-Town.

(5w)

May 7, 1771.  
W A N T E D,  
AN ORGANSIST for Port-Tobacco Parish, in Charles County.—The Salary is Four Pounds of Tobacco per Poll; there are about One Thousand Nine Hundred Taxables in said Parish, and it is mostly paid off at Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Cent. Any Person inclinable to undertake the said Organs, is desired to apply to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Thornton, Rector of said Parish, who will have a Vestry called for that Purpose.

Signed per Order of the Vestry.

T. H.

To be SOLD, a COLLEGE, containing the Premises, on Saturday the 20th Day of June, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash.

A LOT, HOUSES, and PLANTATION  
Joining thereunto, with Horses, Hogs, Cattle, &c. &c. There is a good Garden paved in, and a Yard towards the River, wherein is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable, Milk-House, and Meat-House: The Situation is very pleasant on Patuxent River, and the Lot is contiguous to the Inspecing-House. The Conveniences of which, need not be enumerated.

PHILEMON YOUNG.

N. B. The above Land will be let on by the Year.

Annapolis, May 22, 1771.  
WE the Administrators of Edward Dorsey, Esq; and Henrietta Maria Dorsey, his Daughter, deceased, have authorized and appointed Mr. Reuben Meriwether, of Annapolis, to settle the Business of the said Edward Dorsey, Esq; and Henrietta Maria Dorsey's Estate, to receive all Monies due to, and pay all that may be owing by the said Estate, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to come and make immediate Payment, to prevent Suits being brought against them, as we are determined to give no further Indulgence.

Whereas there have been several Judgments obtained and Executions issued, and not returned or satisfied by the Sheriffs, we give this last Notice, that unless they are without Delay, we shall proceed against the Sheriffs.

(w4)

ELY DORSEY,  
THO. BEALE DORSEY.

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.  
HIS MAJESTY'S Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General.

(12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary



(XXVI<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

THE

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1771.

BASTIA, March 12.



FOREIGN Ship having cast Anchor in our Road, the Captain was asked if he had any Thing contraband on board? Though he answered in the Negative, some Suspensions having arisen, his Ship was searched, on board of which were found 3000 Suits of Regimentals, with Powder and Firelocks. On which the Captain was seized, and committed to prison.

LEOPOLD, March 13. It is reported the Turks have attacked the advanced Posts of the Austrians, who having been seasonably reinforced, killed several Thousand of the Enemy. We are impatient for a Confirmation of this News.

LEMBERG, March 15. We have received Advice, that a Body of Turks had attacked the Austrian Troops that form a Line on the Frontiers, but that some Squadrons having immediately assembled, they had cut to pieces some Hundreds of the Turks. We are very impatient to know how this Act of Hostility will be taken.

AUSTRIA, March 25. It is assured, that the Army that is to be assembled at Pest, in Hungary, will consist of between 60 and 80,000 Men, exclusive of the Troops that form the Line, which are very numerous.

L O N D O N,

April 1. A late Utrecht Gazette has the following Paragraph: "We are assured that the Difference subsisting between their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, relative to the Debt due to the latter ever since the last War, is at length amicably settled, upon Consideration of the former having agreed to pay the King of Prussia the Sum of 20,000. Sterling per Annum."

April 8. Mr. Cornwall objected to raise the Supplies by Way of Lottery, unless a Clause was inserted restricting the Members of that House from receiving any Number of Tickets from the Ministry by Way of Douceur for past or future Services. He also expressed a Wish (in vain) that the Dissolution of that Assembly might speedily take Place.

The Ministry, it is said, are determined to pursue violent Measures. They have resolved to continue the Confinement of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver in the Tower, and to try to punish the Printers.

The Ministry are now convinced, from the Endeavours of the select Committee to learn if the late Mobs were raised by any indirect Means, that they were mistaken, and attributed the general Voice of the People, to the secret Influence of a few leading Men in the patriotic Cause.

Last Sunday the Lord Mayor's Chaplain was not allowed to preach at the Tower, lest he should preach up Liberty to the Third Regiment, and alter the political Creed of those docile Gentlemen.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, March 22.

"As I know your Curiosity with Respect to every Thing that relates to Madame du Barre, the following chit-chat of this Metropolis may not be disagreeable to you. This Lady, since her Elevation to Power and Influence at the Court of Versailles, is haughty and insolent even to her royal Benefactor, of which she has given a recent Instance. One Evening this Lent she had assisted at a Concert Spiritual, and on her return to the Petit-fouler in her own Apartment, found that her Paramour had made pretty free with la soupe Anglaise (Anglice Rum Punch) when he said to her, with a Hiccup, Madame, est-ce vous grise? [Madam are you gray?] To which she replied, Non, Monsieur, je suis brune, a l'ordinaire, mais je vois que vous est grise d'aujourd'hui. [No, Monsieur, I am brown, as usual, but I see you are gray from Head to Foot.] The Sequel of this ill-timed Repartee, it is assured, has been fatal to the haughty Beauty. The King, piqued at her Insolence, retired to rest alone that Night: He went the next Day to Marli, without the Madame Barre, where he saw a black-eyed Fille, who caught his present unfettered Heart. The Girl in Question is named Mazelot, and was in no higher Rank than that of a Milliner; neither hath she any extraordinary personal Charms; and her mental Endowments are as yet unknown: She is, however, it must be acknowledged, a genteel Figure, and is very vivacious. This, probably, will be but a transitory Attachment, if Madame Barre is prudent enough to make a Concession for her ill-timed jeu de mots. In the mean While, this Affair is in the Mouths of all Paris; and the Event is waited for with the most eager Impatience, particularly by the Friends of Choiseul, who, some pretend, are the Infigators of Mademoiselle Mazelot's Conduct."

April 9. There was much Confectionation on Monday, at St. James's, in Consequence of One of the Court Emiffaries having upon his Scout picked up a Piece of

A Word used equivocally, either signifying the Colour gray, or being Drunk.

false Intelligence. This attentive Listener had collected a Report, that a Number of bad Persons intended to proceed Yesterday in solemn Procession to Tower-Hill, with the Effigy of a very great Personage, and there perform the Rites of Execution; and that it was also intended to make the Parade go close to the Palace Gates. In Consequence of this Information, the usual Precautions were determined on; that private Orders were to be communicated to the Guards on the first Appearance of the Procession; and Spies to be set to work to observe and mark down. The Intentions of the L—d S—d, and others consulted on this Occasion, received, however, no Opportunity of Execution, since nothing of the Kind occurred; and People in general imagine that the Story itself was raised by some Persons to hum the Court Runner, who very readily swallowed the Bait.

Extract of a Letter from Calcutta, dated August last.

"We have had a very great Scarcity of Rice here, owing to the dry Season; but the late Rains will probably reduce that Article in Price. We had only Four Sear and a Half of Rice for a Rupee, and used to have Twenty-five. We have buried from 150 to 200 People every Day, for several Months past. The Accounts from Patna, Muxadavad, and that Neighbourhood inland, are dreadful: They have buried by the nearest Computation 100,000 People in the last Six Months. Capt. Morison, of the Duke of Kingston, has lost his Chief and Third Mate, and a Number of his People."

April 15. We hear the present Attempt of the Shelburne Party to set aside Mr. Wilkes from being Sheriff, meets with the general Abhorrence of the Livery.

It is asserted for Fact, that Lord North was not consulted in the Appointment of a Governor, &c. to the Prince of Wales.

The Ministry applied a few Days ago to a Northern Tory (Sir W. B.) to move for the Release of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver; but he refused it, saying, he had consulted some Country Gentlemen, who did not approve of either the Motion or the Commitment. Several other Members were then applied to, but they all refused.

A Gentleman lately come from Cadix says, they are raising Recruits in all Parts of Spain, with the greatest Expedition.

A certain Ambassador has ordered his Tradersmen Bills to be paid off, being in daily Expectation of a Recall.

The Crown Lawyers have given it as their Opinion, that the Proceedings of a certain Assembly are illegal.

Advice is said to be received of a smart Engagement between the Turkish and Russian Fleets off the Island of Tenedos, in which the former were totally defeated, and her capital Men of War, with all their Men, sunk and destroyed.

The late bold Steps of a certain Assembly have discovered the fatal Effects of Venality so manifestly to the Publick, that even those Boroughs accounted the most corrupt, are now determined for the Future to elect none but those who are above submitting to the dirty Service of a Minister.

Lord North has often said, that he has brought the Court of Spain to comply with every Article that they could in honour agree to: But it is greatly feared his Lordship has had too great a Regard for their Honour, and sacrificed some of the most substantial Points of English Honour to some of the most romantic Punctilios of Spanish Honour.

It is said the Right Hon. Lord North will address the House of Commons, in a Speech of a peculiar Nature in a few Days, which will greatly surprise the Publick in general.

It is confidently asserted, that Sir George Pococke, and Sir Piercy Brett, have been lately applied to, by order, to refit their former Posts, and that the latter will command the Fleet off Deal.

They write from Portsmouth, that a Spanish Frigate has been observed lately cruising off Spithead and Plymouth Sound.

As the Eyes of the City are now open, by the violent Proceedings at the West-End of the Town, it is hoped they will never be so much closed hereafter, as to lose sight of those Principles which are their only Security.

Some shrewd Politicians conjecture, that the Premier, and another unpopular Member of the House will be called up to the House of Lords.

Various are the Measures proposed by the Ministry, relative to the Case of the imprisoned Magistrates, inasmuch that they seem at a total Loss how to determine.

We hear some Papers of a dangerous Tendency were found this Morning near the Royal Exchange.

April 15. After the Navy has been reviewed by his Majesty, and paraded round Spithead, with Music playing, Guns firing, Flags flying, &c. all the Ships are to be distributed among the several Sea-ports of this Kingdom—to rot, until the next Spanish Encroachments rouse them from their Lethargy.

April 16. It is confidently reported, that the whole Ministry have declared that if the Parliament should

be dissolved, they would resign their Places before the new One is chosen, which, it is said, greatly Embarrasses a great Personage, who seems to be hard set to find out proper Successors.

The Coolness and Caution with which the City of London act at this alarming Crisis, gives no small Uneasiness to the Carlton-House Junto, while those who act only from a Zeal for the Constitution, look with Pleasure upon the prudent Firmness of the Friends to Liberty, and the Disappointment of those who wish for Riot and Tumult, to justify the Exertion of military Force.

The Lottery for the present Year is at least Ten per Cent. more disadvantageous than any that has yet been, even that of the last Years.

A Person the other Day, asking his Friend's Advice, what Method was the best to take to procure his Preferment, was answered, "Do some dishonourable Action that will draw on you a publick Mark of Infamy; that is the only Ladder by which People climb to Preferment."

It is said the Ten Beds ordered to be got ready at the Tower, were intended for the Lord Mayor, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Sawbridge, Col. Barre, Sir George Saville, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Sir William Meredith, and Mr. Burke.

Bets were Yesterday upon Change Five to One, that Mr. Wilkes will not be chosen Sheriff this Year.

Yesterday the Lower Room met about Three o'clock. A small Debate arose at the Militia Pay-Bill. The Barons of the Exchequer having given their Opinion, that the Pay of all Officers absent either by Leave or Sickness from the last monthly Meetings, which was received by the Clerk of the Battalions, and paid to each Officer, should be refunded; as, according to the Clause in the last Militia Act, the Absentees were not entitled to Pay; a Clause was moved by Mr. De Grey, that Pay should be allowed, for the whole Month, for all the Officers. This Clause has a Retrospect as well as a Prospect. The Debate lasted but a little Time, and the Clause was carried in the Affirmative.

April 17. It is given out that a Dissolution of the Parliament has been very strongly debated, in the Cabinet, and determined on. Lord North, it is reported, was dissentient.

Three Ships of the Line, and Four Frigates are now fitting out from Portsmouth and Plymouth that are ordered to relieve Commodore Gambier, at Boston. This Force is intended to guard the Coast, from Nova-Scotia to Cape Henry, in Virginia, from the fatal Effects of prohibited Trade, which is now carried on in Defiance of the Act of Navigation, and the manifest Injury of the Mother Country in general. At Spithead, Admiral Hughes, with 29 Sail of Men of War.

April 19. Yesterday at One o'clock, Serjeant Glynn made a Motion in the Court of Common Pleas, for an Habeas Corpora to remove the Bodies of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver out of the Tower, in which he was seconded by Serjeant Jephson.

After the Affidavit and the Letter of Commitment had been read, the Lord Chief Justice granted the Habeas Corpora.

When Lord North opened the Budget on Wednesday, he took a View of the present State of Affairs, both foreign and domestic; laughed at the late Riots, and all Mobs; censured the late Petitions and Remonstrances; and blamed the Ten Gentlemen who divided the House Twenty-three Times upon a Question respecting the Privileges of their own House.

Neither the Premier, nor any of his Friends, returned Answers to the many weighty Objections made use of by several Members to the Contents of the Budget. After he had opened it, he threw himself back in his Seat, in his usual Manner, with his Arm across, and the rest of the Treasury Bench imitated him, secure in the Knowledge of the Number of their Votes.

Mr. Burke, the Right Hon. Thomas Townshend, Mr. Alderman Townshend, and many other minority Gentlemen, attacked the Ministry with great Warmth and Spirit upon their late Proceedings respecting domestic and foreign Affairs.

Mr. E. Burke made a great Figure on Wednesday in his Opposition to the Plan for raising the Supplies for the Service of the present Year.

Not a Word was mentioned by either Party concerning the Release of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver; nor any Notice taken of the Grand Jury's having found the Bill against the Messenger.

Yesterday the Bill for preventing the Exportation of Cattle passed the House of Commons.

April 20. We hear that this Morning the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver will be brought from the Tower, to the Court of Common Pleas, by Habeas Corpora; when the Judgment of the Court will be given whether they can be admitted to Bail.

There has been no Shock, no Misunderstanding at St. James's; the King will not give way: Lord North is firm, and acceptable to him, his Conduct is approved of, and has met with Applause and grateful Acknowledgment. No Change was dreamt of; none will happen. The Measures of Government, though moderate, are determined and unalterable: Those of Opposition



tion have left such a Stigma of Folly and Brutality on their Names, that to admit them into Office would add Contempt and Disgrace to Ruin.

April 22. We hear from Venice, that the Third Russian Fleet is arrived in the Archipelago, under the Command of Admiral Arf.

Prince Galitzin, the Russian Minister at the Hague, has received a Letter from Count Romanzoff, dated March 15, giving an Account of his having taken the Town and Forts of Guirgin, on the Danube, which was defended obstinately by 10,000 Turks, and covered with Two Intrenchments, from both which they were driven, with the Loss of 4000 Men killed; after which the Remainder retired to the Castle for several Days, which, when a Magazine of Powder blowing up, the Remainder, amounting to about 3000, on Account of the Want of Provisions, were suffered to join the main Body of the Army. Sixty two Pieces of Brass Cannon, Two Mortars, and a vast Quantity of warlike Stores, were taken. The Russians had only 400 killed and 800 wounded; and, among the latter, the Generals Grottenhelm and Molito, and Colonel Count Natali.

Orders are given for the Lieutenants of the several Counties in England, to expedite the raising the Militia with all possible Diligence.

The Spaniards have now begun to transport all the Flower of their Troops from the sea-ports in Old Spain to their American Settlements.

Twelve more Ships of the Line are fitting out at the different Sea ports.

There are now at Spithead 35 Ships, including Frigates, Bombs, &c.

**G L A S G O W, April 18.**

Extract of a Letter from Calcutta in the East-Indies, to a Gentleman in this Place, dated August 1776.

"I informed you in my last, that Cassim Ali Kawn was on his March for Bengal, but has since been quiet, and we are now under no Apprehensions of War from him or any other of the Country Powers; every Thing being peaceable here, and likely to continue so, India Stock must rise. However you will no Doubt have been informed of the terrible Famine which has raged in the Provinces of Bahar and Bengal; the former has lost near One Half of its Inhabitants on a moderate Computation. We cannot stir out of Doors without seeing Numbers lying dead in the Streets and Roads in and about the Town, notwithstanding many People are constantly employed in removing them. It is dreadful to hear the Cries of so many poor Wretches starving to death in the Streets. We are afraid of an epidemical Distemper from so many Carcases lying exposed in this putrifying Climate. This cruel Famine put a Stop to Trade for some Time, but Thanks to God it is now over, and Trade begins to revive. In the City of Patna alone perished above One Hundred Thousand, from whence you may judge of the immense Numbers carried off by this terrible Calamity.

**N E W B E R N, May 24.**

On Wednesday last an Express arrived in Town from his Excellency the Governor, with an Account of his having had a Battle with the Regulators, and gaining a most signal and complete Victory; the Particulars of which, as near as we can collect from the several Accounts of this decisive Stroke, are as follow:

His Excellency having reached Hillsborough, with about 1300 of the Troops, and finding that the Regulators were at about 40 Mile Distance above him, embodied and in Arms, to oppose the Provincial Forces under his Command, immediately marched from thence to attack them, in Case they should refuse to comply with the Terms he offered them, which were, to give up their Principals, lay down their Arms, and swear Allegiance to his Majesty.

On the 16th Instant, being within a Mile of them, his Excellency received a Messenger from them, with Terms of an Accommodation; but they being wholly inadmissible, he marched to within a small Distance of them, and formed in One Line about Half his Men, the other Half forming a Second Line at about 200 Yards Distance by way of Reserve. The Regulators, to the Number of at least 2500, immediately formed within 20 or 30 Paces Distance, and behaved in a most daring and desperate Manner. His Excellency again proposed Terms to them, which they spurned at, and cried out for Battle. His Excellency then immediately ordered the Signal of Battle to be given, which was a Discharge of the Artillery, when instantly ensued a very heavy and dreadful firing on both Sides, for near Two Hours and an Half; when the Regulators, being hard pressed by our Men, and forely galled by the Artillery, which played incessantly on them with Grape-shot, gave way on all Sides, and were pursued to the Distance of a Mile through the Woods and Bushes, our Troops making great Slaughter among them, as they did not make a regular Retreat, but ran in great Confusion to all Quarters from whence they apprehended the least Danger.

The killed and wounded on our Side in this Battle, through the immediate Interposition of Divine Providence, are very inconsiderable, the killed not exceeding Ten, and the wounded about 60, among whom is the Hon. Samuel Cornell, Esq; of this Town, who received a slight Wound in his Thigh; but of the Regulators, 300 were found dead on the Field next Morning and a very great Number wounded; about 20 or 30 were made Prisoners, and the chief of their Ammunition and Baggage, consisting of hunting Shirts, Wallers of Dumplings, Jackets, Breeches, Powder horns, Shot-bags, &c. were taken, with a Number of Horfes.

The glorious and signal Victory of this Day, gained over a formidable Body of lawless Desperadoes, under Divine Providence, is much to be attributed to the cool, intrepid, and Soldier-like Behaviour of his Excellency the Governor, who was in the Center of the Line during the whole Engagement, and in the most imminent Danger, having had his Bayonet shot away with a Musket Ball. Nothing could equal the Firmness and Intrepidity with which our Troops behaved, the Craven and Beaufort Detachments on the right

Wing sustaining a very heavy Fire for near Half an Hour; and the Carteret and Orange Detachments on the left Wing performing Wonders, for raw and inexperienced Militia, who scarce have had Time since their inslitting to learn the Exercise.

We have the greatest Probability to think, that this signal Victory will cool the regulating Spirit, and put a final End to the most formidable and dangerous Rebellion that ever arose in America: But if they are still infatuated, and will rush on to their Destruction, his Excellency is now joined by the Wake, Johniton, and Cumberland Detachments, also by Col. Waddle from Salisbury, and in a much better Condition to reduce them to Obedience.

The following is a Copy of what the Governor gave in public Orders, the 17th of May, the Day after the Battle of Almansee.

The Governor, impressed with the most affectionate Sense of Gratitude, gives Thanks to both Officers and Soldiers of the Army, for the vigorous and generous Support they afforded him Yesterday, in the Battle near Almansee. It was to their Valour and Ready Conduct that he owes, under the Providence of God, the signal Victory obtained over obstinate and infatuated Rebels.

His Excellency sympathizes with the Loyalists, for the brave Men that fell and suffered in the Action; but when he reflects, that the Fate of the Constitution depended on the Success of the Day, and the important Services thereby rendered their King and Country, he considers this Loss (though at present the Cause of Affliction to their Relations and Friends) as a Monument of lasting Glory and Honour to themselves and Families.

The Dead to be interred at Five o'Clock this Evening, in the Front of the Park of Artillery. Funeral Service to be performed, with military Honours to the deceased.

After the Ceremony, Prayers and Thanksgiving for the signal Victory it has pleased Providence Yesterday to grant the Army over the Inturgents.

Yesterday Divine Service was performed in the Church in this Town, by the Rev. James Reed, Minister of this Parish, to offer up our Prayers and Thanksgiving to the Almighty, for the very signal and glorious Victory obtained, by his Excellency the Governor, over obstinate and desperate Rebels, near the great Almansee River, in Orange County, on the 16th of this Instant; a Day that ought to be had in perpetual Remembrance by every loyal Subject of this Province, for their very great Deliverance and Rescue from the Hands of a lawless and furious Mob.

**W I L L I A M S B U R G, June 13.**

By a Gentleman from North Carolina we are informed, that since the Engagement 1500 of the Regulators had laid down their Arms, and surrendered themselves to Governor Tryon; and that their Two Leaders, Husbands and Hunter, had made their Escape.

**N E W - Y O R K, June 13.**

For the Safety of Vessels coming into and going to Sea from the Port of New-York, the Master and Wardens of the said Port did last Week place a Can-buoy on the South-west Spit of the East Bank, in 18 Feet Water at low Water, bearing from the Lighthouse on Sandy-Hook NW. by W. half W. and from the Bluff of Staten-Island, making the Narrows S. half E. Vessels going down must keep in 5 Fathom Water, till they open the Buoy with the Point of Sandy Hook, which will clear them of the Spit. They find that the first of the Flood sets about SW. by W. for Two Hours, and is apt to draw Vessels over upon the West Bank.

**A N N A P O L I S, June 27.**

**The OFFICER'S SECOND LETTER.**

To E ——— T ——— of Queen-Anne's County, Esq;

SIR, WE have of late frequently heard an Opinion propagated, that the Act for the Establishment of religious Worship in this Province, and for the Maintenance of the Episcopal Ministers, is invalid; and it is truly surprising, that so much Credit has been given by Men of Understanding to so inconsiderable a Writer as the CHURCH OF ENGLAND PLANTER: But as that Piece has had a very masterly and judicious Refutation, the Firmness and Validity of the Act, by sound Reasoners and good Lawyers, will now no longer be questioned.

By this Law the Clergy of Maryland are intitled to 40lb. of Tobacco per Poll; they are secured in that Claim by the same Authority, which secures to every Man his Freehold or private Property; and therefore to wrest that Right from them, either by bullying Threats or artful Stratagems (both which have been tried) to intimidate, and so oblige them to take an inequivalent Consideration for it, is (according to the known Laws of Ethics) in Effect as much a Robbery, as if they were deprived on the Highway of so much Money. This can be proved, if you will venture to call for Proofs.

The Gentlemen of this new Regulation (I will not file them Regulators, as that Term now-a-Days has an offensive, though no very improper, Allusion) have, notwithstanding, dispensed with these moral Obligations, and decreed to allow them 4s. per Poll, i. e. at the Rate of 12s. 6d. per Cent. for only 32 lb. a Tax. But why 32 lb. why not 40 lb. of Tobacco? I really am at a Loss to reconcile such Conduct with common Honesty. You surely will not have the Effrontery absurdly to reply, that One-fifth of the Clergy's Salaries was, at the first framing of an Inspection, deducted. For what? For the Advantage they expected to derive from such a Law, by having their Tobacco inspected in common with others, they therefore cheerfully submitted to that Regulation. But are Circumstances now parallel? Is there any just Reason why their 40 per Poll should now be reduced, when their arbitrary Matters propose (according to their present Scheme) to give them no Tobacco, and that consequently they

can't reap any Advantage from their new Inspection? But so decree the Arbitrators of all Property: The Clergy must pay a real Price for an imaginary Advantage, or, rather, they must permit their honest generous Souls the Liberty of cropping One-fifth of their Tobacco, and of putting the Value of it in their own Pockets, without any Consideration in return. This a little, Sir (if Prejudice will give you Leave), of this notorious Injustice: This One-fifth they were contented to have deducted, as an Encouragement to promote so beneficial a Regulation, and on Condition that the Remainder might be cropped, and that their Tobacco might increase in Value as the Staple in general improved. But now, Sir, you not only preclude them from the common Privilege of cropping their Tobacco, but also mean to deprive them of Tobacco altogether, and still you retain the Deduction, which conditionally secured to them 32 lb. of inspected Tobacco, and for this 32 lb. you are pleased to pay them 4s. or little more than half Price. Is not this monstrous Injustice? What Right have you to expect or demand 4 lb. per Poll from the Clergy, without paying them for it? Why should you allow them less for their Tobacco than you chuse to rate yours at? Though it is commonly pleaded you oppose no Law, yet let me appeal to your Reason, if this Treatment be not a violent Opposition to the GREAT CHARTER of England, as well as both to the Letter and Spirit of our British and American Laws, which secure to every Man the full and peaceable Possession of his Rights, which, next to Religion and Life, are deemed inviolably sacred and dear.

Your new Association, Sir, drags after it another glaring Encroachment on their civil Liberties: The proposed Alternative is, "either the Clergy must take 4s. a Tax, or we will sort in our Tobacco Houses as usual." I suppose, then, that trash Tobacco will do, as that is vendible now there is no legal Inspection Law. This Finesse, Sir, clever as it is, if I guess aright, will hardly take: The Law expressly says, it must be good, not trash or indifferent, Tobacco. But supposing the Gentlemen and Planters are honest and generous enough to give the Clergy good merchantable Tobacco, what shall they do with it? For their Egyptian Talk matters have agreed, that it shall not be purchased, that they shall not crop or store it in Warehouses, which they have borne a Part in purchasing, in Repairs or Payment of Rent; they shall not weigh it in their own Scales, nor, with their Will, shall the shipping receive it. An ingenious Dilemma truly! Either Way you are safe, and, which ever Part of the Alternative they chuse, they are sure to be Lohs. Please, Sir, to advert again to these illegal Proceedings. Is not 40 lb. of Tobacco per Poll their lawful Property, as much so as what you have for Sale? Are they not also Members of the Community, and as such, justly entitled to all the Privileges and Immunities of it? If so, have they not a Right to the same prize their Tobacco in the publick Warehouse, and to sell and ship it as well as you? Why then do you dare to infringe these common Rights of Society? Answer these Queries, and be justified if you can. Only turn the Tables; lay all selfish Prepossessions apart, and place yourselves in the oppressed Circumstances of the Clergy, and then view your own Inhumanity. Supposing, Sir, that the Officers and Clergy had Influence or Villainy enough to compel you Gentlemen of the Association to take 12s. 6d. per Cent. for Tobacco due to you from them, excepting One-fifth Part, which you are to throw into the Bargain, and receive no Value for, while they chuse to sell their Tobacco, and what they get from you at the above low Rates, for the highest Price which can be had; and should those Officers and Clergy further resolve, that unless you dispose of your Tobacco to them on these Terms, they shall lay every possible Embarrassment in your Way, they shall prevent your selling or shipping it, restrain your Liberties as freeborn Englishmen, break off all Commerce with you, and treat you as Aliens, and Enemies of Maryland: Were you, Sir, to be thus treated, how would such infernal Resolves swell your noble patriotic Soul with indignant Resentment against such impudent Invaders of your natural and civil Privileges? And yet, as much as your Mind recoils at such Abuse, when you fancy yourself the Subject of it, this is precisely your Conduct, and that of your Echoes, with respect to the Clergy of this County. Is not their Tobacco, as settled by Law, as much theirs, as what you have in your Warehouses? And is it not as iniquitous for you to lessen their Property, and give them an unequal Value for it, as it would be for the Officers and Clergy in the forementioned Case.

The Largeness of the Parishes is sometimes urged as a Palliation for their rigorous Treatment of the Clergy; but this cannot be the Motive, for the small ones share the same Fate as the large: The Parish of Christ Church, even with Tobacco Payments under the Inspection Law, afforded an incompetent Subsidence for the Incumbent; yet some of your Gentlemen, who would (as they say) have Ministers supported according to their Characters as Gentlemen, to enable them to live comfortably, and to entertain you genteely and hospitably at their Houses, are pleased to allow Mr. Harris, who has a growing helpless Family to support, about £.130 a Year. But though your Conduct cannot be vindicated by this Plea, yet it must be owned, that many Parishes in this Province are so extensive, as to leave it out of the Power of a great Part of the Parishioners, with any tolerable Convenience, to attend publick Worship: These overgrown Parishes of Course draw a large Annuity, which is collected by the People for an Advantage they do not enjoy; such Parishes should therefore be divided, and a reasonable Application made to the Lord Proprietary to obtain his Consent for a commodious Division upon the Decese of the Incumbents: And I do imagine, that if a decent Remonstrance was made to the Ministers of such Parishes, they would follow the laudable Example of Mr. Forrester, and cheerfully consent to a Division.

Had you consulted the Interests of the present Age, and the spiritual good of Posterity, methinks you should be for the Salaries continuing as they are, that

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**MR. JOSEPH COUDEN**, who formerly kept the FREE-SCHOOL of Cecil County, and is now Master of the Kent County School in Chester-Town, after a long and very diligent Inquiry, has lately had an Uther well recommended to him, who is thought well qualified for that Purpose, upon a proper Examination made by the Visitors. Such Persons as may do Mr. Couden the Honour to entrust their Children or Wards to his Care for Instruction, may depend on his and his Assistant's utmost Diligence and Attention both to their Literature and Morals. Good Lodgings are to be had in the Town on reasonable Terms. (6w)

June 18, 1771. Published by Order of the Visitors.

#### TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber's Plantation, near Elk-Ridge Landing, the Four following Convict Servants, viz.

**JAMES BARBER**, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a brown Complexion, short light brown Hair, and about 25 Years of Age: Had on and took with him, a Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, an old Felt Hat, Two new Osnabrig Shirts, old Shoes, with flat Iron Buckles.

**JOHN BATE**, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, with short straight brown Hair: Had on when he went away, a blue Halstuck Jacket, a Felt Hat, about half worn, a new Osnabrig Shirt, old Crocus Trousers, no Shoes or Stockings.

**JOHN BATES**, about 27 or 28 Years of Age, a stout well looking Fellow, of a fair Complexion, with short brown Hair, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high: Had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket, much worn, old Leather Breeches, old Felt Hat, and Osnabrig Shirt.

**JOHN TOM LISON**, about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, a well set Fellow, with sandy Hair and Beard, a little knock-kneed, and his Ancles fore: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, Country Cloth Jacket, much worn, greasy Buckskin Breeches, Osnabrig Shirt, old gray ribbed Stockings, and old Shoes.

Whoever takes up and secures the aforesaid Servants, or either of them, shall receive, if taken in the Province, Forty Shillings; but if out of the Province, Five Pounds for each, paid by

(3w) **BENJAMIN HOWARD.**  
N. B. They are all Englishmen.

Chester-Town, June 6, 1771.

**W**E have a very large and general Assortment of European and East-India Goods, just arrived from London, Bristol and Glasgow, which we shall sell, either at Wholesale or Retail, on very reasonable Terms. Our Correspondents have, thro' Misapprehension, shipped an over Quantity of 8 d. 10 d. 12 d. and 20 d. Nails, for which we will take prime Cost and Charges.

(1w) **THOMAS RINGGOLD & SON.**

Just imported, from London and Glasgow, and to be sold on reasonable Terms by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Church in Annapolis, Wholesale or Retail.

**A** Large and compleat Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable to the different Seasons.

**COLIN CAMPBELL.**

Dorchester County, June 3, 1771.

**W**HEREAS the Justices of Dorchester County Court, were empowered, by an Act passed at the last Sessions of Assembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of said County, a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, for the Purpose of building a Court-House; and we the Subscribers were therein appointed Commissioners, and authorized to contract for the doing and completing the same.

We do therefore hereby give Notice, that we shall attend, for that Purpose, at the Town of Cambridge, in the County aforesaid, on every Monday from the Date hereof, until the last Day of August next, when we shall be ready to contract with any Undertaker that may offer, on his giving Security for the Performance of his Agreement (if required)

Charles Dickinson,  
Robert Goldsborough,  
William Ennalls,  
Robert Harrison,  
John Goldsborough.

Annapolis, June 6, 1771.

Just imported, and to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, upon the lowest Terms by the Subscriber, at the Store next Door below the Coffee-House.

**A** Large Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

(1f) **ROBERT BUCHANAN.**

May, 30, 1771.  
Just imported, in the Adventure, Capt. Samuel Maynard, and the Devonshire, Capt. Robert Watts, from London.

**A** Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, to be sold on the lowest Terms at my Stores, at Elk-Ridge, Elk-Ridge Landing, Queen-Anne, and Upper-Marlborough, for Cash, Bills or Tobacco. Among the above Goods, are a large Assortment of Silks of the newest Patterns.

(4w) **STEPHEN WEST.**

May 30, 1771.

**F O R L O N D O N,**  
**T**HE Ship Devonshire, Robert Watts, Master, now lying in the Ferry Branch of Patuxent River, takes Tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will be quickly loaded. Insurance is ordered, and will be inserted in the Bills of Lading.

(4w) **STEPHEN WEST.**

May 30, 1771.

**F O R L O N D O N,**  
**T**HE Ship Adventure, Samuel Maynard, Master; now lying at Selby's Landing, in Patuxent River, takes Tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will sail by the last Day of June. Insurance is ordered, and will be inserted in the Bills of Lading. The Ship is intended to return to Maryland this Fall.

(4w) **STEPHEN WEST.**

Annapolis, June 1, 1771.

Just imported, in the Betsey, Captain Henrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber at his Store, near the Dock, at the very lowest Price, for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail.

**A** Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, suitable to both Seasons. Also may be had as usual, Wine, Rum, Molasses, Linseed Oil, loaf and brown Sugar, Chocolate, and some Seines, with Leads, Corks, and Cords compleat.

(w6) **NATHAN HAMMOND.**

To be SOLD, for ready Cash,  
Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, called and known by the Name of Pool's Delight, containing 287 Acres, some of which is good Meadow Ground, cleared, and the rest is well timbered. A View of the Premises will sufficiently convince the Fertility of the Soil. Any Person willing to purchase said Land, may know the Conditions, by applying to

(1f) **ANNE MIDDLETON, at Annapolis.**

N. B. As I intend to decline keeping Tavern, I beg of those Persons who have not yet settled their Accounts, to make speedy Payment. I shall take in Boarders, and keep as usual good Hay and Oats, likewise Ferry Boats to any Part of the Bay. Those Gentlemen that will favour me with their Custom, may depend on being punctually served, by A. M.

(6m) **Philadelphia, May 13, 1771.**

**E N O C H S T O R Y**  
**B**E G S leave to inform the Publick in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed to a House well situate for Business, at the Corner of Market and Second Streets, near the Court-House, in this City, where he has fitted up a convenient Store for the Reception of Merchandize, which he proposes selling upon Commission, on the lowest Terms for Cash only, either there or at his Vendue-House up Second Street, (upon certain Days, of which timely Notice will be given) as may be most agreeable.

He also proposes doing Business as a Broker, to buy or sell West-India or European Goods, Bills of Exchange, Ships or other Vessels, Houses, Lands, &c. &c. and in general, such Business as he may be intrusted with, and that upon such low Terms, as may make it advantageous for the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders of this City, and those of the neighbouring Provinces to employ him.

He begs leave to assure them, his utmost Endeavours shall be exerted to give Satisfaction in the Management and Negotiating any Business that may be put under his Direction; and the Favours conferred on him will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

N. B. We the Subscribers, being acquainted with the above-named Enoch Story, are of Opinion, from our Knowledge of his Abilities and Character, that he is well qualified to execute the several Branches of Business above-mentioned.

Reese Meredith, Thomas & Isaac Wharton,  
James & Drinker, Stocker & Wharton,  
Willing & Morris, Samuel Morris, junr.  
Edward Penington, James Wharton.

Kent-Island, June 5, 1771.  
**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**  
A PERSON who is well qualified in the Business of burning BRICKS. Such a one will meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber.

**JAMES HUTCHINGS.**

**W**HEREAS Richard Culverwell, of Cbedder, in the County of Somerset, in May 1759, was ship on board the Atlas, then lying in the Port of Bristol, and bound for Maryland; this is to give Notice, that if the said Richard Culverwell is living, and will apply to Mr. John M'Kirdy, Captain of the Royal Charlotte, now lying at Baltimore-Town, he will hear of something to his Advantage; or if the said Richard Culverwell is dead, and any Person can give a satisfactory Account of his death and when, by applying as above, shall be rewarded to his Satisfaction.

(1f)

Annapolis, May 28, 1771.

**S**OME Time in the latter End of the Summer 1769, I lent a Pair of Wool Combs to one Thomas Savidge, a Wool-comber by Trade, who went to Prince-George's County (as he told me) to do some Work there, and promised to return my Combs in some short Time after, which he has not done, nor can I hear with any Certainty what is become of him. Any Person that knows where he is, and will recover my Combs, or the Value (Three Pounds) in Dollars, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each; the Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged, and if he refuses to deliver my Combs with One Pipe and some spare Teeth, which I lent him with the Combs, I shall esteem it as a Favour, that any Person will order a Writ for him in my Name, to oblige him either to deliver the Combs, &c. or to pay for them Three Pounds as above.

(6w) **WILLIAM REYNOLDS.**

N. B. Said Reynolds wants to employ a Person to repair Three Stocking Frames; any one capable to undertake such a Job, he would be glad to employ.

May 22, 1771.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**A** Commodious Plantation, on Elk-Ridge, within Twenty-two Miles of Annapolis, Eighteen of Baltimore-Town, and Ten of Elk-Ridge Landing, well adapted to Grain and Grass. A View of the Premises will sufficiently evince the Beauty of the Situation and Fertility of the Soil.

(1f) **H. GRIFFITH.**

May 11, 1771.

Just imported in the Galloway, Captain Binoprick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber, Wholesale or Retail, at their Store, in Church-Street, Annapolis.

**A** Genteel, and well assorted Cargo of European and India Goods, suitable to each Season, among which are a great Variety of fashionable Silks and Millenary.

**THOMAS HARWOOD, & JOHN BRICE.**

(1f)

**T**HE Subscriber being fully empowered to settle and adjust the Accounts of Mr. Joshua Johnson, late of this Province, requests all those who have any Claims against him to bring them in; and all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; those who neglect to comply with this Request, will have Suits commenced against them at August Court next. Constant Attendance is given at my Office.

**JOHN DAVIDSON.**

May 7, 1771.

**W A N T E D,**  
**A** N O R G A N I S T for Port-Tobacco Parish, in Charles County.—The Salary is Four Pounds of Tobacco per Poll; there are about One Thousand Nine Hundred Taxables in said Parish, and it is mostly paid off at Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Cent. Any Person inclinable to undertake the said Organs, is desired to apply to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Thornton, Rector of said Parish, who will have a Vestry called for that Purpose.

Signed per Order of the Vestry,

**THEO. HANSON, Register.**

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

**H**IS MAJESTY's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General.

(12m) **ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary**

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by **ANNE CATHARINE GREEN**, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year, ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.