

with Debt; they will not suffer us to refrain the Luxury of our Inhabitants, as they do that of their own, by Laws: They can make Laws to discourage or prohibit the Importation of French Superfluities; but, though those of England are as ruinous to us, as the French ones are to them, if we make a Law of that kind, they immediately repeal it. Thus they get all our Money from us by Trade, and every Profit we can any where make by our Fisheries, our Produce, or our Commerce, centers finally with them; but this does not signify. It is Time then to take care of ourselves, by the best Means in our Power. Let us unite in solemn Resolutions and Engagements with, and to each other, that we will give these new Officers as little Trouble as possible, by not consuming the British Manufactures on which they are to levy the Duties. Let us agree to consume no more of their expensive Gewgaws. Let us live frugally, and let us industriously manufacture what we can for ourselves: Thus we shall be able honourably to discharge the Debts we already owe them, and after that we may be able to keep some Money in our Country, not only for the Uses of our internal Commerce, but for the Service of our gracious Sovereign, whenever he shall have occasion for it, and think proper to require it of us in the old constitutional Manner.

For, notwithstanding the Reproaches thrown out against us in the Public Papers and Pamphlets, notwithstanding we have been reviled in their Senate as Rebels and Traitors, we are truly a loyal People. Scotland has had its Rebellions, and England its Plots against the present royal Family; but America is untainted with those Crimes; there is in it scarce a Man, there is not a single Native of our Country, who is not firmly attached to his King by Principle and by Affection. But a new Kind of Loyalty seems to be required of us, a Loyalty to P-----t; a Loyalty that is to extend, it is said, to a Surrender of all our Properties, whenever a H----- of C-----, in which there is not a single Member of our chusing, shall think fit to grant them away without our Consent; and to a patient suffering the Loss of our Privileges as Englishmen, if we cannot submit to make such Surrender. We were separated too far from Britain by the Ocean, but we were united to it by Respect and Love, so that we could at any Time freely have spent our Lives and little Fortunes in its Cause: But this unhappy new System of Politics tends to dissolve those Bands of Union, and to sever us for ever.

These are the wild Ravings of the at present half-distracted Americans. To be sure, no reasonable Man in England can approve of such Sentiments, and, as I said before, I do not pretend to support or justify them; but I sincerely wish, for the Sake of the Manufactures and Commerce of Great-Britain, and for the Sake of the Strength which a firm Union with our growing Colonies would give us, that these People had never been thus needlessly driven out of their Senses.

I am yours, &c. F + S.

M A D R I D, January 12.

WE have just received Advice from Cadiz of the Arrival of the Frigate Venus, from Buenos-Ayres, with 151 Jesuits on board, from Paraguay, and that Three more Ships with 100 more of those Fathers were separated from the above-mentioned Frigate, by bad Weather, at the Mouth of the River Plata. She sailed from Rio de la Plata the 12th of October last, and has brought home 686,770 Pieces of Eight.

L O N D O N.

Feb. 4. We are informed, by a Gentleman arrived from Embden, that his Prussian Majesty had given Orders for several Ships to be fitted out there this Season, for the Whale-Fishery in the Greenland Seas.

We hear that it is agreed to raise 1,900,000 l. by way of Annuities and Lottery, for the Service of the present Year, viz. 1,300,000 l. by Three per Cent. Annuities, and 600,000 l. by Lottery.

By the Scheme of the Lottery agreed on for the present year, there are to be Two 20,000 l. Prizes, Four of 10,000 l. Five of 5000 l. and Ten of 2000 l. and not quite Two Blanks to a Prize.

Letters from Leghorn, dated Jan. 18, say, "They write from Corfica, that some considerable Offers were lately made to General-Paoli to engage him to enter into the Service of a certain great Power, but he made answer, That he had resolved, in Imitation of Timoleon, as soon as he procured the Liberty of his Country, to spend the rest of his Days in Retirement."

According to recent Letters from Genoa, the Republic had engaged to build Ten new Ships of War of different Rates for the Service of France, by the Middle of June 1771.

Extrañ of a Letter from Corte, in the Island of Corfica, dated Jan. 4.

"Preparations are making for a very important Expedition; the Object of which, however, is a profound Secret.

"We are assured that the Regencies of Algier, Tripoli, and Tunis, have sought the Friendship of our Nation, and proposed to enter into a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with us; but that their Propositi- ons have been refused, because such an Alliance would too much enable the Barbarians to interrupt the Trade of the other States of Italy; which our Dictator no Way desires."

Extrañ of a Letter from Portugal.

"A Fabric of Baize is now carrying on here with great Success: Twenty-five Woollen Manufacturers are arrived from Ireland, and more expected."

Extrañ of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lancaster, to his Friend in London, dated January 31, 1768.

"There is no Safety in stirring out of Doors, nor really any Safety within Doors in this Town, the Mobs being so riotous and outrageous, on account of Parliamenting, that they have not left a Front-Window, Frames or Shutters, &c. but what they have broken to Shivers, and even pulled down some Houses; one Man has lost his Life; several others are terribly maimed; and GOD knows how this melancholy Affair will end. I shall see you in London as soon as I can with Safety leave my Family."

N E W - Y O R K, April 28.

Extrañ of a late Letter from London.

"You may tell it publicly—from good Authority, that our gracious Sovereign is no Way offended at the Oeconomy of the Americans—is much pleased that they should provide for themselves, and that no Part of his Subjects should be oppressed by other Parts. No Act of Parliament suppresses your Paper Money; but you are to be relieved by having a Bank, as they have in Ireland and Scotland. All due Attention will be paid to any Petition from the People, by the Minister for the American Department, and I hope it will not be in the Power of a few to oppress and injure the Whole. There has been strange Confusion about Paper Currency, some have petitioned for, others against it, and an American Gentleman, lately examined before the Lords of Trade, positively spoke against it."

A N N A P O L I S, May 12.

Monday last arrived here Capt. FROST, in 43 Days from the Downs, but has brought no English Prints, except his Majesty's SPEECH on the Prorogation of the Parliament.

His MAJESTY'S most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of PARLIAMENT, on Thursday the Tenth Day of March, 1768.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Readiness with which you entered into the Views I recommended to you at the opening this Session, and the Assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the Dispatch of the Public Business, give me great Satisfaction. At the same Time, the affectionate Concern you have shewn for the Welfare of your Fellow Subjects, by the salutary Laws passed for their Relief, in respect to the high Price of Provisions, cannot fail of securing to you their most grateful Regard.

I have nothing new to communicate to you in relation to foreign Affairs. The apparent Interests of the several Powers in Europe, as well as the express Assurances I have received from them, leave me no room to doubt of their Disposition to preserve the general Tranquillity. And, on my Part, you may rest assured, that every Measure that is consistent with the Honour of my Crown, and the Rights of my Subjects, shall be iteadily directed to that most salutary Purpose.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Your Chearfulness in granting the necessary Supplies, and your Attention to the Ease of my good Subjects in the Manner of raising them, equally demand my Acknowledgments. I see, with Pleasure, that you have been able to prosecute your Plan for the Diminution of the National Debt, without laying any additional Burthen upon my People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As the Time limited by Law for the Expiration of this Parliament now draws near, I have resolved forthwith to issue my Proclamation for dissolving it, and for calling a new Parliament. But I cannot do this, without having first returned you my Thanks, for the many signal Proofs you have given of the most affectionate Attachment to my Person, Family, and Government, the most faithful Attention to the Public Service, and the most earnest Zeal for the Preservation of our excellent Constitution. When, by the vigorous Support which you gave me during the War, I had been enabled, under the Divine Providence, to restore to my People the Blessings of Peace, you continued to exert yourselves, with equal Alacrity and Steadiness, in pursuing every Measure that could contribute to the Maintenance of the Public Safety and Tranquillity; which you well understood could no otherwise be preserved, than by establishing, on a respectable Foundation, the Strength, the Credit, and the Commerce of the Nation. The large Supplies you have from Time to Time granted, and the wise Regulations you have made for these important Purposes, will, I am persuaded, be found to have been productive of the most beneficial Consequences.

In the approaching Election of Representatives, I doubt not but my People will give me fresh Proofs of their Attachment to the true Interest of their Country; which I shall ever receive as the most acceptable Mark of their Affection to me. The Welfare of all my Subjects is my first Object. Nothing therefore has ever given me more real Concern, than to see any of them, in any Part of my Dominions; attempting to loosen those Bonds of constitutional Subordination, so essential to the Welfare of the Whole. But it is with much Satisfaction that I now see them returning to a more just Sense of what their own Interest, no less than their Duty, indispensibly requires of them; and thereby giving me the Prospect of continuing to reign over an happy, because an united People.

Then the Lord CHANCELLOR, by his MAJESTY'S Command, said;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the Thirty-first of this Instant March, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued, to Thursday the Thirty-first of this Instant.

Capt. FROST informs us, that Mr. WILKES appeared publicly in London, having declared himself a Candidate for the City, that his Pardon was to be made out the Day after he came away, and that it was generally believed he would be return'd One of the Members, by a great Majority: The following is a Copy of, one of his Hand Bills:

TO THE WORTHY LIVERYMEN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen, and Fellow Citizens,

IN Deference to the Opinion of some very respectable Friends, I presume to offer myself a Candidate for my native City of London, at the ensuing General Election: The Approbation you have been pleased, on several Occasions, to express of my Conduct, induces me to hope, that the Address I have now the Honour of making to you, will not be unfavourably received.

"The chief Merit with you, Gentlemen, I know to be a sacred Love of Liberty, and of those generous Principles, which at first gave, and have since secured to this Nation, the great Charter of Freedom. I will yield to none of my Countrymen in this noble Zeal, which have always characterized Englishmen. I may appeal to my whole Conduct, both in and out of Parliament, for the Demonstration, that such Principles are deeply rooted in my Heart, and that I have steadily pursued the Interests of my Country, without Regard to the powerful Enemies I created, or the manifold Dangers in which I must thence necessarily be involved, and that I have fulfilled the Duties of a good Subject.

"The Two important Questions of Public Liberty, respecting General Warrants, and the Seizure of Papers, may perhaps, place me among those, who have deserved well of Mankind, by an undaunted Firmness, Perseverance, and Probity: These are the Virtues which your Ancestors never failed to exert in the same national Cause of Liberty, and the World will be renewed in their Descendants on every great Call of Freedom and our Country.

"The Nature and Dignity of the Trust, Gentlemen, which I now solicit, strike me very forcibly. I feel the warmest Zeal for your Interests, and Affection for your Service. I am conscious how unequal my Abilities are, yet Fidelity and Integrity shall in some Measure compensate that Deficiency, and I will endeavour, through Life, to merit the Continuance of your Approbation, the most precious Reward to which I aspire. If I am honoured with so near a Relation to you, it will be my Ambition to be useful, to dedicate myself to your Service, and to discharge with Spirit and Assiduity, the various and important Duties of the distinguished Station, in which I may be placed by the Favour of you, Gentlemen, the Livery of London. I am, with the utmost Respect,

GENTLEMEN,

your most faithful,

and obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES.

L O N D O N,

March 10, 1768.

The Captains MAYNARD and RICHARDSON may be hourly expected, as they left the Downs with Captain FROST.

The Blanks and Prizes for the Maryland LIBERTY LOTTERY, are ready for the Wheels, and the Time appointed for Drawing being near at Hand, those who incline to become Adventurers, are requested to be speedy in their Application.

TO THE PRINTERS.

As a Mistake appears in your last Gazette, in publishing our Races, we desire you will publish them from the Account herewith sent. We are,

Your humble Servants, The MANAGERS of the Upper-Marlborough RACES.

On Tuesday, the 3d Inst. a Match for 50 Guineas was run for, over the Upper-Marlborough Course, On: Four Mile Heat, carrying 9 Stone, by a grey Filly, called Britannia, got by Briton, belonging to his Excellency the Governor, and a black Colt, call'd Gimerack, got by Ariel, belonging to Nottly Young, Esq; and won by the latter.—Odds Two to One on Gimerack, the Filly being lame.

Wednesday, 4. The following Horses started for the Subscription Purse of 100 Pounds, viz.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Weight, Odds, and other details. Includes Dr. Hamilton's Horse, Francis Thornton's do, Sam. Gallowsay's do, Mr. Thomas's Buckkin.

Odds at Starting, Three to One Seim against the Field; Five to One the Field against Figures; Five to Four Merryman would be distanced in the Heats; and even Bets Buckkin would be distanced the first Heat.—

Figure took the Lead from the Post, and won the Heat with great Ease.—'Tis remarkable that the last Heat was run in 8 Minutes and 52 Seconds. The Ground, by a fair Measurement, is full Four Miles.

Thursday, 5. A Purse of 25 Pounds was run for, by Mr. McGill's bay Colt, Nonpareil, Wt. 8 stone, - 1 Mr. Bullen's brown Horse, Liberty, aged, 10 ft. - 2 Dr. Hamilton's bay Filly, Primrose, 8 stone, - 3 Mr. Digges's Mare, Moll Row, 6 Yrs. old, 9 ft. 6 in. dis. Bets in Favour of Nonpareil, who won the Heat with Ease, and received the Money—Liberty not starting the Second Heat.

Formerly TRYALL.

TO THE PRINTERS.

YOU have at length obtained the Great C. D.'s Imprimatur. Whether the Surmise, that the Estander's Letters were objected to as obnoxious, be true or not, you know best.—C. D. calls upon him to be very explicit upon the Subject of Pluralities:—'What, upon Compulsion, HAL? If Reasons were as thick as Black-berries, I would not give one upon Compulsion.'

I must do Lord B.— the Justice to say, that the Moment he heard the Subject of Pluralities would be disagreeable to the People, he superseded his former Instructions, and resolved to provide for his Friend on the Civil List.—A Conduct, which one would think deserves the warmest Returns of public and private Gratitude.—Your Opposition, C. D. merits Thanks.—We will not enquire into the Motives.—They will not bear the Light.—They wrong you, who think you his Enemy.—I leave then the Defence of this Branch of the legal Prerogative, in your Hands:—In good Hands I leave it.

But lest those ugly Statutes, concerning Supremacy, should frighten you; I would hint to you, that some other ugly Consequences might attend your basely betraying your Trust, and covertly attacking those Rights you are sworn to defend.

The Prejudices of the People were complied with, in asking the Consent of Vestries.—Their Prejudices were complied with by a Resignation, upon not obtaining it.—Can the People desire more? They are not so unconscionable.

May all my Friend done.—May all my done.—The Courage other, are exactly of greater Triumph: I no is not, I own; without Hoc juvat; et melli A grateful Sound, that the Public Voice all ten like a Scholar, and faries in general, and C and Blackguards.

To the PRINTER Year infusing the followi and in a late English Servant,

THE Pragmatic San Proclamation, or by all rational Men, be its Nature?

Every Friend to the kind, must conceive tyrannical Proceedings t mitting the Jesuits to vils incarnate, still they the Members of that na not to have been cut proved so infrequently t such an Amputation.

If a Sovereign can, b Right, dispose of any plants, without assign Will, upon secret Deilb to himself; what Secur the whole of his Peopl by them? And, to tel being done in Silence, ed as guilty of high brogate all obstructive exerting a Power in wh every Sentiment of Just obliterated from their M

The Almighty neve Hands of any created E Attributes, being to do human Justice can be w to be right. The Kin Propriety, order his S Reasons that he reserve bidding them, under t write, speak, or decla brogating all obstructi Purpose, by his arbitra well confiscate and puny civil Community on fame Injunctions to the Proceedings.

We all know the Co Gothic, like our own, set King's Father was Throne conditionally, the entire Preservation had then an acknowle selves, but now they a judge of, or interpret t is absolutely reducing abject of Slaves.

These Jesuits have E of all Degrees, among are to require no Re Banishment, while all ed to be silently sacrific trymen, to what Men berties are lost. Lear your Children to do th Life.

Vile Magazine

To be SOLD, at the derick-Town, Fred of June,

ABOUT Seventeen A LAND, in Fee Evan Shelby's, and M chague. There are s Lither of the above P Plan of it will be left Town. The Land w the Purchasers, and Money, on Security a other valuable Tracts in Virginia, which I w ticulars, apply to the

ON the 30th Instan a SUBSCRIP POUNDS Currency, Gelding, the best of T the Ground to each Eight Stone; Five Y old, and upwards, T cluded; the Horse w Distance the Third, t

On the Day follow same Course, the Ent what other Money ma ditions as the first I the first Day only exc allowed for Rubbing, to be entered the Sar Richard Wells, and to Day, and Fifteen Sh Subscriber, if a Non lings Entrance, for th for the Second Day; double Entrance, A determined by Judge The Horses to start Two o'Clock.

Three reput