

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1770.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Murphy, living in Rayland, Baltimore County, taken as a Stray, a bright bay Horse, branded on the ear Buttock and Shoulder thus U is about Thirteen hands and an Half high, Eight or Nine Years old, and before, paces and trots. The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD, A LIKELY young Negro Man, about Twenty three Years of Age, has worked at the Blacksmiths Business about 9 or 10 Years, is a good tradesman, very active, supple, and an orderly well behaved Fellow, sold for no Fault, only that his Master declines the Business. Enquire of the Printers.

SIX POUNDS REWARD. RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis County, the 18th of June Instant, Two indentured Servants; viz JOHN WHITE, by Trade Gardener, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has dark brown Hair tied behind, a pretty good complexion, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and born in Scotland: Had on and took with him a grey half-brown Jacket, Dowlas Shirts, Ofnabrig Trowsers, a dark coloured Cloth Coat much mended about the Arms, a light coloured Cloth Waistcoat, Country made shoes, and a remarkably short Gun, Maker's name Barber, London, marked on the Cock and Barrel. HENRY JOSEPH, a short punch Lad, about 18 Years of Age, has short brown Hair, and a Scar on his Forehead, occasioned by the Kick of a Horse, as born in England, and says he has been a Post-boy in London. They went off in a Yawl, 12 Feet in the Keel, with a Pair of Oars. Whoever cures the said Servants, or either of them, shall receive Three Pounds for each, and all reasonable charges paid. And Masters of Vessels are forwarned not to harbour or carry them away at their Peril.

TO BE SOLD, TWO well improved Lots in George-Town Frederick County: Likewise Two half Lots, One of which is improved, the other a Water Lot. For Terms and Title apply to Thad. Beall or John Orms George-Town.

THE Subscriber will supply any Person with Wheel Carriages, and all Sorts of Saddles, upon very reasonable Terms, for ready Money only. NATHAN WATERS, Annapolis, June 20, 1770.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away from the Subscriber, living near the Head of Wicomico River, on the Eastern Shore, the 4th of June, an Indentured Servant Man, named THOMAS KELLY, born in Ireland, and came from Dublin last August, is a strong lusty Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, with short black Hair and Eyebrows, has been scalded on the Instep of his right Foot by hot Water, the Mark of which is very plain to be seen; he pretends to be a great itcher, Mower, and Reaper: Had on, when he went away, an old Pea Jacket, a Check Shirt and Trowsers, new Shoes with long Quarters, an old Hat, bound round with yellow Tape; but it is supposed he will change his Dress, as he has Money with him, which he stole the Night before he went away. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall receive the above Reward, if secured in any Jail, and Notice thereof given, that he may be had again, shall have Five Pounds, paid by JAMES NEVIN, Williamburg, May 10, 1770.

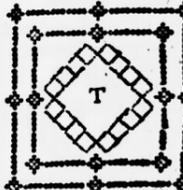
To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, pursuant to the Testament of the Honourable Benjamin Tasker, of the Province of Maryland, deceased, on Tuesday the 4th Day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day.

ONE undivided Fifth Part of the Estate, called the Baltimore Iron-Works, near Baltimore-Town, in the Province of Maryland, consisting of a Furnace, three Forges, sundry Tracts of Land, many Servants, Horses, Cattle, and other Stock belonging hereto. This is Part of an Estate which is held in common with Charles Carroll, Esq; and other Gentlemen of Maryland. If the Purchaser doth not consider for which the Estate may be sold, at the Time of executing Conveyances for the same, it is expected that he will give Bond with approved Security, payable in Five equal Proportions, the first Payment to be made on the 4th Day of Sept. 71, and the other Payments on the 4th Day of Sept. the Four next succeeding Years, with the legal Interest of Maryland, from the Date of the said Bond, and paid. One of the Trustees will attend at the Furnace, on the Day of Sale.

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

L O N D O N, May 16.

Letters from A L E P P O.



THE English all through Turkey are in the utmost Consternation. The Grand Signior signified to Mr. Murray, the English Resident, that if the Russian Fleet is not recalled by the English, who were the Means of its getting to the Archipelago, and without whose Assistance it would never have come, he will seize all the Effects of the English Turkey Company, as also their Persons, as Hostages, for the Performance: Mr. Murray answered with a becoming Spirit, that we gave no Assistance but what we gave to any Power in Time of Peace; that our Ports lay in their Way to the Mediterranean, and that the Russians paid a Market Price for every Thing they had. It is imagined here your Cabinet at home will be puzzled how to act, as the Family Compact may appear in its full Lustre when they have such a Handle.

May 17. Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. has obtained Leave not to return any more to his Government of Massachusetts's Bay. He is to have a Pension for Life of 800l. per Annum.

May 18. It is asserted that the real Obstacle of a Coalition among the Great, is their Sentiments on the Colonies Affairs: Administration are persuaded, nothing but coercive Measures ought to be pursued; on the other Hand, the Opposition are for lenient Proceedings, and a Reversal of all the violent Steps lately taken.

The protesting Lords is now the Toast drank in all patriotic Companies.

On Monday the Earl of Chatham made a Motion in the House of Lords, for an Address to the King, to desire he would dissolve the present Parliament. He stated the public Discontents in England, Ireland and America; affirmed that the People had no Confidence in the H— of C—, who had betrayed their Trust, and shewed from the Situation of public Affairs, the great Necessity of having a P— on whom the People can place a proper Confidence.—All Arguments were in vain, and the Debates having lasted 'til 9 o'Clock, the Court Lords called for "the Question" and put a Negative upon it, 78 to 29.

The Ships of War now ready to sail under the Command of Commodore Byron, are to form a Line, from Cape Race, in Newfoundland, to the Latitude of Cape Cod off Boston, which will effectually prevent any clandestine Trade being carried on up the River St. Lawrence, Coast of Nova-Scotia, and the Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

We learn from Authority, the next Session of Parliament will be opened with Matters relating to the Disagreement at Boston; and that no material Business can be finished 'til some further Accounts are received, which, according to express Orders, will be transmitted with the utmost Expedition.

On Thursday the Earl of Hillsborough, by his Majesty's Command, laid the Papers relating to American Affairs before the H— of L—, and the said Papers will come under Consideration this Day, when it is expected the H— will be very full, as the L— are all summoned.

From the London Gazette of May 19.

Wednesday, May 18. This Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal Robes seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased, among other Acts, to give the royal Assent to

An ACT to enable the Governor, Council and Assembly of New-York, to pass an Act of Assembly, for creating, and issuing upon Loan, Paper Bills of Credit to a certain Amount.

May 19. Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal Assent to a great Number of Bills; after which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, THE Season of the Year, and the Dispatch you have given to the publick Business, make it proper for me to put an End to this Session of Parliament.

The Temper with which you have conducted all your Proceedings, have given me great Satisfaction, and I promise myself the happiest Effects from the Firmness, as well as the Moderation, which you have manifested in the very critical Circumstances which have attended your late Deliberations.

With respect to foreign Affairs, I have nothing material to communicate to you. I will continue my Endeavours to appease, if possible, the Troubles which still prevail in some Parts of Europe; or at least to prevent them from spreading farther. In all Events it shall be my first and constant Care, to watch over the Interests, and to preserve undiminished the Rights of my People.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I return you my Thanks for the Supplies you have so cheerfully granted for the Service of the current Year, as well as for your Attention to make use of every Opportunity of reducing the national Debt. The Provision you have been able to make in this Session, for discharging so considerable a Sum, without laying any further Burden upon my Subjects, cannot but be highly advantageous to public Credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I most earnestly recommend to you to exert, in your respective Counties, the same Zeal and Prudence that you have shewn in Parliament for promoting the Peace and the Welfare of the Kingdom: Nothing can be so favourable to the Wishes of those, who look with Jealousy on the Strength and Prosperity of this Country, as the Prevalence of Animosities and Dissentions amongst ourselves: Let it therefore be your Care to discountenance every Attempt to infuse groundless Suspensions and Discontent into the Minds of your Fellow-Subjects: Make them sensible of my constant Attention to promote their Happiness, and convince them, that nothing can so effectually secure their Liberties, as the Maintenance of every Part of our excellent Constitution in its due Force and Authority.

Then the Lord Speaker, by his Majesty's Command said, "It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 19th Day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 19th of July next."

May 20. The postponing the Enquiry into certain Papers, which now lie on the Table for Examination from Day to Day, is said to be owing to the Backwardness of both Parties to enter into Consideration of Affairs which they relate to; but from different Motives. The Opposition wish to defer it 'til their great Leader be well enough to attend: The other Side desire to put it off, that they may not be troubled with the Discussion of those Matters at all.

May 21. Friday last his Grace the Duke of Richmond made a Motion in the House of Lords, for taking the Affairs of America into Consideration. He observed, that though his Majesty at the opening of the Session had recommended the State of Government in America to their serious Attention, yet not One Word had since been said upon the Subject in that House.—Administration had never so much as appointed a Day for so important a Consideration. Even when the frivolous and trifling Revenue Acts were repealed, they would not utter a Syllable. He should therefore offer to the Consideration of their Lordships a Number of Propositions, in the Form of Resolutions; the first of which his Grace read as follows.

First, Resolved, That in several of his Majesty's Colonies in North-America, Disorders have of late prevailed, prejudicial to the Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom, and destructive to the Peace and Prosperity of the said Colonies.

Upon which, Lord Hillsborough stood up, and confessed himself to be the Culprit [his own Word]; yet without offering any Sort of Justification, or making any Kind of Defence, and without going into the Merit of the Question (only saying the Affairs of America ought to be left to the Consideration of the Ministry, who might form some Plan during the Recess of Parliament, though for these Two Years past, every Measure respecting America, had been originated in Parliament) he moved to adjourn.

However, before the Question to adjourn was put, the following Resolutions were read;

1. Resolved, That the Letter of the Earl of Hillsborough, of the 2d of April, 1768, to Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of the Massachusetts-Bay, was a common Office Letter, without any particular Mark, or special Direction, for keeping the same, or any Part of the same, secret.

2. Resolved, That it does not appear that any Direction of Secrecy had been given in any separate Letter, or Paper, transmitted with the said Letter.

3. Resolved, That the said Letter did contain an Order for dissolving the Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, upon their Refusal to comply with certain Propositions.

4. Resolved, That Governor Bernard did lay the said Propositions before the Assembly, and did threaten the said Assembly with a Dissolution, and its Consequences; and did, in Vindication and Support of such Proceedings, lay before the Assembly the said Letter of the Earl of Hillsborough.

5. Resolved, That the Directing the Dissolution of the Assemblies of North-America; upon their Refusal to comply with certain Propositions; operated as a Measure injurious to the deliberative Capacity of the Assemblies, excited Discontent, and contributed to produce unjustifiable Combinations.

6. Resolved, That the Assemblies of North-America having been dissolved, for not disavowing or discountenancing certain Combinations, the suffering new Assemblies to sit, without disavowing or discountenancing the said Combinations, was a Proceeding full of Inconsistency, and tending to lower, in the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects in America, all Opinion of the Wisdom and Firmness of his Majesty's Councils.

7. Resolved, That Lord Botetourt, his Majesty's Governor of the Colony of Virginia, was instructed, by a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough, in the following Words: "His Majesty relies on your Prudence and Fidelity for such an Explanation of his Measures, as may tend to remove the Prejudices which have been excited by the Misrepresentations of those who are Enemies to the Peace and Prosperity of Great-Britain and her Colonies, and to re-establish that mutual Confidence and Affection, upon which the Glory and Safety of the British Empire depends.

8. Resolved, That these his Majesty's Measures appear by the said Letter, to be Measures concerning the Distinction of certain Principles of Taxation, and the Repeal of certain Taxes imposed by Authority of Parliament.

9. Resolved, That in Consequence of the said Instructions, Lord Botetourt was authorized (as far as the Letter of a Secretary of State was Authority) to state these Measures as his Majesty's Measures, and to explain the same according to his Notions of Prudence.

10. Resolved, That Lord Botetourt did accordingly assure the Assembly, that his Majesty would rather lose his Crown, than preserve it by Deceit.

11. Resolved, That this Declaration is highly improper, inasmuch as it is personally involving his Majesty in the Measures of his Ministers.

12. Resolved, That the said Assurance related to the Repeal of certain Taxes, and the Distinction of certain Duties.

13. Resolved, That it is unwarrantable, of dangerous Consequence, and an high Breach of the Privilege of Parliament, to promise to the Assemblies in North-America, the Interposition or Influence of his Majesty, or of his confidential Servants with Parliament, in any Manner which may tend to create an Opinion in those Assemblies, that such Interposition or Influence must necessarily bring on a Repeal of any Duties, or Taxes laid, or to be laid, by Authority of Parliament.

14. Resolved, That it is highly derogatory from his Majesty's Honour, and from the Freedom of Parliamentary Deliberation, to pledge the Faith of the Crown to the said Assemblies, for repealing or laying on, or continuing, or not laying on any Taxes or Duties whatsoever.

15. Resolved, That to give Assurances in his Majesty's Name, distinguishing certain Principles of Taxation, and disclaiming an Intention to propose any Taxes within the said Description, in order to establish and justify unwarrantable Distinctions, has a Tendency further to disturb the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects in America, and to weaken the Authority of lawful Government.

16. Resolved, That to lay before this House Suggestions of Treason or Misprison of Treason, subsisting in America, in order to bring this House into a Plan for the repressing and punishing such supposed Treason and Misprison of Treason, when in Reality no such Treasons or Misprisings of Treason did subsist, or if they did subsist, no Measures whatsoever have been taken, or appear to have been intended, for apprehending and punishing the Persons concerned in the same, is an audacious Insult on the Dignity of Parliament, and in its Consequences tends either to bring a Reflection on the Wisdom and Justice of Parliament; or to encourage Treason or treasonable Practices, by neglecting to carry into Execution Measures recommended by Parliament.

17. Resolved, That the many ill-judged and inconsistent Proceedings, have been a principle Cause of the aforesaid Disorders.

Lord Shelburn observed, That such Resolutions against the Culprit, being moved to be put off by himself, was such a manifest Violation of Justice, and such a Profronation of Parliament, that he hoped Impeachment would soon follow. He reproached Administration for having put into the King's Mouth at the beginning of the Session, a Recommendation of the Affairs of America; as one of the principle Objects for the Consideration of Parliament, and then suffering every Day to elapse without so much as noticing that great Object; and now that it was come to the last Day, and the Matter moved by the noble Duke, they with a most shameful and scandalous Effrontery avoided all Enquiry, by moving and putting the Question to adjourn.

The Ministry refused to take any Notice of the proposed Resolutions; they only called out for the Question to adjourn, which being put, was carried.

Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, May 22, 1770. This Morning, between Eight and Nine o'Clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess.

We hear her Majesty had a very favourable Time, being only a few Minutes in Labour.

May 23. The Duke of Bedford remains exceeding ill, and is thought to be in imminent Danger.

It is remarkable enough, that Mr. George Grenville, from whose Conduct, when in Administration, the present Discontents and Troubles in America originally arose, has not once spoken on that Subject during the late Examination into and Discussion of it.

It is said to be determined, that the present Premier shall continue 'til the Meeting of next Session.