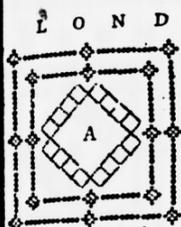


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1771.



L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 18. Correspondent from Paris says: "Should a War between Great-Britain and France speedily take Place, what a glorious Opportunity for another Harry the Vth, to reduce the Limits of France to narrower Bounds, Aquitaine, Normandy, and Brittany, being in Arms. O c t . 19. It is said that a strict Enquiry will be immediately made into the Cafe of Mr. James Cook, a Freeholder of Middlesex, who was lately impressed, and put on board a Tender lying off Tower Wharff. The Strength of the Duke of Bedford is so far gone, that his Friends seem to have very little Hopes of his Recovery. It is a certain Fact that his Grace has not been consulted on any Governmental Matters, for almost Two Months past. Private Letters from Paris say, that Orders have been sent to Brest, to equip 12 Men of War of the Line with the utmost Expedition. It is very remarkable that the Three great Powers of Europe, England, Spain, and France, among whom the Wars of this Quarter of the Globe are always engendered, never have their own Dominions made the Seat of them; but whilst their Quarrels are deluging the Lands of their Neighbours with Blood, spreading their Fields with Famine, and filling their Cities with Horror and Confusion, sit as quiet in their own Dominions, as if Peace and Concord reigned over the whole World. O c t . 20. By a Proclamation in this Night's Gazette, the Parliament of Ireland is prorogued to the 18th of December next. It is reported at the West End of the Town, that the Spanish Court agreed to restore Falkland Island, and repay all the Expences Great-Britain has been at, rather than to be involved in a War. Also the Court of Madrid has agreed to pay off the Manilla Ransom. Extrañ of a Letter from Paris, dated O c t o b e r 5. "The Arret of the King's Council of State, which annuls the Resolution of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, of the 13th of August, 1770, against the Duke d'Aiguillon, although it was issued the 1st of September, was not published till within these few Days. The Duke de Richelieu having begged of the King to excuse him from causing that Sovereign Act to be registered by Force, the Execution and Publication of it, was postponed till such Time as the Deputation of that Court should have its Audience. Part of the Contents of that very extraordinary Arret are as follow: "As his Majesty cannot let such Attempts go unpunished, that strike at his Authority, and at the Constitution of the Monarchy; and suffer Principles to exist in the Depository of the Laws of the Province of Gueynne, which, without doubt, the personal Sentiments of the Magistrates of his Parliaments of Bourdeaux disown, who, after the Example of their Predecessors, and like good and faithful Subjects, will ever hold as a Maxim, that his Majesty holds his Crown of God alone; that in his Person alone, the whole Administration of the publick Power resides, and that he is accountable for that Administration to God only; that it is from him alone that the Magistrates hold their Power, and they are, and can be nothing more than the Officers of his Majesty, charged with the Execution of his Will; that if, for the good of his People, he grants them leave to represent to him what they think conducive to his Service, and advantageous to his Subjects, it is their Duty to do it only with the Respect due to his sacred Person, and with all the Moderation that ought to characterize true Magistrates; and that they are not lefts obliged to give to the People an Example of Obedience to his Orders, and of Submission to his Will, as soon as they are made known to them; that it is never allowed to oppose their Execution, but only to make the most respectful Representations; and that when his Majesty does not think proper to condescend, Obedience is a duty imposed by all the Laws; that his Majesty is sole Legislator in this Kingdom, independent and undivided; that he alone has the Right of putting the antient Laws in Execution, of interpreting them, of abolishing them, and of making new ones, whenever he judges that the good of the State requires it; and that when they have registered and published, it is not lawful for any of his Subjects to infringe them; that, lastly, to his Majesty appertains the right to bear to his Heart, of shewing Mercy, pardoning Offences, and obliterating the very Memory of the Facts that gave Room for the Proceedings, on which he has been pleased to impose Silence. The Report being made, the King present in Council, has abrogated and annulled, abrogates and annuls the said Resolution of his Parliament at Bourdeaux, of the 13th of last Month. Ordains that it shall be erased and cancelled; his Majesty forbids his Parliament to pass any such for the future, under pain of Disobedience, and of incurring his Indignation. His Majesty commands that the present Arret shall be transcribed on the Margin of the said Resolution." (Signed) BERTIN.

We hear the greatest Part of the Ministry are for adopting lenient Measures with the Court of Spain. His Majesty has expressly commanded, that all the Forts and Garrisons throughout England be diligently surveyed with the utmost Expedition; in Consequence of which, the Master of the Ordnance will set out next Week to Dover, to view the Castle and Garrison there, and other Forts adjacent. O c t . 22. A Letter from the Hague, dated the 14th of October, and brought by Saturday's Mails, says, that the Count de Noailles has succeeded in his Negotiation, and reconciled the Differences between the Courts of Madrid and London. O c t . 23. Few Nobleman ever left the World so universally or so deservedly regretted, as the Marquis of Granby; and fewer still are the Characters that so well stand the Test of publick Investigation; as a Man, he was noble, generous, just, and honest; as a Soldier, absolute and intrepid; in Politics moderate, open to Conviction, and perfectly disinterested; in private Life uncommonly benevolent, affable, and easy of Access. Scarce any Men are without Foibles; the Marquis had his; but they rather seem a necessary Kind of Shade, to place his many Virtues in a more striking Light. Sir Charles Knowles has certainly accepted the Czarina's noble Offer to enter into her Service. An Hundred Pieces of Cannon, Mortars, Bullets, &c. have been embarked at Barcelona for Cadiz, Ferrol, Corunna, Malaga, and Ceuta; besides Two Regiments for the first mentioned Place. Sir William Draper is talked of as the new Commander of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue. A Cabinet Council was held a few Days since, in the Presence of the French King, when the Spanish Ambassador at that Court was so greatly disgusted at the Result of their Deliberations, that he went away from the Chamber before it was quite up, on finding that the Court of France was not inclined to join in a War. Sir Francis Bernard, who came from his Government last Autumn, to prefer a personal Complaint against some of the principal Inhabitants of the capital City of the Colony over which he presided, receives yet the Salary and other Profits of his Appointment, though he can never go back with Safety to himself, or Satisfaction to the Publick. O c t . 26. The Publick hope, that Care will be taken to insure the Payment of the Manilla Ransom, and to procure a Reimbursement of the Expences we have been at, in fitting out Men of War, procuring Seamen, &c. &c. O c t . 27. Mr. Wilkes was Yesterday at Guild-Hall, and being on the Rota, acted as sitting Alderman. An impressed Man was brought before him, and discharged. A Correspondent recommends it to our pacific Ministry, to make the Spaniards a present of Gibraltar, in Gratitude for their having seized Falkland's Islands. Private Letters from Dublin hint the Dread of an Insurrection among the People, who now seem to be inflamed beyond all Degrees of Forbearance, on account of the Suspension of some of their temporary Laws, and the further Prorogation of their Parliament. O c t . 30. Yesterday Twelve more Men of War were put into Commission by the Lords of the Admiralty. All the Troops in Scotland have Orders to begin their march towards Plymouth. The Scheme of a great Personage with respect to the Distribution of Prize Money, will soon be laid before the P—y C—y. Yesterday several Members of the Minority waited on Lord Chatham. The Report that there would now be a War, was this Day industriously propagated on Change. It is expected there will be warm Work in Two august Assemblies the approaching Session, on the India and other Affairs. O c t . 31. A Meeting of the Electors of Westminster was held at Westminster-Hall.—Mr. Wilkes, attended by the Committee and an infinite Number of People, was seated in the Chair.—Three loud Acclamations proclaimed the persecuted Hero Chairman of the Day.—Mr. Wilkes took out a Paper, and said that the Meeting was to consult whether Instructions should not be given their Members for impeaching the Hon. Frederick N—, commonly called Lord N—, in Parliament; for, that he the said Frederick, did declare and insist in Parliament, that the Subjects of this Realm are not vested with any Right, Authority, or Privilege to petition their King; and for that he, the said Frederick, was supposed to have given the most pernicious and wicked Advice to his Majesty in several other specified Matters, equally illegal and unconstitutional. This Motion was opposed by Mr. Sawbridge, he urging that it would not avail, for it would be impeaching Lord North to Lord North in the present House of Commons, and that what with the Bishops, Scotch Lords, and a Train of p—sed Lords, who are always at the B— of a N—, his Strength was greater in the Upper House: Mr. Sawbridge therefore proposed to drop it; and added,—"I have the

highest Opinion of the Virtues of his Majesty's Heart, who at present has a thick Mist before his Eyes; I trust in God, that he will himself soon listen to the united Complaints of his People, and redress their every Wrong; and proposed another Remonstrance in its stead; not doubting, but if the People persevere, and are steady in having their invaded Rights re-established, or the Invaders of these condignly punished, his Majesty, sooner or later, would have that thick Mist dispelled from before his Eyes. Nov. 2. We are well informed that the Premier has declared within these few Days, that "if he continues to have the Sanction of a great Personage, he will go a thorough Stitch with Affairs, and bring them right at last, or lose his Head." They write from Guernsey, that the greatest Naval Preparations are now making in every Sea Port in France, which is confirmed by the Arrival of every Vessel from France. Nov. 3. We are assured that a Council is summoned to meet on Monday next, to take into Consideration the late Conduct of the Westminster Electors. Yesterday the Marquis of Rockingham attended the Levee at St. James's for the first Time since last Winter, and had a Conference with his Majesty: His Lordship was accompanied by Admiral Saunders. Nov. 6. It is really a Reflection on a great Personage, and an Insult on some noble and brave Commanders, that they should be under the Controul of a Board, One of the late made Members of which asked, "If Newfoundland was not One of the Cribby Islands?" A Remonstrance, against publick Grievances, will certainly come from Ireland. We hear that Mr. O'Kelly has had the Sum of Eight Thousand Pounds offered for his famous Horic Eclipse; but he refused it. Extrañ of a Letter from Paris, dated O c t o b e r 29. "A Treaty is said to be concluded between the Emperor, the Empress-Queen, the King of Prussia, France, and Spain, in order to prevent a War in their respective Territories. This may probably abate the warlike Ardor of the English. "It is likewise assured, that the King of Portugal has acceded to the Family Compact, which, if true, the English can have no hopes of his Alliance in a future War. "We have an Account here that the Empress of Russia, and the Court of Great-Britain, have agreed to unite their Forces, in order to seize upon the Island of Candia in the Mediterranean, which the English are to keep. This Agreement is said to have given rise to the Treaty above-mentioned, between the Emperor, the King of Prussia, &c. However, it is not to be supposed that the Venetians, to whom Candia formerly belonged, will tamely submit to such an Invasion. "A Truce is much talked of here between the Russians and the Turks, several of the European Powers being very desirous to bring about an Accommodation between those Courts." The expected Remonstrance from Ireland is said to be more dreaded at the West-End of the Town than all the English Petitions and Remonstrances put together. We hear that on Sunday next Funeral Sermons on the Death of the late Rev. Mr. Whitefield, who, it is said, died worth 30,000l. will be preached at all the Methodist Meeting-Houses in and about London, particularly the Tabernacles in Tottenham-Court Road and Moor-fields. It is reported that a Treaty of Alliance is actually on the Carpet between England, Russia, Denmark, and the States-General. Nov. 10. In an Evening Paper of last Night the following is said to be the State of the Cabinet; For War The —, Lord Rochford, General Conway, and Mr. Rigby. For Peace, the Princess of —, Lord Mansfield, and Lord North. Nov. 13. Several great Persons at Petersburg have lately been imprisoned, being accused of Treason against the State and the Empress. Letters from the Hague mention that it is the current Opinion there, that War is now inevitable between Great-Britain and Spain. The last Answer of the Spanish Court is said to be highly equivocal, and entirely calculated to gain Time. The Kings of France and Spain are for Peace: Their Ministers are for War. A Peace is now concluded between the French and the State of Tunis. The Remonstrance of the Westminster Electors, presented on Wednesday by Sir Robert Bernard, is signed, "By order of the general Meeting, John Wilkes, Chairman," and not by any other Hands. A Rupture between France and Russia is said to be at no great Distance. Extrañ of a Letter from Warsaw, O c t o b e r 13. "The following is a particular Account of the taking of Bender, brought by a Courier Yesterday: "On the 16th of September, when every Thing was ready for a Storm, General Pain demanded once

Maryland, September 10, 1770. B E S O L D, ded Third Part of the Northampton Race, together with the Stock in it to belong, Consisting of Lands, &c. &c. The said Furnace, Cast-ings and Wheel Houfes are all built in the neatest Manner, and on a never failing Water, Eleven Miles distance from Baltimore County, in the Province and on the best Road leading to said Lands are well wooded, and abound with such is very convenient to said Furnace of the best and richest Qualities, and that I believe no Furnace on these more Metal while in blast. On all round the Furnace, is also a plenty of heating, and will be in blast in a Furnace is already provided and at the Furnace Stock of Ore and Coals, and the Lands, as much Indian Corn as I apply the Furnace for Twelve Months. The Furnace is a good Coal-House, and all the Houfes in good Repair. The Purchase put into Possession immediately, and given for Payment of the Purchase Money may make it very easy to the Purchasing Bond upon Interest, with Security Any Person inclinable to purchase, to apply to the Subscriber near Baltimore said Province. JOHN RIDGELY.

Cecil County, September 24, 1770. N DOLLARS REWARD. t of Cecil County Jail, on Saturday the 22d Inst. Two Servant Men, viz. and Cornelius Crowley; Kennelly is a inches high, well made: Had on, a Check Shirt, and Linen Trowsers. at 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well made: blue Coat, Linen Shirt, and Buckskin shoever takes up the said Runaways, em to the Subscriber in Charles-Town, above Reward, or Eight Dollars for reasonable Charges, paid by RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff. ok with him, Two PAIR of new Shoes.

Kent-Island, July 30, 1770. y from the Subscriber, living in Queen-County, on the 19th of June last, a ant Man, named GEORGE BOWLLS, West of England, about 20 Years of high, and has dark brown Hair: Had with him, a new Country Linen Shirt, and Trowsers of the same, an old black port Country Kersey Jacket, with Sleeves torn, a Felt Hat, an old small Drab coat, no Shoes or Stockings, has some cars on one of his Legs, and floops in . Whoever takes up said Servant, and so that his Master may have him again, thirty Shillings, if taken in the County of Kent, Forty Shillings, and if out of e, Three Pounds Reward, besides what ows, paid by WILLIAM HORN.

Annapolis, November 16, 1770. EAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that about Three or Four the Mill-Dam of George Pafey, lying in county, near Little Winchester, was pulled destroyed in such a Manner as entirely pre-Conveyance of any Water to the Mill, by ous and ill disposed Persons, unknown, to damage of him the said George Pafey: His for the better discovering and bringing Justice, the Person or Persons, who, a- Lordship's Peace, pulled down and destroyed Mill-Dam, doth promise his Lordship's Par- Office, to any One of them, (the Prin- cipals only excepted) who shall discover or Persons concerned in the said Fact, or they, may be apprehended and con- fess.

Signed by Order, U. SCOTT, Cl. Con. as a further Encouragement, the Subscri- in Baltimore County, doth promise a RE- FIFTY DOLLARS to any one who shall recovery of any Person or Persons concerned ve-mentioned Offence, so that he, she, or be brought to Justice, and convicted there WILLIAM COL.

EN, at the PRINTING- a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, k's Continuance. Long Ones nted, most kinds of BLANKS, s, with their proper BONDS PRINTING-WORK performed