

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XVIIIth Year.]

THURSDAY, January 6, 1763.

[N^o. 922.]

To be SOLD for good LONDON BILLS
of EXCHANGE, or ready Current Money,

AN Indisputable TITLE to a very Valuable
LOT of GROUND, situate and being on
Prince-George's-Street, in a very convenient Part
of the City of ANNAPOLIS, opposite the Ship-
Carpenter's Wharf, containing in Breadth on the
said Street, Fifty-seven and a Half Feet, and
extended backward One Hundred and Ninety-
eight Feet, with a very commodious Dwelling-
House thereon, and several convenient Out-
Houses; the whole in good Repair.

The Terms of Sale may be known by applying
to the Subscriber on the Premises.

THOMAS HODGKIN.

STRAYED or taken out of Mrs. Orrick's Stable
in Baltimore, on Wednesday the 15th Instant,
a dark bay Mare, nigh 14 Hands high, a long bob
Tail, shod before, trots, paces, and gallops lively.
Whoever returns her to Mrs. Orrick, or the
Subscriber, in Alexandria, shall have THREE
DOLLARS Reward, from

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

STRAYED or Stolen, the 27th of October, from
Mr. Ignatius Sims's, in Port-Tobacco, Charles
County, a dark grey Horse, 6 Years old, 14 Hands
high, he paces naturally, a short bob Tail, his
Mane cut close off.

Whoever takes up the said Horse, and will
bring him to Mr. Ignatius Sims at Port-Tobacco,
or to the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, shall
have Twenty Shillings Reward for their Trouble.

EDWARD DIGGES.

Prince-George's, December 15, 1762.
WE hereby give NOTICE to, and request all
Persons who have any Demands against
Nathan Smith, late of Prince-George's County, De-
ceased, to bring in their Claims to us the Subscri-
bers, in Two Months from the Date hereof, that
we may be enabled to Satisfy such Creditors as are
legally entitled to receive their Debts; we are
afraid there will be more Bonds than there is Estate
to pay, and we want to finish the Estate.

MARGARET SMITH,
JAMES SMITH.

Cambridge, December 6, 1762.
COMMITTED to the Custody of the Sheriff
of Dorchester County, John Dayly, advertised
as a Defetter from the Virginia Regiment, and in
the Company of Captain John Poffy. This is to
acquaint Captain Poffy, that he is desired to send
for him and pay the Reward for apprehending of
him, and the Prison Fees.

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, Sheriff.

Frederick County, Dec. 7, 1762.
THE Subscriber intending for England shortly,
is therefore obliged to discontinue, for some
Time, keeping Store at George-Town, and hereby
gives Notice to all Persons indebted, to come and
settle their Accounts with him, as soon as possible.
What Goods he at present has on Hand will be
disposed of all together, or in Parcels, on very
reasonable Terms.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

Annapolis, November 10, 1762.
WHEREAS several of the Officers and Men
who composed the Maryland Troops, did
not in July last (when Lieutenant Colonel Dag-
worthy, and Dr. David Ross attended at Annapolis
and Queen's-Town, to pay away the Money, which
in Pursuance of a Warrant from his Excellency
Sir Jeffery Amherst, had been advanced to Lieut.
Colonel Dagworthy for that Purpose) either per-
sonally appear, or by others apply for the Ar-
rears of Pay due to them respectively; Notice is
hereby given, that Lieutenant Colonel Dagworthy
and David Ross will attend again at Annapolis, the
Third Monday in February next, in order to settle
Accounts with, and pay the Arrears due to such
Persons as shall then apply to them, or send proper
Powers to settle and receive what may be due to
them respectively: And those who cannot attend
themselves, are desired to have the Powers they
give to others, to receive what may be due to
them, regularly attested, and it is expected that
those who shall apply for what is due to the Estates
of such as are dead, will previously take out Let-
ters of Administration in the Counties where it is
most convenient for them to give Security.

William Bind, in Charles-Street.

The following Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman
of Credit now in LONDON, to his Friend in
BOSTON, containing the Substance of Mr.
Pitt's SPEECH in Parliament, in Answer
to Lord George Sackville, and Others who
Spoke before him, relating to the supplying his
Majesty with an additional Sum for carrying
on the War in Germany, and Assisting the
King of Portugal, we imagine will need no
Apology to our Readers for having a Place in
this Paper.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 12, 1762.

SIR,
THROUGH the Introduction of a
worthy Gentleman, a Member
of Parliament, I gain'd Admission
in the House of Commons, to
hear the Debates which were to
come on that Day; and was furnish'd with
a very convenient Seat, fronting our late
worthy Patriot Minister, the Right Honorable
WILLIAM PITT, Esq; The Substance of
which Debates I will endeavour to give you
as well as my Memory will allow, together
with the Assistance of a good Friend who was
also there, and has help'd me with what I
could not recollect.

After a few Votes passed touching some
Private Bills, a Message was read from his
Majesty, desiring the House to supply him with
One Million, towards defraying the Exigen-
cies of State during the Receipt of Parliament,
and to enable him to assist Portugal.

Upon which Lord B--r--g--n, Chancellor
of the Exchequer, open'd the Debate: He
was for Assisting the King of Portugal, but at
the same Time mentioned the vast Expence
the Nation had been at, and would not allow
of any additional Burthen, unless an End be
put to the War in Germany.

Mr. W--l--s rose up next, but spoke so Low,
that much of his Discourse was lost, tho'
enough was understood to shew his Aim was
chiefly to expose the Present Ministry.

Alderman B--k--d succeeded him on the
same Design, and in the most bitter Manner
treated the Ministry with the greatest Con-
tempt; saying, he hardly knew what to make
of them; that they were an odd Medley,
made up partly of the old and partly of the
new Ministry; told 'em, they imagin'd no
Body knew any thing but themselves, and
that they had done Nothing for many Years
but purchase Boroughs to send Members to
Parliament; insinuated that what had been
done was by Mr. P--t, for that nothing had
been done since his Resignation; accus'd
them of Irregularity in their Plans, and Ir-
resolution and Timidity in the Execution of
them. He spoke like an honest Man, with-
out Fear or Dread of any one, but nothing of
that Flourish and Oratory which we found in
some that spoke after him.

Mr. G--v--r, a Merchant of London, spoke
next; he endeavoured to represent the King
of Portugal as having violated his Engage-
ments relative to the English Merchants,
especially in the Wine Trade, there having
been Complaints transmitted from said Mer-
chants, but he had Reason to think those Com-
plaints had not been attended to by the late
Ministry; arguing from this Breach of Tre-
aty, that the King of Portugal had no Right
to expect any Assistance from England.

Mr. L--g--e then stood up, and said very lit-
tle, but that Little was to the same Purpose;
tho' he took some Pains to persuade us of the
Necessity of making Peace; that the War
should be contracted; and that the Difficulty
of raising new Supplies would be, if not quite,
almost Insurmountable.

Mr. G--v--le spoke next, and endeavoured
to enforce what Mr. L--g--e had said; that the
Expences the Nation had been put to, were
so heavy, that they would not be able to raise
the next Year's Supplies, should the War be
continued; he denied what Mr. B--k--d
had said of the Ministry having been Idle, or
done little or nothing for many Years past;
and as a Proof to the contrary, mentioned
the many Acquisitions we had made this
War; which in fact was only confirming
what was said in favor of Mr. Pitt by B--k--d.

Lord G--e S--k--v--lle (who, tho' not the
best of Men, is to be reckon'd among the best
of Speakers) stood up next, and try'd with all
the Sophistry of the ablest Head, to shew the
Difference in the Expence of Queen Anne's
War, and the Present; that tho' in the for-
mer we had near 180,000 Troops employed
on the Continent, and in the present not
above one Half that Number, yet the Expence
Now was much greater than at that Time,
which he said must be owing to want of OE-
conomy in the Managers of the German War,
and insinuated something which might be
construed to the Prejudice of Mr. P--t: He
told the House he was of the Opinion with
Mr. L--g--e, the Honourable Gentleman who
spoke last, that the Expence the Nation had
been at was so great, 'twas impossible to raise
any further Supplies, and that he fear'd he
should see the Time when we should come to
a full Stop for want of Money to carry on the
War, and that he Bled to see his Country in
such distress'd Circumstances; and concluded
with saying, he hoped we should not see the
Time, when we, as a Conquering Nation,
should be oblig'd to ask a Peace of those who
ought to beg it of us.

Mr. P--t, our late worthy Minister, next
rose from his Seat, and like an Angel diffu-
sed a Light throughout the whole Assembly;
he spoke for 73 Minutes, which when over,
seemed like a Moment of Transport: He
made a most glorious Speech; I was charm-
ed with the noble Sentiments, the Honesty
of Heart, the tender Regard for his King
and Country, which breathed forth in every
Word he said; such enchanting Music I ne-
ver heard before; I forgot all my past Mis-
fortunes, and did not anticipate those to
come; while he was speaking I was com-
pletely happy, if there be such on Earth:
He convinced every One, who was not more
than an Infidel, 'twas absolutely necessary to
continue the German War, and assist the King
of Portugal; that it was his Opinion there
was no supporting a War without a conti-
nental Connection, that it had ever been
found Political, except in the four unhappy
Reigns of the Stuarts, (this Exception was
thought not a little severe on my Lord B--t,
who is of that Family) and in a very jocular
Way turned to different Parts of the House,
and said, You that are for continental Mea-
sures, I am with You; and you that are for
assisting the King of Portugal, I am with You;
and you that are for putting an End to the
War, I am with You also; in short I am the
only Man to be found, that am with you all;
(which occasioned a general Laugh through-
out the House.) He then pointed out the
Successes which had attended the British Arms
in all Parts of the World, and the immense
Advantages gained in our Trade, which
would more than compensate for the large
Expences we had been at, and was a Confide-
ration (as he observed) passed over unnoticed
by those who were complaining of the heavy
Burthen of the War; and in regard to what
Mr. L--g--e and Mr. G--v--le said, upon Con-
tracting the Expences, he entirely agreed

with them, and said, whoever should Effect
this salutary Work would deserve the highest
Encomiums; but that he hoped a Distinction
would be made between contracting the Expence
and contracting the Operations of the War, and
desired any one present to shew how the lat-
ter could have been, or might still be done
with Safety: He then told us he did not find
any less Expence attended the Nation now,
then when he unworthily held the Seals, or
that more was done; and turning to the
Marquis of Granby, did him that Justice
which was his due, by telling him, he knew
his Zeal for the Good of his Country was
such, that if he had received his Orders, he
was sure he would not then be where he was;
and as to what that noble Lord G--e S--k--v--lle
said, no one doubted his Capacity, if
his Heart was but as good; that for his Part
he could not tell the Reason of the continen-
tal Expences being more now, than in Queen
Anne's Time, unless it was because Proven-
der, and every Thing else in Germany, was
Dearer now than then, and wish'd the noble
Lord had Explained Part of his Speech, for
that he did not properly know what to make
of it; it carried a Something! a Suspicion
which he did not well understand! but if he
meant that there had not been fair Play with
the Money, he knew nothing of it, and then
(stretching out his Hands, and moving his
Fingers) told us, they were clean! there
was none of it stuck to them! and that he
would second any Member of the House,
who should move for an Enquiry into the
Money Matters, he wanted to know how it
was appropriated, that the whole Truth
might come out: He observed the noble Lord
had told the House, that he Bled for his
Country, and he did not wonder at it; that,
it was his Opinion, he ought to throw his
Body at his Majesty's Feet, and there Bleed
at every Pore.—He then represented, that in
Consequence of withdrawing our Troops
from Germany, Portugal and the Low-Coun-
tries would become a Prey to the French and
Spaniards, that in point of Policy, we were
obliged still to maintain them, but that he
did not mean to bear Portugal on our Shoul-
ders, but only to set him on his Legs, and
put a Sword in his Hand; that the French
were almost a ruined Nation, having expen-
ded in the last Year Eight Millions, and been
on the losing Hand; that he knew the Fi-
nances of France, and what they were able to
do, as well, if not better, than any Man in
England, let his Abilities be what they would,
and that we by our Successes were repaid for
our Expence; that it was wrong and unjust,
to represent Great-Britain in so deplorable a
State, as unable to carry on the War (for
that there were always Strangers in the Gal-
lery, who wrote their Friends in Holland
what passed in the House, and the Dutch for-
warded it to the French, and it was by this
means, Affairs mentioned in Parliament, came
out in the French and lying Brussels Gazette)
whereas, it was well known, England never
was better able to support a War than at pre-
sent; that the Money for this Year (the last
was paid this Day) was raised, and he would
answer for it, if we wanted 15 or 20 Milli-
ons for next Year, we might have it, and
recommended their Granting a Million and
an Half, instead of the Million his Majesty
desired; that he knew the Cry in Parliament
for three Years last past, was, you won't be
able to raise Money to continue the War an-
other Year; and yet now they all saw the
contrary; that one Campaign might have fi-
nished the War; [alluding I suppose to his
Proposal for demanding a categorical Answer