

[XXIst Year.]

THURSDAY, August 8, 1765.

[No. 1057.]

JUST IMPORTED, And to be Sold by PATRICK M'GILL, at his Store at ELK-RIDGE Landing, in the Pearl, Capt. Francis, from Scotland, and in the Friendship, Capt. Frost, from London. A NEAT Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable for the Season; amongst which are some handsome Lutefisks and Tobines: Likewise a very good Harrison's Spinnet. (76)

ABOUT 50 Years ago, came into this Province, as a Physician or Surgeon, a Gentleman whose Name was David M'Gill, (younger Son of Mr. Arthur M'Gill, of Kemback, in the County of Fyfe, in Scotland) who married a Woman of the Name of Bond or Benz, by whom, it is supposed, he has left several Children, particularly two Sons, who, it is imagined, have settled in Maryland, or some of the neighbouring Provinces: If they will apply to the Printing-Office, in Annapolis, they will hear of Something to their Advantage.

JUST Re-printed, The—STAMP ACT—To be had of J. GREEN, or of Mr. JOHN CLAPHAM, at Oxford.

ANY Person willing to Contract for the Building a BALL-ROOM in ANNAPOLIS, may see the Plan at Mr. Richardson's Store, to whom they are desired to give in their Proposals in Writing, in Order to their being laid before the Managers.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, by the Subscriber, on the 22d Day of August next, being the 3d Day of Court, at the House of Mr. Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, for Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange,

VERY valuable Tract of LAND called Aix la Chapelle, containing 1792 Acres, being and lying in Frederick County, on the main Branch of Seneca, and near the Mouth of the said Branch; the Land is well wooded and watered. One Year's Credit will be given, for one Half of the purchase Money (if desired) upon giving good Security, and paying Interest.

CHARLES CARROLL, junr.

TO BE SOLD, THE LANCASHIRE FORGE, consisting of Two Fineries, a Chafery, and one Hammer; together with about 400 Acres of very valuable Land, situate upon Deer-Creek, a fine Stream of Water, in Baltimore County, about 12 Miles from the Head of Bush River, and 7 from the nearest navigable Parts of Suquamahanna. For Title and Terms, apply to the Subscriber, at Nottingham Forges, upon the Great Falls of Gunpowder River.

CORBIN LEE.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named Tom, a likely lively young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a wild Look, and when spoke to appears surprized. He was formerly the Property of Mr. Robert Gordon, of the City of Annapolis, deceased, so that it is very likely he spends some Part of his Time among his Acquaintance in Town. Whoever takes up the said Fellow, and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have Eight Dollars Reward.

ROBERT TYLER.

WHEREAS one JOHN HUNT, who left England, and in the Year 1748 lived in St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, Maryland, as a Saddler, and removed to Westme Parish in the same County; from thence, 'tis said, he went to Cumberland in Georgia, and from thence to St. Augustine; and in January, 1764, as it is also said, he ordered a Cargo of Goods from London, to be directed to Messrs. Barton and Regent in St. Augustine, to be left with Messrs. Hoopers and Sewal-lows, in Charles-Town, South-Carolina: If the said John Hunt be still Alive, and will apply to the Subscriber, living in Baltimore-Town, Maryland, he will hear of Something to his Advantage. If he is Dead, which is most likely, any Person that will bring a proper Certificate of his Death to the Subscriber, shall receive a REWARD of FIVE GUINEAS. (12^m) JOHN MERRYMAN, junr.

nd, in Charles-Street. All Persons ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate ter: And Long Ones in Proportion.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, July 15.

THE Ministerial Writers, and all the Great and Little Tools on this and the other Side the Water, are obliged to confess, that the Subjects of America are upon an equal Footing, with Regard to LIBERTY and RIGHT, with those in Britain: They dare not deny this, for they know they would be confronted by Charters, by Acts of Parliament, and by Common Sense.—What is the Reason then that these RIGHTS and LIBERTIES, when they have been Threatened and Attacked, are not as boldly Asserted by every Government in America as by Virginia? Is it not because in some of them Power is an Overbalance for Liberty? Whenever this happens to be the Case, the People with a very little Sagacity may see it; nay sometimes it is so Glaring that they must shut their Eyes not to see.—If then, instead of making Choice of such Men to Represent them, at so critical a Time, as will Guard and Defend their Liberties, the People, or a Majority of them, will be so infatuated as to send such as will sacrifice them to the insatiable Demands of exorbitant Power, Who have they to blame? What may they reasonably expect but the unavailing Pity of their Friends, and the haughty Contempt of their Masters? Are not the People of America, BRITISH Subjects? Are they not ENGLISHMEN? This is the repeated palliating Language of those Writers themselves, who are employing all their Power to Enslave us. Thro' Favour their Power is not yet formidable: Very little is to be feared from the Strength they have hitherto discovered: Neither their Reasoning nor Eloquence will endanger the Safety of America.—Yes, ye base Hirelings,—we are British Subjects,—we are Englishmen.—Does your Master tell you to tantalize us? Does he think we are to be flatter'd with the mere Name of Englishmen?—The Sound of LIBERTY, charming as it is, will not lull us to Sleep.—The British Americans are at this Time, more than ever, attentive to their Rights and Privileges, and they will not be Content with the Shadow without the Substance.

Is it not the distinguishing Character of an Englishman, that he is Free? Is he not Born with an inherent Right of assisting in the making of those Laws by which he is to be Taxed and Governed, and of Judging of them when they are made?—Is not this the very Spirit of the British Constitution? Are not these the essential Rights of a Briton? It is this that an Englishman prides himself in, and not the bare Name: If, for the sake of other imagin'd superior Advantages, any of the People of Britain have Sold their Birth-Right, or if thro' Corruption it has been wrested or wheedled from them, pray what is that to America? You own us to be British Subjects.—We have never forfeited the Character or Privileges of such, nor can we.—We neither have, nor can we relinquish them—and we hope in God, thro' the Watchfulness of an united Continent, they never will, by the rude Hand of an arbitrary Minister, be wrested from us.

If we are British Subjects, are we Govern'd as such? Are not Laws made to Tax us without our Consent? Were the Colonies Represented in the Parliament of Great-Britain when the Stamp-Act was made? To sooth us a little, we are told truly, that we are Represented there: Ask them how? They tell us we are VIRTUALLY Represented: But what do they mean by virtually? Is not this too vague and uncertain a Word to be applied to a Subject of so great Importance? A Word for which almost every Man that uses it in almost every Case, has a Meaning of his own in Reserve. Are we Represented in the British Parliament, agreeable to the true Spirit of the British Constitution? Are we in any Sense at all Represented there, or can we be? Is it possible for any Man in England to have such a Knowledge of our internal Circumstances, ever varying in an infant State, as to be capable of Representing us? If not, 'tis plain we cannot be Represented there: And if so, another Consequence of the utmost Importance to us is as plain—

If we are Englishmen, upon what Footing is our Property? How are our new Laws to be Adjudged and Executed? Is not our Property, after being seized by a numerous Swarm of Horse-Leaches, who never cease crying, GIVE! GIVE! to be thrown into a Prerogative Court? A Court of Admiralty? And there to be adjudged, forfeited, and condemned, without a Jury? I ask the Question— I am told so—I want to be satisfied—It behoves every Man to enquire—For he that can remain a Moment in Doubt, in a Matter of so interesting Importance, forfeits the very Name of an ENGLISHMAN.

I expect that the little Quacks in Politicks, and their Masters, will affect to be mightily disturbed at these harmless Questions, and charge me as they have done the Virginia Burgesses and the New-York Writers, with Treason.—This is an Artifice much in Vogue among us, made use of to frighten us out of our Senses and Liberties.— But we would have you to know, we Honour our Sovereign, and Revere a British Parliament.— What is Treason, if to impeach the Rectitude of our Sovereign and his Parliament is not? This you have in Effect done, when you have endeavoured to make the People believe that the King will not Harken to the Distresses of his loyal Subjects—that the Parliament will not Redress their Grievances.—For God's Sake, cease to Defame Majesty and Government any longer, lest you alienate the Affections of a Continent of irreproachable Subjects, and bring down Guilt and Vengeance on your own Heads.

LONDON, May 18.

YESTERDAY Morning the Weavers assembled again, by Beat of Drum, in Spitalfields, to the Number, as supposed, of upwards of Fifty Thousand, from whence they proceeded, in three large Bodies, to Westminster. One Corps took the Route of Grace-Church Street, and London-Bridge, from whence they passed over St. George's-Fields. Another Corps marched along Ludgate-Hill, and the Strand; while the Third proceeded by Way of Holbourn and Covent-Garden. When united again in Westminster, the Crowd was so great, that the Members could scarce get to their respective Houses. All Old-Palace-Yard, New-Palace-Yard, and the Streets adjoining, quite as far up as Westminster-Bridge, were filled with these poor Petitioners, besides Multitudes of others that were in the Park. Before them, in their March, Flags of various Colours were borne by the Women; particularly a French Silk Handkerchief, with a golden Border on it, and a Cross of Gold in the Middle; a large Piece of French spotted Silk, said to have been procured from a Shop of a Mercer in Town, and three or four Pieces of French Lace, &c. &c. The Men wore red Cocksades and Shreds of Silk in their Hats. In Westminster they stopped the Carriages of the Members, as they went to the House, praying them to take Pity on the poor Weavers, but behaved in all other Respects with the greatest good Order. To prevent any Tumult however, the First Troop of Horse-Guards, with a Party of Horse-Grenadiers, and three Companies of the Foot-Guards, all under Arms, and headed by their proper Officers, were ordered from the Parade to Old-Palace-Yard, where they were drawn up in two Lines, before Westminster-Hall, to clear the Passage for the Members to get to the House. About Two o'Clock a Message was delivered them from the Lords, signifying that they could not proceed to the Reconsideration of their Grievances, 'til next Session, when every possible Step should be taken for their Advantage. This not satisfying them, they continued still assembled till near Four o'Clock, when being informed by their Heads, that Hand-Bills would be distributed this Day, which would allay all their Fears, and every other necessary Step be taken for their Advantage, they were recommended to separate peaceably, and accordingly began their March home again, so that by Five the Streets round Westminster-Hall were pretty well cleared of them. Sir John Fielding, and his Brother-Justices, had attended at the New Guild-Hall all the Time; at which Place there was also a Conference between the Chiefstains of the Weavers, to the Number of about 400, their Masters, and the Mercers, when it was agreed by the latter immediately to recal all their Contracts for foreign Goods, and to set the Journeymen instantly to work. But though this had so good an Effect, that it contributed, perhaps, more than any Thing else to disperse them; yet in their Return they said they should not depend entirely upon Promises, and talked of getting the Watermen to join them, &c. A Body of them even went to Bloomsbury-Square, where they pulled down the Stone-Posts, and Part of the Wall, before the Duke of Bedford's House, with the Rails in the Road to Fig-Lane, besides ploughing up the Ground in the Middle of the Square, and doing other Damage. These Outrages being apprehended there, a Party of the Horse-Guards had been added to the Foot, which had been placed there the Night before, but the Mob were so unruly, they tore up the very Pavement to supply them with Stones to pelt the Guards, in Consequence of which much Mischief was done, many of the Soldiery

were cut and wounded, and several of the People trampled down by the Horses. These Outrages continued a great Part of the Night.

Another Body went to Mr. Carr's, a Silk Mercer, on Ludgate-Hill, where they demolished the Windows, broke the Lamps at the Door, and did other Mischief. In Consequence of this, between Seven and Eight o'Clock, the Lord-Mayor, attended by the Sheriff, Recorder, City-Marshal, and Sword-Bearer, with a Number of Peace-Officers, repaired to the Spot, but his Lordship was obliged to leave his Coach in St. Paul's Church Yard, from whence he proceeded on Foot to Mr. Carr's, when the Recorder told the Populace that unless they dispersed, the Riot Act should be read. His Lordship then repaired to the Globe-Tavern in Fleet-Street, and attended there with his Brethren for some Time, after which he returned about Ten o'Clock, in a Chair to the Mansion-House, his Coach being still unable to pass for the Mob.

About Nine in the Evening a strong Party of Horse, with another of Foot, were drawn up before Mr. Carr's House, but happily the Night passed without any further Disorder.

A Court of Aldermen had previously met Yesterday Evening, to consult on proper Methods for preventing the ill Consequences, that might arise from so large a Body of People daily assembling; a Party of the Guards from the Tower, did Duty all Thursday Night in Moorfields; another Party had been sent for the same Night to Spitalfields, an Account of the Mob breaking the Windows there of some Master Weavers, who were reported to have had French Silks in their Houses, particularly of one in Princess-Street, whose Windows were entirely demolished from the Top to the Bottom.

At Six this Morning, a strong Party of the Guards, attended by a great Number of Constables, Headboroughs, &c. marched from Hicks's Hall to Moorfields, to be in Readiness against any further Riots, it having been rumoured that the Sailors, Hatters, and others, were to have joined them. But we have the Satisfaction of hearing, that all is as yet quiet, though they talk of going up again on Tuesday next, in a larger Body, when it is not doubted, but that Measures will be taken for their Relief.

Their principal Orator on most of these Occasions was one Jones, a Welchman. This Person received the Message on Thursday last, at St. James's from the Earl of Northumberland, after which he drew his Brethren off to the Green-Park, and like another Ket, signified his Majesty's Pleasure from a Tree. Yesterday also he made a long Harangue to them in Old-Palace-Yard, persuading them to disperse, and seems to conduct himself with a good Deal of Modesty and Decorum.

On Thursday last, when the Weavers went down to the House of Lords, a noble Personage, on the Reception of a Letter given him in his Chariot, drove with the greatest Precipitation, under the Gate at the Horse-Guards, into St. James's Park, in order to avoid the Fury of the Populace, otherwise, it is imagined, this Consequence might have been fatal.

May 21. Sunday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was at Court, and had near an Hour's private Audience of his Majesty, from whence he proceeded to Hayes, the Seat of the Right Hon. William Pitt, and on his Return to Windsor waited upon his Majesty at Richmond.

It is now certain that many Changes in the Ministry will very soon take Place, but nothing seems as yet fixed. Among others the following are talked of.

- Duke of Newcastle, Lord President of the Council. Earl of Northumberland, First Lord of the Treasury. Charles Townsend, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer. General Conway, Secretary at War. George Onflow, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Oswald, Secretaries of State. Lord Holland to be created an Earl.

But notwithstanding the above, it is confidently asserted, that Mr. Pitt has absolutely declined having any Share in the Administration. We are assured that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has not been at Windsor for these ten Days past, and during that Period, has scarce slept four Hours of a Night; His Highness having been indefatigable in endeavouring to settle the great and important Affairs of the Ministry; a Circumstance which must endear him to all true Englishmen.

WESTMINSTER, May 25. 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 Septimus Robinson, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the several Bills which were ready.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen, THE Dispatch which you have given with so much Zeal and Wisdom to the public Business, enables me now to put a Period to this Session of Parliament.

No Alteration in the State of foreign Affairs has happened since your Meeting, to disturb the general Peace; and it is with Pleasure that I inform you, that the present Dispositions of the several Powers of Europe promise the Continuance of this Blessing.

I have seen, with the most perfect Approbation, that you have employed this Season of Tranquility, in promoting those Objects which I had recommended to your Attention, in framing such Regulations as may best improve the just Authority of the Legislature, and, at the same Time, secure and extend the Commerce, and unite the Interests of every Part of my Dominions.

Gentlemen