

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

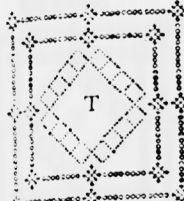
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1768.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the Earl of .....

My LORD,

London, August 29, 1768.



THE honourable Lead you have taken in the Affairs of America, hath drawn upon you the whole Attention of the Public. You declared yourself the single Minister for that Country, and it was very proper you should convince the World you were so, by marking your Outset with a Coup d'etat. The Dismission of Sir Jeffery Amherst has given a perfect Establishment to your Authority, and I presume you will not think it necessary or useful to hazard Strokes of this Sort hereafter. It will be adviseable, at least, to wait until this Affair is forgotten, and if you continue in Office, 'til that happens, you will surely be long enough a Minister to satisfy all your Ambition.

The World attributes to your Lordship, the entire Honour of Sir Jeffery Amherst's Dismission, because there is no other Person in the Cabinet, who could be supposed to have a Will or Motive to give such Advice to the C—n. The Duke of Grafton, and the Chancellor, were once Lord Chatham's Friends. How their Views may now be altered, they must know would disgrace them, in the Eyes of the Public, to enter an unprovoked Outrage to a Man, whose Conduct and Execution had contributed not a little to their Nation's Glory.

The Duke of Bedford, and his Friends, have uniformly held forth Sir Jeffery Amherst, as the first military Man in this Country;—they have quoted him on all Occasions, when military Knowledge was in Question, and even been lavish in his Praise. Besides, they openly disclaim any Share in this Measure, and they are believed.

The Earl of Shelbourne usually finds himself in Opposition, therefore is not too often consulted. In this Instance, he certainly did not concur with the Majority. He still is, or pretends to be, attached to Lord Chatham, and I fancy he is not yet so cordially reconciled to the Loss of the American Department, as to dishonour himself, merely to oblige your Lordship.

You will not venture to insinuate, that Sir Jeffery Amherst was dismissed by the Advice of Lord Granby, or Sir Edward Hawke. Military Men have a Sense of Honour, which your Lordship has no Notion of. They feel for a gallant Officer, who had his full Share in the Toils and Honour, and had some Right to a Share in the Profits of the War. They feel for the Army and the Navy. Lord Granby himself has some Emoluments besides his Power, and Sir Edward Hawke has his Pension. Nobly earned, I confess, but not better deserved than by the Labours, which conquered America, in America. Besides, my Lord, the Commander in Chief, is a Patron of the Army. It was a common Cause, which he could not desert, without Infamy and Reproach. Lord Granby is not a Man to take his Tone from any Minister. Where his Honour is concerned, he scorns to adopt an humble ministerial Language; he never would say—that indeed Sir Jeffery Amherst was rather unreasonable—that his Terms were exorbitant, that he had still Two Regiments left; and might well be contented:—This is a Language it is impossible he should hold, while he himself is Master-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Blues, and Commander in Chief, with a whole Family upon the Staff. He knows the Value, and could not but be sensible of the Loss of those honourable Rewards, which his distinguished Capacity, his Care of the Public Money, and his able Conduct in Germany, had justly entitled him to.

I think I have now named all the Cabinet, but the Earl of Chatham. His Infirmities have forced him into a Retirement, where I presume he is ready to suffer, with a sullen Submission, every Insult and Disgrace that can be heaped upon a miserable, decried, worn-out old Man. But it is impossible he should be so far active in his own Dishonour, as to advise the taking away an Employment, given as a Reward for the first military Success, that distinguished his Entrance into Administration. He is indeed a Compound of Contradictions, but his Letter to Sir Jeffery Amherst, stands upon Record, and it is not to be explained away. You know, my Lord, that Mr. Pitt therein assured Sir Jeffery Amherst, that the Government of Virginia was given him, merely as a Reward, and solemnly pledged the R—l Faith, that his Residence should never be required. Lost, as he is, he would not dare to contradict this Letter. If he did, it would be something more than Madness. The Disorder must have quitted his Head, and fixed itself in his Heart.

The Business is now reduced to a Point. Either your Lordship advised this Measure, or it happened by Accident. You must suffer the whole Reproach, for you are entitled to all the Honour of it. What then is apparently the Fact? One of your cringing, bowing, fawning, sword-bearing Brother-Courtiers, ruins himself by an Enterprize, which would have ruined Thousands, if it had succeeded. It becomes necessary to send him abroad. Sir Jeffery Amherst is one of the mildest and most moderate of Men;—Ergo, such a Man will bear any Thing. His Government will be a handsome Provision for B—t, and if he frets—why he may have a Pension. Your Emisaries lose

by Mr. John Brown, when they talk with so much Abhorrence of Sinecures, Non-Residence, and the Necessity of the K—s Service. You are conscious, my Lord, that these are pompous Words, without a Shadow of Meaning. The whole Nation is convinced that the Fact is such as I have stated it. But to make it a little plainer, I shall ask your Lordship a few Questions, to which the Public will expect, and your Reputation, if you have any Regard for it, demands, that you should give an immediate and strict Answer.

1. When the Government of Virginia was offered to Sir Jeffery Amherst, did he not reply, that his military Employments took up all his Time, and that he could not accept the Government, if Residence were expected?

2. Did not Mr. Pitt, then Secretary of State, assure him, in the K—s Name, that it was meant only as a Mark of his M—s Favour, and that his Residence would never be expected?

3. Has there ever been any farther Mark of Favour conferred upon this Gentleman, for all those important Services, which succeeded the Conquest of Cape-Breton? But now for Questions of a later Date:

1. Was not Lord Botetourt's Appointment absolutely fixed, on, or before Sunday, the 31st of July?

2. Had Sir Jeffery Amherst the least Intimation of the Measures before Thursday, the 4th of August?

3. Was it not then mentioned to him, in general Terms, as a Measure merely in Contemplation, without the most distant Hint that Lord Botetourt, or any other Person, was actually in Possession of his Government?

4. Did not Lord Botetourt kiss Hands the next Day, that is, on Friday, the 5th Instant?

5. Did you not dare to tell your S—n, that Sir Jeffery Amherst was perfectly satisfied, when you knew your Treatment of him was such, as the vilest Peasant could not have submitted to without Resentment?

Finally, my Lord, is it not a Fact, that Sir Jeffery Amherst, having been called upon some Time ago, to give his Opinion upon a Measure of the highest Importance in America, gave it directly against a favourite Scheme of your Lordship; and is not this the real Cause of all your Antipathy to him? Your Heart tells you, that it is.

Now, my Lord, you have voluntarily embarked in a most odious, perhaps it may prove to you, a most dangerous Business. Your Pylades will sneak away to his Government; but you must stand the Brunt of it here. For the Questions, which I have proposed to you, I must tell you plainly, that they must, and shall be answered.

You may affect to take no Notice of them perhaps, and tell us, you treat them with the Contempt they deserve. Such an Expedient may be wise and spirited enough, when applied to a Declaration of Rebellion on the Part of the Colonies, and GOD knows, it has succeeded admirably. But it shall not avail you here.

Num negare audeat? Quid taces? Convincam si negas. LUCIUS.



L O N D O N. August 29.

IT is the Opinion of certain Politicians, that the King of Sardinia would oppose the French, in taking Possession of Corsica, were it not that the Machiavilian Court of Versailles, has persuaded him, that he may yet have a fair Opportunity to set up his Pretensions to the Imperial Diadem of these Kingdoms, in which Case, not only that perfidious Court, but that of Spain also, would not fail to assist him in establishing Popery, Slavery, and other arbitrary Power, throughout the British Dominions.

A Native of Corsica; being the other Day at a Coffee-House, near St. James's, was asked, by some of the Company, What would his Nation do, in case of General Paoli being either poisoned, or assassinated by his Enemies, as has more than once been attempted? To which he heroically answered, "Should this Misfortune happen, every Corsican would be a Paoli, to revenge his Death, and defend his Country!"

Prince Henry of Prussia, Brother to his Prussian Majesty, who arrived in London last Friday fe'night, is esteemed, by the Military, in general, to be one of the greatest Commanders of the Age: Some have not scrupled even to rank him beyond the King his Brother, as being possessed of all the Intrepidity, Penetration, Presence of Mind, and other Warlike Accomplishments, which characterise the Monarch, but happily tempered with that equally requisite Coolness and Prudence, which the fiery Spirit of the King, in the Heat of Action, sometimes impels him to burst through, to the most imminent Hazard of himself and Army.—We do not doubt, but that a Hero, like Prince Henry, in a Nation of Heroes, like our own, will be received and entertained, with that Cordiality, Admiration, and Respect, which may be naturally expected, from Affections so truly homogenous.

A friendly Agreement with our North-American Brethren is thought a right Measure, merely because it is the Interest of France and Spain, that we should not agree.

B O S T O N, October 24.

LAST Wednesday Forenoon, it was said, the High-Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, had Orders to clear the Province Manufactory-House in the Town of Boston, for a Number of Years superintended

by Mr. John Brown, in Behalf of a certain Company, and lately on his own Account. Mr. Brown being informed the Order was to be put in Execution that Day, detained some Persons to serve as Evidences of the Transactions. About 2 o'Clock, the Sheriff came, attended by the Lieutenant-Governor, and approaching the Hall-Window, out of which the People leaned to receive them, the Sheriff said he was sent by the Authority of the Province, to demand Possession of that House, and to require Mr. Brown to clear it forthwith, for the Reception of his Majesty's Troops; and observed that he had brought his Honour along with him, that his Advice might have the more Weight, in moving Mr. Brown to resign the House quietly. Mr. Brown questioned the Sheriff with respect to his Warrant, which, he said, was an Order from the Governor, founded on a Resolve of Council, whereby the Governor was empowered to clear the House. Mr. Brown said, he never had any lawful Warning to leave the House, and did not look upon the Power of the Governor and Council sufficient to dispossess him; and finally told him, that he would not surrender his Possession to any, 'til required by the General-Court, under whom he held, or was obliged thereto by the Law of the Province, or compelled by Force. His Honour replied, that Mr. Brown was a Tenant at Will of the Province, that the Governor and the Council were the remaining Authority of the Province, which he looked upon sufficient to warrant the Proceedings; observed that Mr. Brown must be very ill advised, to think of withstanding that Authority, and wished him to consider better than to involve himself in Consequences so disagreeable, as must attend his Refusal. Mr. Brown, to this returned, that his Counsel were of the ablest in the Province, and he should adhere to their Advice, be the Consequences what they would. The Sheriff then left the Windows, and walked up the Easternmost Stairs, rapped moderately at the Door, and Nobody answering, soon returned, acquainting Mr. Brown, he had done enough for the whole, in the Steps taken with him. The Sheriff, in his Return, took out and read a Paper to Mr. Brown, containing, as he said, a Transcript of a Minute of Council, and Instruction from the Governor, to clear the Factory forthwith. Mr. Brown first requested, and afterwards demanded, a Copy of his Order, which he refused, referring him to the Secretary's Office, where, after divers Applications, he was there first put off, and then finally denied.

Mr. Brown still retaining Apprehension of violent Measures, kept his Doors and Windows shut, and suffered none to enter without Caution; this caused the Men working in the Cellar to keep one of the Lower Scaffes moveable, to pass from the Cellar to the Yard. Thursday, in the Forenoon, the Sheriff, with another Gentleman, were seen reconnoitring, and between Twelve and One o'Clock, the Sheriff came to the East-End of the Factory, where was the Window aforementioned, at which one of the Weavers had just gone out; the young Man, seeing the Sheriff approach the Window, turned hastily, to prevent his entering, but notwithstanding his Efforts to that Purpose, the Sheriff entered the Window, sword in Hand. Mr. Brown, then at some Distance, in the Cellar, hearing the Scuffle, hastened to the Window, but a Loom intervening, the Sheriff had fully forced Entry, before Mr. Brown could oppose him; a small Scuffle happened between them, in which neither Party received much Hurt, Two of the Sheriff's Deputies, and a Servant, following; one of whom was soon after sent to the Officer of the Piquet, with a written Order to come, with his Guard, to the Factory immediately. On his Arrival, the Sheriff ordered him to place Centinels at each Door, Two or more at the Gate, and Ten in the Cellar; then read him a Paper, giving him full Possession of the Yard, charging him to let any one come out of the House, but none to go in: Finding the People gather fast about the Gate, Orders were issued for another Company, the Posting of which, gave the complete Idea of a formal Blockade. Friday Morning, Bread and Water were denied, and no Person allowed to speak to them for several Hours; the Sick were denied the Visits of their Physicians, and Dr. Church's Apprentice pretty roughly used, in attempting to convey them Medicines.

Some Gentlemen, deploring the imminent Ruin of their Country, and fearing some ill Consequences from the Resentment of the People, who had been insulted by the Guards, &c. kept with them, to moderate their Temper; while others laid before the Members of his Majesty's Council, the Distress and Danger they conceived the People subjected to, by these unprecedented Actions. The Council assembled, and after some Deliberation, waited on his Excellency, and signified, that their Advice to clear the Factory, intended no more than to clear it by Law. His Excellency said, it appeared to him to empower him to clear it as he most conveniently could; however, it seems the Consequence of this Meeting was, a Recall of the Troops, about 7 o'Clock that Evening, leaving a small Guard in the Cellar, and One or Two at the Window.

It were to be wished—that the principal Officers may, for the future, admonish all Subalterns and Private Men to speak with Respect of the Laws of the Country, as a contrary Behaviour must inevitably introduce that Anarchy and Confusion it was pretended they were sent to suppress.

Thus this extraordinary Affair, which has been made the Subject of so much Conversation in Town, at present rests.

apolis, Sept. 21, 1768. Subscriber, are here their respective Accounts. Further Notice. And, course of several Years five Credits, so as in able Sufferer thereby; and Forbearance, and a fting to Debtors in ge- Cash in the Province. the necessary Steps to r at last reduced to the ory Step, towards col- Those therefore who Compliance with this and Expence attending by Law.

HENRY CATON. napolis, July 28, 1768. er, Mr. ANDREW Bu- y declined his Business, MAKER, in Favour of ed next Door to Mr. applied himself with a d other Materials, for opes for the Encourage- es, and others, as they onnelly, with every Ar- newest Fashions.

JAMES REID. September 16, 1768. m the Plantation of Mr. n Charles County, near 6th Day of June, a dark high, branded on the ne white hind Foot, a ng Mane, and some grey and gallops.—Whoever s him to the Subscriber, s, shall receive a Reward O. MARSHALL, jun. Method to inform the the Ferry from Annapolis, and proposes to carry, at

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HALL, 0 15 0 0 7 6 0 17 6 0 12 6 0 12 6 0 15 0 0 17 6 1 2 6 Entertainment, and as good at cross the Bay, hopes to Those who shall favour greatly oblige, bumble Servant,

AMUEL MIDDLETON. ing to remove next Spring, Place, containing 30 Acres Mile of Frederick-Town, in There is on said Land, a Kitchen, a fram'd Meat- about Six Acres of good res of Pasture, the remain- Land. There is also on hill, with a Pair of French County Stones therein, a Merchants and Country article for carrying on the the Meadows is a Spring of many other Conveniences, Any Person inclining to time, and view the Premises, living thereon. ned Place is a good Stand and European Goods. The mediately.

to the Estate of James Hughes, deceased, are desired to trouble; and those who have Estate, are desired to bring so as they may be settled JAMES HUGHES.

Marlborough, August 29, 1768. ing to quit Store-keeping, at l dispose of the Goods, now Bills of Exchange, or Cash. ded in May last, and there is Summer and Winter Goods. ISTOPHER RICHMOND.

T E D, painted with the Business of a OFFICE. Such a one, on Ap will be duly encouraged.

at the PRINTING- ADVERTISEMENTS; nance. Long Ones kinds of BLANKS, their proper BONDS -WORK performed