

sons that can occur to me, are sufficient to satisfy me in my Conscience and Judgment, that this Outlawry should be reversed, I am bound to affirm it—and here let me make a Pause.

Many Arguments have been suggested, both in and out of Court, upon the Consequences of establishing this Outlawry, either as they may affect the Defendant as an Individual, or the Public in General; as to the first, whatever they may be, the Defendant has brought them upon himself; they are inevitable Consequences of Law arising from his own Act; if the Penalty to which he is thereby subjected, is more than a Punishment adequate to the Crime he has committed, he should not have brought himself into this unfortunate Predicament, by flying from the Justice of his Country; he thought proper to do so, and he must take the Fruits of his own Conduct, however bitter and unpalatable they may be; and although we may be heartily sorry for any Person who has brought himself into this Situation, it is not in our Power, God forbid it should ever be in our Power, to deliver him from it; we cannot prevent the Judgment of the Law by creating Irregularity in the Proceedings; we cannot prevent the Consequences of that Judgment, by pardoning the Crime: If the Defendant has any Pretensions to Mercy, those Pretensions must be urged, and that Power must be exercised in another Place, where the Constitution has wisely and necessarily vested it. The Crown will judge for itself; it does not belong to us to interfere with Punishment; we have only to declare the Law; none of us had any Concern in the Prosecution of this Business, nor any Wishes upon the Event of it; it was not our Fault that the Defendant was prosecuted for the Libels upon which he has been convicted; I took no Share in another Place, in the Measures which were taken to prosecute him for one of them; it was not our Fault that he fled; it was not our Fault that he was outlawed; it was not our Fault that he rendered himself up to Justice, none of us revived the Prosecution against him, nor could any one of us stop that Prosecution when it was revived; it is not our Fault if there are not any Errors upon the Record, nor is it in our Power to create any if there are none. We are bound by our Oath and in our Consciences, to give such a Judgment as the Law will warrant, and as our Reason can approve; such a Judgment as we must stand or fall by, in the Opinion of the present Times, and of Posterity; in doing it, therefore, we must have regard to our Reputation as honest Men, and Men of Skill and Knowledge competent to the Stations we hold; no Considerations whatsoever should mislead us from this great Object, to which we ever ought, and I trust, ever shall direct our Attention. But Consequences of a Public Nature, Reasons of State, Political ones, have been strongly urged (private anonymous Letters sent to me I shall pass over) open avowed Publications, which have been judicially noticed, and may therefore be mentioned, have endeavoured to influence or intimidate the Court, and so prevail upon us to trifle and prevaricate with God, our Consciences, and the Public; it has been intimated that Consequences of a frightful Nature will flow from the Establishment of this Outlawry; it is said the People expect the Reversal; that the Multitude will have it so; that the Continuation of the Outlawry in full Force will not be endured; that the Execution of the Law upon the Defendant will be resisted; these are Arguments which will not weigh a Feather with me. If Insurrection and Rebellion are to follow our Determination, we have not to answer for the Consequences, though we should be the innocent Cause—we can only say, fiat Justitia ruat Cælum; we shall discharge our Duty without Expectations of Approbation, or the Apprehensions of Censure; if we are subjected to the latter unjustly, we must submit to it; we cannot prevent it; we will take Care not to deserve it. He must be a weak Man indeed who can be staggered by such a Consideration.

The Misapprehension, or the Misrepresentation of the Ignorant or the Wicked, the Mendax Infamia, which is the Consequence of both, are equally indifferent to, unworthy the Attention of, and incapable of making any Impression on Men of Firmness and Intrepidity.—Those who imagine Judges are capable of being influenced by such unworthy, indirect Means, most grossly deceive themselves; and, for my own Part, I trust that my Temper, and the Colour and Conduct of my Life, have clothed me with a Suit of Armour, to shield me from such Arrows. If I have ever supported the King's Measures; if I have ever afforded any Assistance to Government; if I have discharged my Duty in a Public or Private Character, by endeavouring to preserve pure and perfect, the Principles of the Courts of Justice, and, by an upright Administration of, to give a due Effect to the Laws, I have hitherto done it without any other Gift or Reward, than that most pleasing and honourable one, the conscientious Conviction of doing what was right. I do not affect to scorn the Opinion of Mankind; I wish earnestly for Popularity; I will seek, and will have Popularity; but I will tell you how I will obtain it; I will have that Popularity which follows, and not that which is run after. It is not the Applause of a Day, it is not the Huzzas of Thousands, that can give a Moment's Satisfaction to a rational Being; that Man's Mind must indeed be a weak one, and his Ambition of a most depraved Sort, who can be captivated by such wretched Allurements, or satisfied with such momentary Gratifications. I say, with the Roman Orator, and can say it, with as much Truth as he did, "Ego hoc Animo sumper sui, ut invidiam Virtute partam Gloriam non Injuria, putarem; but the Threats have been carried further; personal Violence has been denounced, unless public Humour be complied with; I do not fear such Threats, I do not believe there is any Reason to fear them; it is not the Genius of the worst of Men, in the worst of Times, to proceed to such shocking Extremities: But if such an Event should happen, let it be so; even such an Event might be productive of wholesome Effects; such a Stroke might rouse the better Part of the Nation from their lethargic Condition to a State of Activity, to assert and execute the Law, and punish the daring and impious Hands which had violated it; and those who now supinely behold the Danger which threatens all Liberty, from the most abandoned Licentiousness, might, by such an Event, be awakened to a Sense of their Situation, as drunken Men are some-

times flung into Sobriety. If the Security of our Persons and our Property, of all we hold dear and valuable, are to depend upon the Caprice of a giddy Multitude, or be at the Disposal of a giddy Mob; If, in Compliance with the Humours, and to appease the Clamours of those, all civil and political Institutions are to be disfigured or overthrown, a Life, somewhat more than Sixty, is not worth preserving at such a Price, and he can never die too soon, who lays down his Life in Support and Vindication of the Policy, the Government, and the Constitution of his Country.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 21, 1768.

I AM now returned from my Excursion into Scotland which fully answered my Expectation. You can hardly imagine how the Face of Edinburgh, and indeed that of the whole Country, is changed. On the South Side of the Town, there are now a Number of Streets and Squares of elegant Houses, all built in the English Taste, where formerly there was nothing but Corn Fields. Both Sides of the Back of the Cannon-gate, which, in old Times, were uninhabitable, covered also with fine Houses; and towards the North, they have begun to build a quite new City on Barefoot's Parks, which will make a splendid Addition to Edinburgh; and a Bridge over the North-Loch, to communicate with it, is now nearly finished. Add to this, that the Country between Leith and Edinburgh is covered with good Houses and Gardens. In short, the Face of the whole Country, wherever I travelled, is changed for the better.

Glasgow is a beautiful City, and consists of most stately Buildings; and throughout the Country, where we saw nothing but open Fields, we now see nothing but Trees, Hedges and Inclosures. The Spirit for Improvements in Agriculture is indeed so very high, that many Gentlemen have already doubled, trebled, and quadrupled the Value of their Estates. Extensive Manufactures are also carrying on every where, so that every Body is employed, and Places where Indolence and Sloth reigned, are now become the Habitations of industrious and well fed People.

ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 29.

A few Days ago arrived here, the Brigantine SUNDANAH, ROBERT HENDERSON Master, of Baltimore, after a very tedious Passage of Sixteen Weeks, nearly Ten of which she beat on this Coast. Capt. HENDERSON and his Crew were reduced to so very great Distress, by the Severity of the Weather, and Scarcity of Provisions, before they got in, that most of his Men were rendered incapable of doing Duty, and Two of them are so ill now, that it is doubtful whether they will recover.

On the 5th Instant, about 100 Leagues off this Coast, they spoke the SNOW NANCY, Capt. RODGERSON, bound from Antigua to Baltimore, whom they acquainted of their distressed Condition, and earnestly requested a small Supply of Provisions, on any Terms, which Captain RODGERSON very inhumanly refused them, alleging he was very short of Provisions himself; tho' since his Arrival at Baltimore, a Person of Credit and Veracity has examined his Log-Book, by which it appears, that Four Days before Capt. HENDERSON spoke him, they had overhauled the Snow's Stores, and found they had Ninety Days Provision at full Allowance.

A few Days afterwards Capt. HENDERSON spoke the SNOW STIRLING, Capt. NELSON, belonging to, and bound for Philadelphia, Seven Weeks out, from the Bay of Honduras, who, tho' very scarce of Provision himself, very humanely spared him a small Supply.

Just as this GAZETTE was ready for the Press, the Northern Post arrived. From the Public Papers we have selected the following material Articles of Intelligence, amongst many others, which, for want of Room, we must postpone until next Week.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 1.

ORDERS have been given to complete the Number of Camels, Mules, and other Beasts of Burthen, necessary for the Service of the Army; and to form several Magazines of Provisions on the Danube, and in Moldavia. A large Quantity of Rice is to be sent from this Place; and Preparations are making for the Encampment of an Army.

VIENNA, September 7. A Report is spread here, that the Porte had demanded a Passage for a Body of its Troops through Transylvania, in order to march to Poland; and that the Pope, disgusted at the Consequences of the Affair of the Jesuits, and his Broil with Parma, intends retiring into a Convent, Same even say that he has already done it.

VIENNA, September 10. A Courier is arrived here from Petersburg, with Dispatches, in which the Empress informs our Court; that the Ottoman Porte has declared War against her; and it is pretended that her Majesty has likewise demanded what Part we intend taking on this Occasion; to which it has been replied, that we shall remain neutral, the Troops we have at present on Foot being only destined to cover our Frontiers.

From the Frontiers of POLAND, September 19. The red Flag has been hung out at Choczim, Bender, Ochakow, and other frontier Places of Turkey; which, in the Ottoman Style, signifies a Declaration of War. All those Places are well provided with Ammunition and Provision; and the Troops, who form the Garrisons thereof, receive double Pay, as is usual in Time of War.

LONDON.

Sept. 21. Among other Ceremonies used by the Porte in their late Declaration against Russia, the Royal Standard has been planted before the Imperial Palace at Constantinople, as a Signal of War. The Pay of the Janissaries is also doubled.

His Swedish Majesty, for the sake of having his Army ready on all Occasions, has taken all necessary Steps

to that Purpose; and therefore ordered that one Part of the Standing Army, of 50,000 Men, art to be provided with new Cloaths and Arms.

Sept. 25. When the noble Marquis of Rockingham was in a certain high Office [First Lord of Treasury] which had a Salary of 4000 l. per Annum annexed to it, and Perquisites, which are computed to upwards of 50,000 l. per Annum, his Lordship, out of the whole, never did, nor would accept of more than 1500 l. per Annum, having too great Regard for his Country, to accumulate an enormous Fortune at its Expence.

Sept. 29. The Establishment of a Silver Mint at New-York, for the Regulation of the American Currency, will shortly be taken into Consideration.

The favourite Toast among the Friends of the Colonies, is, "May steady Perseverance never be confrudged into obstinate Resistance."

It is reported at the West End of the Town, that the Court of Lisbon has made extraordinary Demands on England.

We are told that there are at this Time, Ten capital Houses in London, to whom more than a Million of Money is due from North-America.

Yesterday it was rumoured, that our Ambassador at the Court of Portugal, had received an Answer to some late Remonstrances, couched in such haughty Terms, as would cause his retiring from Lisbon without taking Leave.

They advise from Hamburgh, that the Court of Petersburgh had prohibited the farther Exportation of Gunpowder from the Dominions of Russia.

It is now currently reported at St. James's End of the Town, that an Order is, or speedily will be issued, to recal the Military Forces lately sent to Boston, where, by the most recent Accounts, there is very little Occasion for their Assistance, and not the least Likelihood of their contributing towards a thorough Reconciliation between our Colonies and the Mother Country.

They write from Hamburgh, that an Agent of France had just bought up all the Naval and Ordnance Stores, which the Merchants had got ready to ship for Corfica, on Account of General Paoli.

According to Letters from Gibraltar, the Merchants there, and at Minorca, are afraid of sending either Ships or Merchandize to Corfica, though the best Market in the Mediterranean, lest they should be seized by the French.

OB. 6. The Difference which has, for some Time past, subsisted between a certain Minister, and a great General, is at length amicably adjusted.

OB. 8. Private Letters by the French and Flanders Mails say, there has been a general Engagement between the French and Corsicans, and that the latter have obtained a complete Victory, and taken the French General's eldest Son Prisoner, and many General Officers.

The Sentiments of the Earl of Chatham are strongly for our not tamely suffering the French to hold Possession of Corfica.

All Negotiation with the Earl of Egmont, is intirely at an End.

The Opposition, it is thought, will be very vigorous this Winter, as the Weight of Abilities is certainly with them.

To the eternal Honour of Two illustrious Foreigners, although each received large Fortunes with their truly royal and amiable Consorts; yet it may with Truth be affirmed, their Visits to this Nation have occasioned Five Times more Money to be remitted to this Metropolis, than ever was sent Abroad on Account of their celebrated Nuptials.

Wednesday it was reported on Change, that a Spanish Xebec had taken an English Merchantman, in the Mediterranean, and carried her into Majorca.

Some Letters from Genoa say, that should Corfica be forced to submit to the Yoke of France, a great Number of the Islanders, propose to embark with their Families for North-America.

An Evening Paper of last Night, has the following Article:—Some Persons say pretty peremptorily, that a powerful and enterprising Monarch has this Summer visited London, in the Habit of a Quaker.

This Morning divers Agents for the American Colonies attended the Board of Trade and Plantations, on the Business of their Constituents.

We are assured that a certain unpopular Nobleman, lately gone Abroad, has sold off his immense Stock out of our Public Funds, and placed it in those Abroad.

Postscript of a Letter received Yesterday from Genoa.

The French have received a total Defeat in Corfica: M. de Chauvelin having divided his Forces too much, they were attacked every where by the brave Corsicans, who drove them out, and recovered every Place they had lost before, with vast Slaughter of the French, who were drove to the very Walls of Bastia.

October 11. At Cogniac a dreadful Storm of Hail and Rain fell on the 16th Ult. by which near 200 Parishes have been almost totally ruined; Houses, Cattle, Mills, Vineyards, Corn, &c. were swept away by the Torrents, and near 100 Persons drowned.

The Troops of the King of the Two Sicilies have taken Possession of the Territories of Castro and Ronciglione, belonging to the Pope.

OB. 12. A War with Portugal is now talked of as unavoidable, at the Court End of the Town.

There is now a Project prepared by our Patriot Ministry, and ready to be laid before the Parliament in the first Hours of the ensuing Session, for quieting America, by granting the Americans a considerable Enlargement of Trade, and some new Duties on Importations from thence.

A certain great Man at Court, on Sunday, declared that the Colonies, sooner or later, should absolutely submit to the Mode of Taxation already adopted for them by the Parliament.

OB. 13. The Bette, on Tuesday Night, at the West End of the Town, amongst the great Politicians, were 7 to 3, that the French are not absolute Masters of Corfica by this Day Twelvemonth.

On Tuesday last the Earl of Hillsborough was married, at the Chapel at Lambeth, to the Right Hon. the Lady Stawell.

Advice is received that the Court of Tarin is upon the Point of declaring War against France.

It is reported, that Orders have been sent to the Ambassador at Paris, to demand, in Terms, full Satisfaction of the Insult which King received in the Mediterranean, from Xebec, which affront, it is imagined, prompted his Danish Majesty to postpone his Visit to the Court of Versailles.

Extract of a Letter from Corfica, Sept. 21.

The French having invaded the Pieu, and advanced as far as Pento, the Corsicans (ed for them there) no sooner saw them with Shot, than they fell upon them, with fury in such Numbers, that the French could stand, but abandoned their Camp, and the utmost Precipitation. The Corsicans Blow, and pursued their flying Enemy in that they could not even make any Stand, they had before taken, the Corsicans cut them Pell Mell, and putting to the Sword who were not able to escape their Fury, the suit was continued even to the Walls of the Leis of the French is incredible. Amongst the Corsicans (said to be about 200) are Fifteen Officers, and the Marquis de Chauvelin's Nephew, who do not exactly know their Loss, and the other Posts, which had been taken, are again in their Possession.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Sept. 21.

We have good Information here, that above a Thousand Men in the Attack of Corfica, besides a great Number of Officers, have been sent to Bastia.

The Report that the French were in Caprea, is now contradicted.

There has been an Action in the Neig-Ometta, the Consequences of which we see the French were obliged to surrender at.

Extract of a Letter from Isola Ressa, Sept. 21.

We just now received from the Corsicans, the News of an Action very difficult to the French. The Count de la G. charged with the Attack of Orletta, having Reinforcement of 2400 Men, which the Corsicans had sent over the Mountains, and the other Posts of the Corsicans, that the latter yielding to Superiority of Numbers, and the French sacked that Town Country round it. After this they marched to Rutali, and other Parts of the Province towards the Gulf, which they took Possession of meeting any Obstacles, and remained Two Days; but were then surrounded by the Corsicans, who poured in from all Sides, and set them such a terrible Fire, that they had to take than to attempt a Retreat, which but very imperfectly effect; for the Corsicans were greatly enraged at the sucking of so close to them, that very few Frenchmen escaped either Death or Imprisonment. By the Corsicans have recovered all that they had conquered in the Nebbio, as well as Barbagia, Farinola, &c.

S A L E M, December 11.

We find it mentioned in a London Paper, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham intended to present in Behalf of this injured and oppressed People, a Motion in the present Session for the Abolition of the new established Commissioners for American Affairs, as being unnecessary: And that he intends once more to exert his most Influence for the Repeal of the late Act, which obliges the Americans to pay a Duty on Coffee from Great-Britain.

BOSTON, December 11.

Our late Advices from England import that the late Councils are held at St. James's, and the Island of Corfica, which has taken up the Attention of the Ministry, and the whole Nation.—That the late Dispute between Spry, were of such a Nature, that the French is looked upon as unavoidable; there have been several obstinate Encounters between the French and Corsicans, with various Attendants with a great Slaughter, some of which refused to take Quarter.—That the King has terminated to subdue those brave People, who too much Reason to fear their Successors, contending for Liberty and their Country, Zeal bordering on Despair.—That the French enter the Fields, and act with amazing Success. That the Friends of Liberty hope that they will not remain a tame Spectator of the Ruin of their native Nation.—That the King has proposed to support them, and a War is now in Hand.—That great military Preparations are in France, where their Navy is very

THE NEGROES advertised to be sold of this Month, at the Plantation of Mr. TASKER, near Annapolis, are to be sold on the 20th Day of January, at Annapolis.

N. B. Among the NEGROES to be sold are BLACKSMITH, and several very good and GIRLS.

To be sold by the Subscriber, very ready ready Sterling Cash, or Current.

A TRACT of LAND, called DISCOVERY, containing 122 Acres, Frederick County, about 17 Miles from the City of Annapolis, is a small Distance from the Company's Forge, and near Capt. The Land is level, and the Soil productive, the Title is indisputable. Any Person, for the same, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, who will attend at the March Court next.

(W4) EDWARD