

Crown; and the beginning a War, by thus confining the Representative of a Sovereign, has a Remnant of Liberty, in it, shocking, at this Time of Day, to every civilized State.

Nov. 19. Yesterday there was a great Board of Treasury on Affairs of Importance, at which most of the Lords attended, and Orders were given, that for the future, the Treasury Board Days should be held regularly on Tueldays and Fridays till further Orders.

The Departure of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harcourt, for Paris, which was to have been in a few Days, is postponed to the Beginning of next Month.

Monday some Dispatches of Importance were received at the Secretary of State's Office from his Excellency William Henry Lyttelton, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Portugal.

Sir Charles Whitworth, Knt. Member for Minehead, in the County of Somerset, is appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the room of John Paterfon, Esq; who is not in Parliament.

We are informed, that the great Douglas Cause, so long depending, will be heard before an august Assembly, on the 16th Day of January next.

Letters from Paris, dated Nov. 4. say, The last Letters from Corsica advise, that the Eight Battalions, long detained at Toulon by contrary Winds, arrived in the Island the 12th ult. These Letters add, that General Paoli caused the French Prisoners to be treated with great Humanity, and sent back the principal Officers on their Parole of Honour.

They write from Paris, that the King of Denmark suffers nothing curious in that Capital to escape his Inspection. When he was at the Gobelins, the Duke de Duras told him, that he was charged by the King his Master to desire him to chuse the most beautiful coloured Tapestry he liked; and his Majesty chose that which represented the History of Esther.

They write from Lisbon, that the Almanza Man of War, with Three Portuguese Frigates of Thirty Guns, lately sailed from the Tagus on a Cruize against the Saletine Corsairs, who have for some Time past infested the Seas about Cape de Verdt Islands and Madeira.

Advices received by the Egmont East Indiaman, it is said, confirm the Account of a Peace being concluded with the Nizam, in consideration of a Sum of Money to be paid him; but the War with Hyder Ally continues with great Obstinacy, and at an enormous Expence to the English. Hyder Ally keeps his Army in a mountainous Country, where our Troops cannot act, and he frequently harrasses us with his Cavalry. The great Distance at which this War is carried on from our Settlements, renders it not only very expensive, but also difficult to supply our Army with Provisions; and Col. Smith, Commander of the Company's Troops, had been obliged on that Account to retire nearer home a little while before the Egmont left Madras.

Other Letters by the same Ship say, "That the Nizam, by an Article in the late Peace with him, cedes to the Company the Dewanny of the Balagat Carnatic, which are the Territories of Hyder Ally and some petty Princes."

This Hyder Ally was, in Duplex's Time, a Captain of the French Seapoys, and after their Misfortunes at Trichanopoly under Mr. Law, he deserted to the King of Mysore's Service, where, by various Intrigues, he soon became very considerable, and not many Years ago dethroned his Master, and usurped the Government.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Oct. 22.

"The last Advices from Corsica inform us, that the French Garrison which was at Bastia have quitted that Place, and are posted in such a Manner as to preserve the Communication with St. Florent. Paoli hath sent the Sieur Coulot, Colonel of the Regiment of Rovergue, who was made Prisoner by the Corsicans at Mariana, to the Marquis de Chauvelin, to treat for the Exchange of Prisoners.

"We are assured that the Republic of Genoa, who are to defray the Expence of the War against the Corsicans, hath already sent 3,000,000 of Crowns to a certain Place appointed by France.

"The Chief Paoli hath given Proofs of his Disinterestedness with regard to the Booty in Silver taken from the French at Borgo, by ordering it to be melted down and coined into Money, and distributed to the Officers and Soldiers who partook in the Victory."

NEWCASTLE, Nov. 5. At our Fair, on Saturday last, there was the greatest Show of all Sorts of Horses and Black Cattle ever seen here; the former went off at pretty high Prices, but the latter were considerably lower than usual. Several were unfolded, and the Dealers say, that they could not have so much for Scots Kyloes, by Ten Shillings a-Head, as they paid for them at Chief, and other Fairs in Scotland.—Leather was higher than ever was known, being sold at higher Prices than at the London Market.

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

"The fine Appearance we had this Season of a rich Crop, raised in every Breast an Expectation of the most plentiful Harvest that ever smiled on this Land, but our large Increase, like Job's Fulness, was swept away all of a sudden, and in one Night our Fields bore as much the Aspect of Winter, as if they had undergone the Severity of that Season.—This was occasioned by a Fall of Rain on Tuesday the 16th, the greatest ever known here, which swelled our Rivers to such a Height, that they overflowed all the low Grounds, carried Houses, Barns, Cattle, and every Thing before them.—Many Farmers, who were in opulent Circumstances, are now reduced to Poverty, having lost their All, and indeed the Public in general have suffered.—The Bridge at Bamff, which consisted of Five Arches, and built about Four Years ago, is carried away; also the Bridge over Doveran and Strathbogie has shared the same Fate. Earl Fife's fine Gardens, and all the Policies about his elegant House at Bamff, are quite demolished; and the Water rose Five Feet in the lowest Street of the Town. We have yet got no Account what Spay has done, only that it carried away the Bridge at Castle-Grant. The River Don has done vast Damage—it has swept several Mills before it, and much shattered the Bridge at Old Aberdeen.—The fine Garden at Menny-muck, which, on Account of its Elegance and Beauty, was called Paradise, is totally destroyed. Middleton,

of Seaton, has got his fine Library destroyed, and his House shattered by the Water, which rose Six Feet in the lower Flat.—It would be tedious to relate the particular Losses sustained by the Inhabitants along the River Dee: Let it suffice to mention, that the Water, in Eight Hours, rose Twenty Feet perpendicular upon the Bridge; and that from Five o'Clock in the Morning to Mid-Day, the River, from the Bridge to where it empties itself into the Sea, was wholly covered with Barns, Houses, Mills, Cattle, and in short every Thing that opposed its irresistible Current. I was never a Spectator of a more moving Scene. Two Vessels belonging to this Port were drove on the Rocks, a little to the Southward of this Place, and were entirely lost, and both Crews perished. We daily expect more dismal Accounts of this terrible Inundation."

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 2. Extract of a LETTER, dated Nov. 18, 1768, from a Gentleman in LONDON, to his Friend in this Place.

"You will probably, before the Receipt of this, see the King's Speech, and from it may form a certain Judgment of the Fate of AMERICA—I attended the House the first Day, and heard the Debate on a Message in Answer to it. It was moved by Lord HENLEY, who was supported by Mr. STANLEY, Lords NORTH, BARRINGTON, BEAUCHAMP, and CLARE, Sir GEO. SAVILLE, GEO. ONSLOW, and GEO. GRENVILLE, that the Thanks of the House be returned to his Majesty, for the Care he had taken to preserve Peace and good Order in AMERICA, and to oblige the Inhabitants there, to submit to the Regulations lately made by the Parliament. They spoke nearly to the same Purpose, urging the Right of Taxation by the Parliament, as the supreme Legislature of the BRITISH Dominions. The Colonies, they compared to Corporations, having Power to make Laws for particular Purposes, which could not exempt them from that Right. They recited, fully, every Step that had been taken by any of the Colonies, to shew the general Disposition to Independency, and declared the Proceedings at BOSTON, to be an absolute Denial of all Subordination to the Legislature, or executive Powers of Government here. Lord NORTH declared, that on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, he apprehended the AMERICANS would exult in their Success, and attribute it to a Consciousness in the Parliament, of their Want of Right; and that, at every future Period, they would shew the same Disposition to oppose the Measures of Government, that they did on that Occasion.—That it was high Time that Spirit should be curbed.—That the Act, which was the Subject of their present Dispute, was made merely to try their Dispositions, and that the Event had fully justified his Suspicions.—That, for his Part, he was determined never to consent to another Repeal—or listen to any Proposals of compromising Matters, 'til he had brought AMERICA to his Feet; and that he did not doubt, but that, if O—S, and some others of the Principal Persons, who had been active in inflaming the Minds of the People, were executed—that it would effectually prevent the like Attempts for the future.—by intimidating others from their Example; that he should be always for tempering Justice with Mercy, but that there were Cases, (of which this was one) when Mercy would be criminal.—GRENVILLE was tedious.—He warmly insisted on the Right of Taxation.—denied the Distinction between internal and external Taxes.—declared Legislation and Taxation inseparable, and consequently all Regulations of Trade, were Taxes for the Purpose of raising a Revenue: That, if the Right was given up in one,—it must be in every Instance—or constant Disputes would arise, what were Regulations, and what were Taxes—and, upon these Disputes, he would be glad to know who were to be the Judges.—He threw out many reflecting Things against Lords CHATHAM and CAMDEN, as to the Opinion they had given on the Stamp-Act.—cited the Farmer's Letters, and called them an impudent, seditious, infamous Libel.—As to dissolving the BOSTON Assembly, because they would not rescind their Resolutions—he said, it was illegal, and a daring Infringement of their Constitution.—DOWDESWELL, BURK, BARRE, DECKFORD, TOWNSEND, and some others, spoke in Opposition.—They were much superior in Point of Eloquence, and denied the Right. They went on the Doctrine of Representation, and made a Distinction, that Acts of Opposition, which would be deemed Rebellion in ENGLAND, would be justifiable in AMERICA—because no Consent had even been given to the Measures which occasioned it: That, as they looked on the speech from the Throne, to be only the Declaration of the Minister, they would not thank the Minister for Measures they had reason to disapprove.—But, instead of thanking the King for the Care, &c. &c.—they proposed an Amendment, to assure his Majesty, that they would immediately enquire into the Measures that had been taken, and that nothing, on their Part, should be wanting, to enable him to support the Dignity of his Crown, and the Constitution—and secure effectually the Authority of Parliament. This proposed Amendment was the occasion of the Debate, and those who proposed it, declared—that before they would consent to condemn the Proceedings of the People in AMERICA, they would first enquire into the Cause of their Grievances; that they had Reason to believe much Provocation had been given, and very unjustifiable, as well as impolitic Steps, had been taken against them.—The Debate was warm, and neither Party sparing in Invectives against each

other. Many Things were said against the Ministers as to their want of Judgment, Resolution, and Sincerity of Conduct.—The permitting the French to continue their Operations against CORSICA, and the Importance of that Island, in preserving the Balance of Power, was fully argued.—The Tumults, and continual Mobs in different Parts of the Kingdom, to the Hindrance of the ordinary Course of Justice, was imputed to their Timidity; and upon the Whole, they were threatened that their Conduct, in every Particular, should be strictly scrutinized.—I was not well, and left the House before the Debate was concluded—but stay'd long enough to observe the Ministry much too strong."

"P. S. WILKES has petitioned the House for a Seat; but, 'tis generally thought, he will not succeed."

On Tuesday last, a Servant Man of Mr. WILLIAM LOGAN, in this City, was unfortunately crucified to Death, by the falling of a large Bank of Earth upon him, as he was digging under it for Clay, to supply his Master's Brick-Yard.

Last Night, a young Man, who calls himself William Hamilton, came to Capt. Keith's, in this City, with a Boy and Two Horses, which he immediately discharged, and seemed very desirous of crossing the Bay; but as he could not be accommodated immediately with a Boat, he was obliged to continue in Town.—About One o'Clock this Morning, Two Gentlemen, one of whom had his Watch taken out of his House the Day before, by the above Youth, came to Capt. Keith's in pursuit of him: The Watch being found under his Head, he was immediately carried before a Magistrate, and committed to Jail. He has a Bank-Note with him for 10*l.* is dressed in a Suit of light Cloth, trimm'd with Black, and says he came from *Frederichsburg*, in *Virginia*.—On Enquiry, he arrived there about Three Weeks ago, in the Character of a Convict, and was purchased by a Gentleman, who, having some Knowledge of his Father, set him at Liberty.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1, 1769

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, A VERY good LOT, and a HOUSE thereon, with several Out-Houses, a Yard with a Well therein, and a good Garden, situated near the Dock, and very convenient for either a Merchant, or Tavern-keeper.—For further Particulars, enquire of the Premises. JOHN CARTER.

Lifewife to be sold, a small SCHOONER, now on the Stocks, Burthen about 30 Tons. (4s)

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, by Mr. SAMUEL CHEW, of HERRING-BAY, MARYLAND,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, called DUNKEL, lying in Baltimore County: This Tract of Land consists of FIVE HUNDRED and NINETY-NINE ACRES, and lies within a few Miles of the navigable Rivers of BUSH, and GUNPOWDER, and not far distant from Baltimore-Town. The Land is well timbered; the Soil extremely fertile, and equal to any in the Country. There are several Bottoms upon this Land, capable of valuable Meadows, and several Streams of Water. There is about 250 Acres cleared, the greatest Part of which has not been above Two Seasons in Cultivation, and quite fresh. The Improvements are not very considerable, being old; but some of them, at a small Expence, may be made both good and serviceable. There is no Tract of Land in these Parts, so well adapted for a Farm.

The Title to the above Land, is indisputable; and a General Warranty will be given to the Purchaser. The Sale is to be on the Premises, on the last Day of May next. Credit will be given for Six Months, without Interest. Any Person inclinable to purchase, are referred to Mr. JOHN PAGA, of Baltimore County, or to Mr. WILLIAM PACA, of the City of Annapolis, for any Information they may want.

Frederick County, Maryland, Jan. 19, 1769.

THE Subscribers having Authority to agree with Two CURATES, for the Administration of Divine Service, in separate Districts of All-Saints Parish, in Frederick County, hereby give Notice, That they will treat with any well recommended Clergymen of the Church of England, for that Purpose. To prevent Disappointment, Applications are desired to be made, by Letter, directed to the Subscribers, in Frederick-Town, in said County.

(4w) T. BOWLES, GEO. MURDOCK.

January 25, 1769.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of JOHN TOLSON, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjuded and paid. And all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to be speedy in their Payments, which will prevent Trouble and Expence to themselves, as well as to, JOHN LOWE, Jun. } Executors. JOHN BAYNES, }

(4w)

WANTING A FREIGHT, SHIP, of 180 Tons Burthen, now lying in Potowmack River, well found and mann'd, ready to take in her Load immediately, for any Port in Great-Britain, Ireland, or elsewhere, as a Charter may be agreed on.—Enquire of the Printers. (4w)

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