

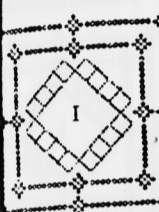
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY II, 1769.

NUMBER II.

Equam memento rebus in arduis  
Servare mentem;

HOR.



It is of the utmost Consequence, in our present Difficulties, equally to avoid Rashness and Despair. Violent Counsels have seldom been productive of good, either in private or public Affairs: Dependence is the proper Companion of Guilt, but not of Innocence; and would be even more fatal

As no Measures should be attempted, until their Justice, Practicability, and Efficacy, have been duly weighed; so they should be exerted with Unanimity and Resolution worthy their Importance.

It is the Opinion of the best Judges, that the Trade of Great-Britain with other Nations, has been for some years upon the Decline: That her Merchants, are underfold at foreign Markets; is a general Complaint, and a natural Consequence of the Luxury diffused thro' the Ranks of People; whereby the Price of Labour and Manufactures is raised above the Value in other Countries. The Spanish Trade, once so lucrative, is, by the Conduct of our own Ministry, and the Family Compact of the House of Bourbon, almost reduced to nothing. The Trade with Portugal, is lessening every Year. The Balance of Trade with France, has long been against them; and, but for the Article of Tobacco, would be immensely so. Numerous Instances, of the same Sort, might be given: Yet, under all these Disadvantages, it is acknowledged, that upon the whole, the Wealth, the Trade, the Shipping, and the maritime Power of Great-Britain, have increased beyond the Idea of former Times.

This she owes to her American Colonies: They have made her ample Amends for the Decay of all her other Commerce: Here is her Grand-Market for all her various Manufactures, and hence is the principally supplied with gross Materials.

This is the only Trade in which she cannot be rivalled; and which nothing but her own Tyranny and Policy can ever deprive her of. Had she suffered her American Subjects to continue in the Enjoyment of a mild and equitable Government, and given proper Encouragement to our Trade, the Benefits she derives from us would have been continually increasing; as all our Gain would have centered in Great-Britain in return for her Manufactures. But, since a contrary, and unaccountable System of Politics, has been adopted, and we are not allowed to purchase the Manufactures of our Mother-Country, unless loaded with Taxes to raise a Revenue from us, without our Consent; since all our Complaints have been disregarded, and nothing but a total Deprivation of our Liberty, and entailing Slavery upon us, and our Posterity, can satiate the Malice of our cruel Enemies; is it not high Time to endeavour to convince the Inhabitants of Great-Britain, that our Enemies are equally theirs; and, by refusing to take their Manufactures, and withholding from them our Commodities, until our Grievances are redressed, demonstrate to them that we cannot be wounded but thro' their Sides?

These are the proper Means to use upon the present interesting Occasion. These are the Arms with which GOD and Nature have furnished us for our Defence; a prudent and resolute Exertion of which, will soon obtain what has been refused to our most ardent Supplicants.

Some People may think such a Plan impracticable in the Tobacco Colonies: First, because most of our Merchants, being only Factors, cannot enter into an Association for restraining their Imports, without the Consent of their Principals; and, Secondly, because we have so few Manufactures of our own, that we shall still be under a Necessity of importing them from Great-Britain. — To the first, it may be answered; that we will, in Justice to these Gentlemen, and their Owners, acquaint them with our Intentions, leaving it entirely to themselves, to import just what they shall think proper: We will not attempt to lay them under any Restrictions, or use any Manner of Violence: We will only cease to import any, but certain enumerated Goods, ourselves, and refuse to purchase them of others, who do import them after a limited Time.

The second Objection is indeed a more weighty one: It is acknowledged that there are some Articles which we must still import; but far the greater Part we can do without: The Necessaries of Life lie within a narrow Compass, and many of these, our own Country will supply. The little Luxuries and Conveniences of Life, we may cheerfully part with, when we reflect that we are thereby securing the Liberty and Happiness of our Posterity.

We have certainly no Occasion to send to Great-Britain for any Thing that we eat or drink. Finery, from thence, of all Denominations may be rejected, and most Sorts of Household-Furniture; we may confine ourselves to the cheapest Kind of Goods, to Linens and Woollens, &c. not exceeding a certain Price.

A Man may be as warm in a Coat that costs but Ten Shillings, as in one that cost Ten Pounds: Habit and Custom will reconcile us to many Things that are irksome at first, and soon make that reputable, which was before thought mean and scandalous. Let the

principal Gentlemen but set the Example, they will be quickly followed by the Bulk of the People.

What will not the Love of Liberty inspire! This Measure, which has been so often recommended, and is now only repeated, has this peculiar Advantage; that it cannot easily be counteracted: No ministerial Mandates nor circular Letters: No Instructions to Governors, nor Orders to Generals, can oblige us to buy Goods, which we do not choose to buy.

If we were to desist purchasing Slaves, and making Tobacco, we should have a Number of spare Hands to employ in Manufactures, and other Improvements; every private Family would be able to make whatever they wanted, for their own Use: Many of the Manufacturers of Great-Britain, finding no longer the usual Encouragement at Home, would remove hither for Employment, a general Spirit of Frugality and Industry would prevail, and our Difficulties daily decrease. It would moreover be attended with another happy Effect: It would convince the British Government, that the Revenue must lose fifty Times more by the late iniquitous ministerial Projects than can ever be raised in America; even if the Nation was to incur no extraordinary Expence by attempting to carry them into Execution.

Our Fellow-Subjects in Great-Britain, would no longer be imposed upon, by that popular, but fallacious Argument, that their own Burdens will be lessened, in Proportion as ours are increased. Their own Interest would quickly awaken their Attention: They would see, they would feel the Oppressions we groan under, and exert themselves effectually on our Behalf: A candid and a thorough Examination would be brought on, and the Conduct of the Ministry exposed in its proper Light.

Our Complaints would be heard, our just Demands granted, and the mutual Confidence and Harmony, which is so much the Interest both of Great-Britain and America, would be happily restored.

ATTICUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.

OUR warlike Preparations are continued with Ardour. Orders are just given for several Vessels to sail immediately for Egypt, in order to take on board Three Thousand Janissaries, and transport them to the Coast of Romelia, from whence they are to march to Adrianople.

They write from Smyrna, that the Grand Visier had proclaimed, that all French and English Surgeons, who choose to enter into the Turkish Service, shall not be obliged to change their Religion, and that their Pay shall be settled on them for Life.

BONIFACCIO, Feb. 2. A Body of Corsicans having formed a Design to surprize Biguglia the 25th of last Month, sent a Party to post themselves near the Bridge of Bivino, in order to secure their Retreat, in case their Enterprize should not succeed. On this the French detached a Corps of 1000 Men, in order to possess themselves of that Post; but the Corsicans having been reinforced in the mean Time, attacked the Enemy, and after a smart Engagement, obliged them to make a precipitate Retreat, with the Loss of 100 Men.

VISTULA, Feb. 6. The Turks continue to make such great Preparations for War, as if it was their Intention to exterminate the Russians. The Mildness of the Season, in some Respect, favours them; but, on the other Hand, the Badness of the Roads retards the Transport of their Artillery, and all Sorts of Disadvantages are already broke out among them; which carry off Abundance of People. Besides, there reigns very great Confusion in their Army, on account of the Absence of the real Chief. The Russians, in the mean Time, are on the Point of beginning their Operations, their advanced Troops being already in Wallachia, so that we may soon expect very important Advices from those Quarters.

PLOCKZO, Feb. 10. We are assured, that a Body of 5000 Confederates have been totally defeated by a Party of Russians, in the Neighbourhood of Kalick: These barbarous Insurgents attacked 500 of the Emperor's Troops in an open Field; but a Party of Cossacks having planted Two Pieces of Cannon upon a little Eminence, galled the Confederates with so much Success, that they were forced to make a precipitate Retreat into an adjacent Wood, which was partly invested by the Russians, who cut down several of the Trees, by which the Rebels were exposed to a continual Fire from their Artillery, which killed and wounded great Numbers of them.

URRECHT, Feb. 19. We have just now received the News, that Pope Clement XIII. died at Rome, the 2d of this Month, about Half past Ten in the Evening. This Pope, whose Name was Charles Rezzonico, was born at Venice, the 7th of March 1693, created Cardinal in 1737, succeeded to the Pontificate, the 6th of July, 1758, and was crowned the 16th of the same Month.

His Holiness had supped that Evening, and afterwards went to Bed, but finding himself out of order, he rang for Help, when he was let Blood Twice in the Arm, but without Effect. On opening his Body, no other visible Cause of his Death appeared, but too great a Dilatation of the Vessels of the Heart.

WARSAW, Feb. 21. A Courier, dispatched from the great Army of the Russians, arrived here Yesterday, with the following Advices. The Chan of the Tar-

tars of Crimea, having marched from Balta, at the Head of about 12,000 Men, and made an Invasion into New-Servia, met upon the Frontiers a Body of Russian Troops, commanded by Major General Alexander Isakow. They engaged immediately, but the Affair was soon decided; for the Tartars, tho' much superior in Number, ran away after the Loss of about 700 Men killed, and some Hundreds taken Prisoners. The Chan went off towards Poland, but General Isakow followed him; and the Russian Major General Prossorowski is also marched from Constantinow, to make Head against him. Another Invasion of the Tartars into the Ukraine, joined by some Arnauts, and some Hundreds of the Confederates of Bar, met with no better Success; they were entirely defeated, their Commander killed, and were obliged to repair the Niefter. This happy Beginning gives the Russians great Spirits, and at the same Time discourages their Enemies.

L O N D O N,

Feb. 3. Miles Burton Allen, Esq; was committed to Newgate for presuming to challenge Sir William Meredith, for Words spoken in Debate.

Feb. 6. It is surprising the Number of Gentlemen of Rank and Distinction that have been to visit a certain spirited Captain, confined in Newgate, for a Breach of Privilege.

From the Number of the Presents of all Sorts, sent in to Captain Allen, at his royal Apartments in Newgate, it is conjectured his Stay there will be much longer than was at first supposed.

Feb. 16. Orders, it is said, were this Day transmitted to the Commander in Chief in America, of a very serious Nature, the Execution whereof will require great Delicacy and Address.

Feb. 17. Mr. Wilkes was this Day declared incapable of being a Member.

Feb. 20. At a very large and respectable Meeting of Gentlemen this Day at the London Tavern (Friends of Mr. Wilkes and the Constitution) and at which meeting many Members of the House of Commons attended, a Subscription was set on Foot to support the Cause, when the Sum of Three Thousand Three Hundred and Forty Pounds was immediately subscribed, and a Committee appointed to carry the same throughout the Kingdom.—The Preamble to the Subscription-Paper runs in the following Manner:

WHEREAS John Wilkes, Esq; has suffered very greatly in his private Fortune, from the severe and repeated Prosecutions he has undergone in behalf of the Public, and as it seems reasonable to us, that the Man who suffers for the Public Good, should be supported by the Public, We, &c. &c.

It is said that a certain Election is postponed on Account of giving Time for the preparing a Disqualification-Bill, to render all future Trouble on the Occasion entirely fruitless.

We are informed that the Petitions preparing to be presented to a great Personage by the Freeholders of more than one County, contain a Request of a very extraordinary Nature.

Feb. 24. Yesterday there was a Meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex, at the Assembly-Room, Mile-End, in Behalf of John Wilkes, Esq; there were present about 400 Gentlemen. At 12 o'Clock, Mr. Townshend was desired by the general Voice to take the Chair, who, in an elegant Speech, asserted the constitutional Right of the Freeholders of Middlesex, to elect whom they thought proper to represent them in Parliament; and having produced many Instances of former Expulsions, observed, that none of those could, in his Opinion, affect the Case of Mr. Wilkes. In which Argument he was seconded by Mr. Sawbridge, and the Rev. Mr. Horne, who read a Case in Point, which happened in the present Reign, of an Expulsion, Re-expulsion, and even an Act of Assembly, in the Island of Barbados, and the whole Proceedings in the said Case disannulled by our gracious King—and C—, as an Invasion upon the Rights of the People to choose their Representatives. Several more Gentlemen delivered their Sentiments to the same Effect; and Sir F. Delaval stood up to vindicate his own Character and Conduct in the present Proceedings, pledging his Honour, that he never did, nor ever will, oppose Mr. Wilkes, either in the County of Middlesex, or elsewhere. Each of the Speakers concluded with an Exhortation of Unanimity in their Perseverance to maintain their Right of Election, to be dutiful to the King, oppose bad Men, and bad Measures, to preserve the Peace on all Occasions, and to vote for Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Wilkes only. It was then put to the Vote, whether they would unanimously, and at their own Expence, support the Election of Mr. Wilkes on the 16th of March next, and to use the utmost of their Endeavours to bring as many Friends as possible to Brentford on that Occasion? When it was unanimously agreed so to do, and it was added, Viva Voce, that they would rather lose their Lives than their Liberties.

London Tavern, February 25, 1769.

Many Gentlemen, Members of Parliament, and others, divested of every personal Consideration, and unconnected with any Party, have formed themselves into a Society at the London Tavern, under the Title of Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

Feb. 28. The Russian Ambassador was not at Court on Sunday. Some People on this Account conjecture, that the Demands of that Court have been refused here.

March 29, 1769. Two Convict Servant Men, one named PONTING, born in Bristol, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has a pert and malicious Visage, with brown curled Hair, is a Breaker, and has some blue Marks on the back of his Hands, near the Thumbs, which he had on, when he went away, an old Wilton Coat, spotted Flannel Jacket, a worn Leather Breeches, old blue ribbed Shoes, with plated Buckles, half worn a Check Shirt.

Another, born in Wales, or on the Borders of England, 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, round Visage, a short Nose, black Hair, frizzled, and a sallow Complexion, and a little in the Welsh Dialect, and has been a long time in the Service of a certain Gentleman, who he went away, Two short Jackets, the one blue, the other yellow, striped, and mended on the Knees, with black or of Cotton, a good Pair of Shoes, with plated Buckles, an Olonabrig Shirt, and a new — Whoever takes up and finds, so that their Masters may get their Reward, for each, Thirty Shillings, besides Allowance, and reasonable Charges, if paid by SAMUEL BLUNT, JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Another, who takes this Method to inform his Acquaintance in particular, and the Public in general, that he has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the Accommodation of Gentlemen, and others, who think proper to favour him, and as they may depend on the most civil Manner, as he shall think fit to please: And, the further information, that he has a good Plot of Grass, for Horses, near the Battery in Annapolis. — Mr. John Jacob, near the Battery in Annapolis.

BERIAH MAYBERRY. One of the completest Boats belonging to the Port of Annapolis, burthen about 600 Bushels, fails for Baltimore, and is calculated for Passengers. She will start on the shortest Notice.

Annapolis, March 30, 1769. The Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, on the Estate of her late Husband, William, of this City, deceased, and being the sole and lawful Administrator of the same, she gives Notice to the Creditors of the deceased, to give in their several Claims, that she may be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the same, and give the Preference, in the first Place, to those who, by Law, are entitled to the same, and to the persons indebted to the said Estate, and to make speedy Payment. She requests the Creditors to give in their Claims, that they may be able to complete the same as soon as the possibly can.

NOR WILLIAMSON, Administratrix.

April 6, 1769. The Subscriber, on Tuesday the 2d of this Month, a Servant Man, named WILLIAM BOWEN, has been in the Country about 17 Years, of a dark Complexion, about 6 Feet high, and one of his Knees seems as if it was broken, and he has been, as he says, a Soldier: Had on, when he went away, an old Coat, and a white Kersey double-breasted Coat, with short black Hair, and was a Ribbon-Weaver, but can turn his Hand to that is done upon a Plantation, and to the mending of the Sailors Bussness. He takes up, and secures said Servant Man, Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, if paid by ASAEL GITTINGS.

B E S O L D, A Plantation where the Widow BOWEN lives, lying in Charles County, near the River of the Chesapeake, containing about Three Acres of Land. For Title, and Terms, apply to CHARLES GRAHAME.

Upper-Marlborough, March 20, 1769. The Subscriber has moved to the House lately inhabited by John Scott, of this Place, where he will keep TAVERN; and, as he has been long in providing for the same in the most judicious Manner, he takes this Method of informing the Public, that his Endeavours will not be wanting to entertain him with their Custom. WILLIAM URQUHART. The Subscriber has provided a good Hostler, who will keep the best Provision and Pastures, if desired. W. U.

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