The Augmentation-Bill is come over from Ireland to be figured by his Majesty, and the Money-Bill has passed by that Kingdom.

We hear, that a Bill for Priennial Parliaments, and also one for limiting the Number of Placemen in the Honse of Commons, will certainly be moved for at the next Sitting of Parliament.

Letters from Spain advile, that his Catholic Majesty had just opened a Loan for Life Annuities at Nine per

Letters from Paris advise, that the French King has demanded a free Gift of Thirty Millions from his Clergy; but that they hope to be able to moderate the Demand, as the largest free Gifethas never yet exceeded Twenty Millions.

The Tyrrel, Irwin, from Maryland for Lifbon, was loft Nov. 1, in a hard Gale, a little to the Southward of Oporto, and the People saved.

By a Letter received Yesterday from Paris, we have Adwice, that all the Letters from England, that pass through their General Post-Office, are opened and

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for November.

The Speech of a Serjeant at Law, on the Side of a noble Lord, Defendant in a late topular Cause, where the Jury brought in a Verdial for 4000 l. Damages.

Mr. Serjeant W-AY it please your Lordship, and you Gentlemen of the Jury, I am Council for the Defendant, against whom Mr. W—s has brought this Action, in order to recover Damages for the Injury he has sufan order to recover Damages for the injury ne has intained during an Imprisonment for Four Days, under an illegal General-Warrant. These Warrants have been declared by the most solemn Authority, to be contrary to Law; my Client submits himself with Cheersulness and Respect to that Decision which has condemned them. There is some a single Person in condemned them. There is scarce a single Person in the Kingdom, who is ignorant of the Determination in the Courts of Law in the Affair of General-Warrants, nor is there the least Probability that any future Minister will dare to iffue them. What Emolument then can the Public receive from this Action? With what Public spirited View does Wpecuniary Indemnification for himself? Will he confider himseif as a Trustee for the Public? Does he intend to build a Church, or raise an Altar to Liberty, with the Money which he expects you should give him in Damages? I think I see Reason to doubt that he acts with so disinterested a View for the public Good, fince my learned Brother has told you in his Opening, and has attempted to produce Evidence to you, that the Fine he expects from you will be levied, not upon Lord H——x's private Fortune, but from the public Treatury. He, who brings this Action merely for the fake of the Public, will take this Money from the Earnings of the industrious Poor. What imminent Danger now calls W——s out to be the public Cham-pion? Mr. B. another Patriot, has already flood in the Gap, and in the Cause of Liberty already received 1500l. of the public Money. So much for the Danger to which the Nation has been exposed by the Exercise of General-Warrants. Let us now examine the Injury which Mr. W--s in particular has received from them: In afcertaining these Damages the Jury are to examine as by Writ of Enquiry, not as an indignant Jury, as may learned Brother attempts to direct them. The Difference arising to Mr. W from being taken up by a legal Warrant, or by this Warrant, is to be considered, and on that he is to be indemnised: What favourable or unfavourable Events have occurred to Mr. W-, arifing from his own Conduct, whether proper or improper, it does not become us to consider; as these Changes of Fortune can with no Propriety be attributed to the Signing the General-Warrant, neither can an Indemnification with any Junice be demanded of Lord H. for them.

Mr. W—— voluntarily withdrew himself into France; he was not banished by, or in Consequence of this Warrant. As my Lord H—— was not the Cause of his Migration from this Country, so neither did he take Advantage of his Absence. We might have brought this Suit to a very short Period, we might have demurred to his Outlawry, and have had Judgement, of Courfe, in our Favour. But this Advantage his Lordship distained to take. We waited with Pa-tience 'til the Outlawry was reversed; we then hoped the Cause would have been heard with all possible Expedition; but, by the Plaintiff's blundering in not giving a Term's Notice afterwards, by the Rules of this Court, the Cause could not be heard. The Plaintiff never defired the noble Peer, my Client, to wave his Privilege, as is the constant Custom in such Cases, nor did he apply to the House of Lords, who would have compelled the Defendant to have waved his Pri-

There is now in Court the strongest Proof, that the Defendant cannot juftly be charged with Procrastinating this Trial; you yourselves, Gentlemen of the Jury, were impannelled to try this Cause by the Under Sheriff, who is Attorney in the Cause, and therefore it was in his Lordship's Power to take Exceptions to every one of you; but his Lordship was far from en-tertaining any such Design; he is happy in having such disinterested Judges of his Behaviour in Regard to Mr. W-s, of which I shall now give you a very short Account, and I shall establish it by incontroverti-Sh Evidence.

When it was thought proper by the Government to animadvert upon the Authors of a political Writing, and to examine Mr. W with Respect to it, Lord - fent a Message to Mr. W-H—— fent a Message to Mr. W——, desiring to speak to him; was that a Proof of private Enmity to Mr. W——? Upon Mr. W——'a refusing to comply with this Message. ply with this Mcflage, it was thought proper to arreft him; but the Officer employed for that Purpose was commanded to treat him with all possible Civility. Bewas fent to treat nim with all politible Civility. Before it was mentioned to Lord H—— that Orders were given to issue a Writ of Habeas-Corpus, Mr. W—— was sent to the Tower. It will appear to you that the General-Warrant was not framed by Lord H—— for the Purpose of oppressing Mr. W———. It will appear that Lord H—— objected to the Form of it, and refused to sign it, 'til he was assured that it had been the confirm form handed two form the confirm to the confirmation. the constant Form handed down from almost Time immemorial; used by the Favourites of the People, and true Friends of the Conflitution; approved and confirmed by the then Law Officers of the Crown.

It would be an enormous Aggravation of his Lord-fhip's Offence, if either the General Warrant, or the Warrant of Commitment to the Tower, had been of his Lordship's Coinage, and fresh from the Mint; but you will find that the latter, as well as the former, had passed through the most respectable Hands. And as foon as he was informed of the unexpected Use that had been made of his Warrant, to exclude Mr. Whad been made of his Warrant, to exclude Mr. W—'s Friends from feeing him, he immediately wrote a General Order to the Lieutenant of the Tower, to admit every Perfon that Mr. W——might be willing to fee. Whatever may fince have occasioned such a Change in Mr. W——'s Sentiments, the Conduct of his Lordship was so Satisfactory to Mr. W—— at that Time, that soon after he was discharged from Confinement, he confessed that Lord H——had he Confinement, he confessed that Lord H- had behaved to him in a Manner becoming a Gentleman; and even expressed some Gratitude for his Lordship's Civility. That his Lordship, who was bred a Lawyer, nor enquiring judicially into the Merits of General-Warrants, should be mistaken in his Idea of the Propriety of them, ought not to appear furprifing to you, when you are told that these Warrants have made their Appearance uncensured in Westminster-Hall, and that my Lord Chief Justice Holt himself had taken Bail upon them. I utterly deny, that the Practice of Office could entirely justify his Lordship's Conduct; but I am persuaded that it requires very few Words to convince you to what a Degree it extenuates the Offence. What Punishment you shall think proper to inslict upon his Lordship, by your Fine, or rather what Damages to allot Mr. W----- for his Suffering, I shall not to allot Mr. W for his Suffering, I shall not pretend to suggest to you. He charges for Damage done to his House, under the General-Warrant 401. for breaking open a Door, 200 l, for breaking open Bolts, Locks, and Escrutores, for Damage to his Library, &c. 300 l. and in some other Sums, which, upon my Calculation, comes to 1440 l. but by his, at the End of his Declaration, it comes to 20,000 l. He has recovered 2000 l. for breaking his House from Mr. W-, and the Jury has, in this Cafe, only to confider what real Detriment it was to Mr. Wilkes to be imprisoned Four Days.

[The Reply to the foregoing Speech will be inserted in

KINGSTON (in Jamaica) December 23.

A Gentleman from Cuba, fays, it was reported there, that General O'Riely having married in Old Spain, the Dutchess of Jamaica (so called there) by whom he had a Son: His Catholic Majesty has offered him both Men and Money, whenever he should think proper to make a Descent on that Island, to recover his Wife's Fortune, in Favour of his Son. The Spanish Guarda Costas have taken at Rio de la

Hache, the following Vessels, viz. Two Sloops, Ruetherford and Calves, from Jamaica, and Two Schoo-

Nev. 23. Yesterday came down near the East-End of the Island, Two large Ships, supposed from the Number of Men and Guns, to be Spanish Men of War; a Pilot-Boat belonging to Port-Royal feeing them lie to, supposing they wanted to come in, came up, and put a Negro Pilot on board the largest Ship; they immediately filled their Sails, and stood off, carrying away the

We have Advice from the Moskito Shore, that a Conspiracy has been formed by the Spaniards, and a Day fixed, to cut off the English Settlers on that

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) January 2.

Our Advices from new Orleans are, that General O'Riely, with all the Troops under his Command, except about 500, left as a Garrison, were gone back

Feb. 1. Martial Law was proclaimed in December last, in Jamaica; it is said, under some Apprehensions from the enterprizing Disposition of the Spanish Gen. O'Riely, who was returned to Havanna, from new Orleans, and had left only 500 Troops there.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

A very remarkable Cause was lately determined in the Register Court. An infamous but very actful Woman, having prevailed on an old Gentleman to marry her, foon acquired fuch an undue Influence-

over him, that the perfuaded him to make his Wa and thereby to give her all his Effate not before to veyed to her by Deeds of Gift, except a small Der veyed to her by Deeds of Gift, except a small Der to each of his Children: In a sport Time after making to each of his Children: In a sport Time after making the Will the old Gentleman died, and the Children disput the Validity of the Will, as having been obtain by undue Influence. The Examination of Winestook up several Days. Afterwards a Day was a pointed for hearing the Council on both Sides: A last Thursday, the Court pronounced their Decre whereby they set aside the Will, to the inexpress whereby they set aside the Will, to the inexpress Satisfaction of the Inhabitants of this City, who a very remarkable Manner interested themselves on: a very remarkable Manner interested themselves on t Behalf of the injured Family.

James Tilghman and John Dickinson, Esqui, we
Council for the Children.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 15. Extraß of a Letter from London, Nevember 10, 1269 Virginia Gazettes. I have no doubt but our Minita will be obliged to repeal the late infamous Acts at the late infamous Ac will be obliged to repeal the late injamous facts at in Meeting of the Parliament, which they might had done with a better Grace than they now can; better often the Case of some People, when they have do wrong, to persist in their Error.—I am heartily statements an Association on foot in the Colonis, in there is an Association on foot in the Colonies, there is an Association on foot in the Colonies, me fay I wish it was more general in Virginia than I fu it is.—When there is any Thing published wor reading, shall be glad to fend it you, though at prese we have little else but Ribaldry and Abuse: Podou you have heard me condemned as one of the Signers of an Address presented to his Majesty against Riess an Insurrections in this Capital, which has been severed by some of our new ordained Patriots here, and Insurrections in this Capital, which has been severe tortured by some of our new ordained Patriots here, in sent over to inflame the Minds of the People in Virginia or rather to serve other Purposes. My Accusers we knew that I would not have signed it if there had been any Thing in it relative to America. This thy we assured in my own House.—I think the Dostor's denying haviting the Letter published in the Gazette was as man the doing it.—I lodge my Appeal with the Impartia and I hope I shall stand acquitted at the Bar of Reason of any had Intention towards a Country, to which of any bad Intention towards a Country, to which am so much obliged, and where my all is at Stake."

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 15.

Extrast of a Letter from a Merchant in Glasgow, his Correspondent in this Province, dated Decem

"Your Letter of the 15th September, brought Hand Two Schemes for Goods: As there is a Prospect of the Revenue-Acts now in force in Ambeing speedily repealed, I have, with other Merchants, determined to fend out no Goods to Maryland, but fuch as are agreeable to the Affociation. As this is the Case, the Scheme to which po have prefixed the First and Second Resolves of is People in your Province, will be strictly adhere

TO THE PRINTERS.

March 13, 1772
LITTLE thought that I should ever trouble
you with a Request to give my Name a Place your Paper, but as Messieurs James Dick and Steward, disturbing them in the said Fishery, as in their Letter to Messieurs Jacques, Wallace, Could, mined to protect them in the same.

Brice, Johnson and Campbell, in your last Gazett.

THOMAS G have urged the Information I gave them, relative at the Sentiments of some of the Gentlemen of the general Committee, with respect to the Goods purchased of Captain Bryson, in Justification of the having exposed them to Sale without an Order from the Committee of the City of Annapalis; and har represented that it was at their Request I applied t feveral Gentlemen of that Committee, to informyfelf with respect to Doubts which the Committee of the City of Annapolis entertained on the Importtion of the said Goods, I find myself reduced n the Necessity of desiring you to publish the following State of my Conduct on that Occasion.

In December last, the Committee of the City of Annapolis, were defired by Mr. Stewart, to affemble at the Coffee-House, to consider whether the Good he and Mr. Dick had purchased of Capt. Brylan were imported agreeable to the Association, and might be exposed to Sale: Soon after the Commis tee met, Doubts arose upon the Construction of some Paragraphs of the Association. As the Subject was truly interesting, and consequently merited the strict est and most particular Enquiry, and as many of the Gentlemen who composed the general Committee were at that Time in Town, we, or some of w, resolved to apply to them to remove those Difficulties under which we laboured, and recommended it to Mr. Stewart, to collect the Committee again in the Morning; indeed before we separated, fine of the Committee observed, that I probably should have better and more frequent Opportunities of converting on the Subject with the Gentlemen of the general Committee, than they, and therefore expressed a Defire that I would advise with those Gentlemen on the Matter, as also did Mr. Stewart the

of Dey. Something or other diverted in the Gendlemen fo foon as I in little while after, (the Committee or done and This is a terminal or done and the same of the terminal or done and the terminal or done are the terminal or done and the terminal or done are the terminal or done and the terminal or done and the terminal or done are the terminal or done and the terminal or done are the terminal or done and the terminal or done are the terminal or done and the terminal or done are the terminal or done and the terminal or done are the terminal or done are the terminal or done and the terminal or done are the terminal or done and the terminal or done are the terminal or done ring met or done any Thing in the Affair incree with leveral of them, I think Five yell except one, to the best of my Reconstitution of the Goods imported in Cape. If were properly imported, and that they will predict that not do goods ordered properly in that one did not form in the constitution that the constitution t in Frencement with Goods ordered profession; that one did not feem inclined in Sentiments on the Subject. This I may be served to the Strewart: What further happened we dout my Knowledge, nor do I rememing of the Committee of the City of defired to meet on the 23d of December Your obedient Servant,

JAMES TILGHM

17E the Subscribers, being appointed by John Harrison, of Prince-George's is Deed executed to us, for the Purpos sting his Estate proportionably, amon Creditors as are willing to come into a co on Nottingham, on Wednesday the yes of May next, that the Books, thing and Deed of Trust aforesaid, and any of the Effects and Estate of the atoy of the Enects and Enace of the rija, may be laid before them; and when fignify their Affent to receive the sale Dividend, and that a Time may mated for the Sale of the faid Truft Preside Deed of Truft requires; and all the sale of the sale o said Creditors, that those of them tha er Acquiescence with the Terms of the fi le excluded from all Benefit thereof. CHARLES GRA

IOSEPH SIM. DAVID CRAUI

h SOLD, by the Subscriber, on the April, if fair, if not, the next fair Do Dwelling Plantation, near Herring-Bay, er Bills of Exchange,

A PARCEL of likely Country-b GROES, confishing of Womer daBoy. HARRISON LA

WHEREAS I have rented my Fishing well known by the Name of int, to Messieurs Thomas Magruder and C Magruder; this is therefore to forewar ery Person or Persons whatsoever, stom

Baltimere-Town, March S the Partnership between Archibala and William M'Gaeben was dissolved trany 1769, it is now expected, all P tied to that Partnership, will immediat in Accounts: And any Debts that may d Partnership, shall be settled and paid for. As Mr. Archibald Buchanan is g Country, William M'Gachen is fully e authorised to receive and sue for all fed Partnership, and to give sufficien Discharges to those who pay. Co dance will be given by William M'Gach min Baltimere-Town.
WILLIAM M'C

THOMAS GANTT, has a fine, thre fpirited, young HORSE, upwards and high, paces and trots well, that co Four Dollars the Seafon at Heart's-L in George's County, Nine Miles from Bladenslurg.

in Naraganset, a Part of New-Englanders. e for fine Horses.

NOMMITTED to Prince-George's Co Convict Servant Woman, named J. pretty fair Complexion, has light colo bout 5 Feet high, and fays she to Wistman, living in Charles Coulder Owner is desired to take her awa

JOHN ADDISO