

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 247

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1770.

WILLIAM FARIS, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, in Crown and Drail, near the Church, in Street, ANNAPOLIS.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has engaged Two exceeding good Workmen, (one whom has been a Finisher several Years to the late Mr. Allen) and carries on the above Business in all their various Branches. The Gold, Silver, and Jewellers Business he still carries on in the most exact and best Manner. He also executes any Work he may be favoured with for Chair Work, has lately supplied himself with a good Workman, has now for Sale, several Dozens of very black Walnut Chairs. Those who shall please honour him with their Commands, may depend on being faithfully served on reasonable Terms, and the utmost Dispatch. He continues to keep Tavern having supplied himself with the best of Liquors, and Oats, where Gentlemen will meet with Treatment and the best Accommodations for themselves and Horses, from their very humble Servant, WILLIAM FARIS for old Gold and Silver.

N. B. He gives ready Money, and the best Price for old Gold and Silver.

THE FULLING-MILL at the Mouth of Patuxent River, is now provided with a good Filler, ready for Work, such as fulling, dying and all sorts of Cloths and Worsted Stuffs, scarlet blue excepted, unless dyed before sent to the Mill. As the insupportable Inconvenience attending the Collection of a Number of small Debts, from various Parts of the Country, must be obvious to every one; and as this expensive Undertaking was undertaken and prosecuted, principally to encourage the Manufacture of Woollen Country-Cloth, at a Time when the oppressive Measures, lately adopted and pursued by the Mother-Country, render it indispensably necessary, for our own Well-being, that every Individual should manufacture as much as in his Power. It is hoped that no Offence will be given if the Priors desire the Money for fulling, &c. to be paid by the Person who is to receive the Cloth, as it is absolutely necessary to support the Work. All Persons who will favour me with their Cloth, may depend on having it finished off in the best Manner, and with possible Dispatch; and to prevent Mistakes, the Letters of his or her Name in the Web.

(of) WILIAM SCOTT

RUN away from on board the Snow Frigate, whereof I am Commander, and lying at Annapolis, the following Persons, who are Passengers in said Snow, liable to a certain Retention, as specified in their several Agreements, John Goodwin, Edward Murphy, Edward Loney, James M'Carthy, and William Ninjsi: They are gone towards Baltimore, and pretend that they have complied with their Engagements to me, which not being true, they are still answerable for the same; I'm informed, by the Laws of this Province, to be taken and secured, as if they were indentured Servants, until they comply with their Engagements. I therefore promise a Reward of Twenty Shillings for each of the above-mentioned Persons, besides what the Law allows, to have them, or of them secured in any public Jail in Maryland, brought to me at Annapolis, where the Reward to be paid by Messieurs James Dick and Stewart; or secured in any Jail, and the above-mentioned Persons being acquainted therewith, the Reward to be duly paid. WILLIAM SCOTT, John Goodwin, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, brown Complexion, wears his own Hair, and a white Jacket and Trousers. Edward Murphy, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, dark Complexion, wears a brown Coat and a white Coat, a Native of Ireland. Edward Loney, about 5 Feet 7 and an Half Inches high, a dark Complexion, wore a white Coat and a white Waistcoat. James M'Carthy, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, brown Complexion, wore a blue Coat and red Waistcoat, a Native of Ireland. William Ninjsi, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, a brown Coat and Waistcoat, and a Wig, a Native of England.

WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS for each Week's Continuance. Long Orders ready Printed, most kinds of BLANK, several Sorts, with their proper Box Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed.

...bring Council for the Plaintiff's ...

...Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, YOU have heard the Argument which the Council for the Defendant makes use of, to lessen the Damages which my Client has laid in his Declaration against the Earl of H—; but notwithstanding the Inge-

...with which the Cafe has been stated, I differ from Mr. Serjeant W—'s own Estimate, and which he has calculated for me. Respect to the Measure of Damages, I do not think, Gentlemen of the Jury, to exert a headstrong Indignation, but I assert, Vengeance on those who have injured the Laws of your Country to be the proper Object of your indignant Spirits, and I call on you to make the most liberal, and, at the same Time, the most considerate Appreciation of Wrongs those Laws have sustained. What the Sentence might be to Mr. W—, from the natural Equity of the Measures pursued by the noble Lord, the Damage actually did attend them, is highly and necessary for your Consideration. That the Effects did not follow, Mr. W— is not in the Degree indebted to the Humanity of the noble Lord, any more than he is to his Lordship's Candour, for this Extortion of Justice by the Voice of a Nation. It is not for Interest he brings this Action, but to deter, by no small Damages, future Ministers from pursuing Measures, which they find have led to Ruin; and by no small Damages Ministers to be terrified; and few Men, in whole Ages, can be found, who dare oppose themselves to the Forces of Tyranny, and whose single Acts contain the Spirit of Nations. And it is to the firm, and glorious Spirits, such as Mr. H—, Mr. W—, that the Inhabitants of this Country are indebted for their Exemption from arbitrary seizure of their Property, and uncertain Enjoyment of their personal Liberty. And should you, in this Case, Gentlemen, as no Doubt you will, act with the Zeal of Englishmen, it must appear to the Public that the Record must be graced with it, that a British King inflicted an exemplary Fine on the Minister, who had deprived the Champion of his Country's Freedom, of his own Liberty.

...Mr. W— will think proper to apply the usual Remuneration of his Injuries, becomes not us require; but that the noble Peer should suffer for his Misconduct, by a pecuniary Multitude, of the highest Importance to us, and due in Justice to Mr. W—. I was asked by my learned Brother, in his usual manner of Pleasantry, and to relieve your Spirits after toiling and serious Attention, whether Mr. W— should build a Church, or erect an Altar to Liberty? Now Mr. W— he will raise an Altar to Liberty, in the Memory of all Friends to the Constitution; you, Gentlemen, will have the Honour of assisting him in the glorious Work, and your Names will be inscribed upon it. I would not trifle with your Time; I would not be content as to suppose, that a Middlesex Jury would find or imagine that it was for Bolts, Locks, or any broken, that this Action was brought; that Particulars were estimated at 3000. others at 3000. the Liberty of Mr. W— was to be estimated at 3000. The Valuation of Liberty is new to the Law; the Constitution of the Courts of Law fix no Value on the Liberty of Individuals, any more than good Men can estimate, at any Price, the Liberty of the Subject.

...It has been insinuated, that Mr. W— has not acted with Activity, those who have been guilty of an Encroachment upon his Liberty. But on the contrary, I am persuaded, and affirm, and trust that you too will be convinced, that Mr. W— took every Step to accelerate the Cause, and that Lord H— took every possible Step to retard the Cause. For Issues upon Issues accumulated upon him for several Sums, my Lord H— has been dragged into Court as a Delinquent for 3000. As long as the Reward of Outlawry subsisted, no farther Step could be taken by Mr. W—; that Outlawry has been lately repealed, and we have now, after all unavoidable Delay of Law, assisted by the Authority of Privilege, brought this Delinquent to answer to you for his Misconduct, and to make some Satisfaction for his Wrongs. I am charged with attributing to my Lord H— personal Malice against Mr. W— without Proof. The Idea the Law has annexed to Malice, is a depraved

Mind, exerting itself against Persons who have really offered no Injury, or none adequate to the Resentment kindled and burning one in an Action against them. And the Court always supposes that Kind of Malice, where no sufficient Cause of Mal-treatment appears. It must therefore be either Malice against Mr. W—, or depraved Motives against the Constitution itself, which prompted and impelled the noble Peer to the enormities, that have been discovered and demonstrated to you by the Evidence, equally of Defendant and Plaintiff.

Mr. W— arrested; the Custody is almost instantaneously changed, and he is sent with amazing Expedition to strict and close Confinement to the Tower. Mr. W— says, such Directions were given by Lord Eg— in the Presence of Lord H—, silent and unopposing, as shocked even him, from which Conduct we must infer Malice; and such Malice appears of all Sizes, in the Procedure of the Defendant, as evince his Action to have been entirely under the malignant Authority of that Passion.

The North-Briton is charged in the Warrant as treasonable; afterwards that severe Appellation was dropped; why then, but to warrant and justify an Intention to treat Mr. W— with severity, was it ever assumed? Their Lordships, it seems, had followed the Course of Precedents; they had previously taken the Opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and how far they could oppress Mr. W—, was the constant Subject of their Conferences after his Arrest.

No Hardship, it is said, was occasioned by this Warrant, yet under this identical Warrant were Mr. W—'s Papers seized, by Means of which Papers, so illegally obtained, the noble Peer and Associate, have persecuted him even to the ruin of his fair Hopes and Expectations in Life, of his Fortune, and, at this Moment, he is imprisoned in Consequence of it.

It would have become the Secretaries to have sent for him, made him all the Amends in their Power, and to have discharged him from his Confinement; but they artfully and ingenuously offered to Bail him, when they knew he was in Confinement under an illegal Warrant.

For fear the Meaning of close Confinement should not be sufficiently understood at the Tower, a particular verbal Explication was sent by these humane Secretaries, of what they desired his Confinement should be, and what Kind of Imprisonment did they direct? Even that of the most atrocious State Prisoner; the supposed Author of a Libel was ordered to the Confinement of a Traitor; to see no Friends, no Relations; to be prevented from making Proof of his Innocence, for Want of Advice; and when the Rigour of his Confinement was relaxed and softened, as they stile it, to be able to communicate Nothing in Confidence to his Friends, to his Lawyers, but every Word and Action must pass the Observation of Two Officers of the Tower.

Such was the Confinement to which Mr. W— was doomed by Lord H—; but this Mode of Imprisonment has been exercised, we are told, in a more tyrannical Degree than Mr. W— experienced. I take it for granted that those Precedents of Warrants for close Imprisonment, which have been produced in such Clouds, are just; and I do moreover believe, that there is not a Species of Tyranny, which may not be warranted by the Practice of the Secretary of State's Office; but if those Precedents were his Guides, the noble Peer had little of the Spirit of an Englishman, if, at the Sight of such, he did not start and refuse to follow them. If those Precedents were unknown to him, and the Form new, the Offence against the Law was entirely his own, and he must be considered as the Author of the Precedent; by which Conduct he has raised and introduced a Spirit of Examination, that will exert itself in censoring him, because it is plain he governed himself by Rules inconsistent with the Laws of his Country; and will stigmatize the Secretary's Office, because we now see it is the Custom of that Office to pursue Methods destructive of every Barrier, which the Wisdom of our Ancestors interposed between the Power of the Crown and the Liberty of the People.

These Rules and Customs the noble Peer hath followed; nor does he give any reasonable Hopes, that if it were in his Power, he would not observe the same; again; he expresses no Compunction, he does not confess, that he has acted upon mistaken Principles. But even, if he had expressed Concern for the Injury he has done, if he had not made an Offer of an Indemnification at the same Time, you would not have accepted of such Repentance.

We all know upon whom the Expence will light of indemnifying Mr. W— for the Injury he has received from the Laws which the noble Peer takes for his Rule of Conduct; that they are not the Laws of this Country we all know likewise; yet such has been the Oeconomy of the Treasury, and such the Obedience of the Noble Defendant, that I am firmly convinced, that 100,000. would have been gladly expended towards maintaining them.

But I hope and believe that these Things will be enquired into shortly in a proper Place; you too, Gentlemen of the Jury, in your Province, in forming a Verdict, will provide, that it may be an instructive Example to Posterity, by giving vindictive Damages, which go Hand in Hand with Exemplary Justice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.

THE 17th Ult. an Express arrived from the Grand Visir, with Advice, that the Army of the Grand Signior had gained a fresh Advantage over the Ruffians in Poland, having dispersed a Body of 6000, and made 2000 Prisoners; and that he had besides taken several Pieces of Cannon, and great Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions. This Victory was announced the same Day by a more considerable Discharge of Artillery than any heretofore. Notwithstanding all these external Rejoicings, they do not quiet the Minds of the People, as Accounts are received daily from the Volunteers, who return from the Army, of the miserable State in which they are, and of the great Losses they have sustained. One Circumstance, however, seems to contradict our glorious Exploits, which is, that Four Feluccas, which accompanied the Squadron of the Captain Pacha to the Black-Sea, are returned hither, having on board a vast Number of wounded Soldiers. Time, however, must clear up these Matters; in the mean While, we are making the greatest Preparations for carrying on the War by Sea as well as by Land. The Kaimakan has been several Days at the Arsenal, where he has given Orders for building Six Ships of War, and Fifteen Feluccas, on which they are at Work with the greatest Diligence: Similar Orders are sent to other Ports.

OB. 13. The Grand Signior is raising 40,000 Men in Rumelia, which produces the best Troops of the Empire, in order to cover Yassi during the Winter; and the same Number of other Troops are allotted to cover Oczakow and Crimea, while the Tartars make Incursions into the Ruffian Territories. It is assured, that the Grand Signior is not to be dissuaded from taking the Command of his Army in Person next Spring.

The Calga, Brother to the Kan of the Tartars, has made a fresh Incursion into the Ruffian Territories on the left of the Boristhenes, has plundered all the Places he has passed through, and brought home 10,000 Slaves. He had the Precaution to leave good Garrisons at Orcaipi, Caffa, and other Places in Crimea.

LEOHORN, OB. 24. According to Advices from different Places, the Grand Signior, having received Intelligence, that the Ruffians had sent a Fleet of Men of War to attack his Possessions in the Archipelago and the Mores, has ordered the Dulcignotes to fit out as many Ships as possible to oppose them. It is said, that the several Regencies of Barbary have likewise been summoned by the Grand Signior to send to Sea the greatest Part of their Naval Forces with the same View. If these Advices are well grounded, the Ruffian Fleet will meet with many Difficulties, especially if it should not come into the Mediterranean 'till next Spring.

It is reported here, as well as elsewhere, that the Court of Turin has not only granted a general Pardon to all Deserters, but that the King of Sardina proposes to make an Augmentation of 3000 Men to his Army, and has ordered 7000 Tents to be immediately got ready. Another Report, which seems better grounded still, is, that 12,000 Austrian Troops are going to march from Bohemia into Lombardy. These Advices, joined to those from Genoa, confirm our speculative Politicians in the Opinion, that the Tranquillity of Italy cannot be long undisturbed.

PARIS, OB. 28. On Account of the Conquest of all Moldavia by the Troops of the Empress, Te Deum was sung here Yesterday, under a Discharge of the Artillery of the Fortresse and the Admiralty. At Night there was a Ball at Court, and the whole City was illuminated.

Nov. 10. On the 7th of this Month arrived at this Court, a Courier from the Army of Gen. Count de