

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1770.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
*Dorchester County, January 1770.*  
 BROKE jail the following Persons, viz. THOMAS DILLING, alias EDWARD MURRAY, (by which Name he was committed for Felony;) He is a slender Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 In. 10 Inches high, and has a thin Countenance. He is on whom he went away, an old Fustian Coat, Shirt and Trowsers, neither Shoes nor Stockings, and says he was born in St. Mary's County. EDWARD HARMON, a short thick made Fellow, and wears his own Hair: Had on an old gray Cloth Coat and Breeches, old Shoes and Stockings; and had a Sore on his left Arm. CHARLES CORNISH, a Free Mulatto, (tho' at this Time under an Indenture to a certain *William Dail*) he is a stout well made Fellow, is much addicted to Liquor, and drunk or sober is very impudent, wears his Hair tied behind, and is very talkative. Whoever secures and brings back the aforesaid Prisoners, shall have the above Reward, of Fifty Shillings for each, besides reasonable Charges, paid by  
 ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

To be sold by the Subscriber at a low Price, a SLOOP which carries about 2000 Bushels, remarkable for her fast sailing, extraordinary well built and fitted, and is free from Worms, has only made Three Trips to Philadelphia, and 7 or 8 in the Bay. Likewise a small Schooner, 24 Feet Keel. They may be view'd at Baltimore, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. Nicholas Jones, Merchant there, or JOHN BENNETT, (tf)

**WILLIAM WHETCROFT,**  
 GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER in West-Street, Annapolis.

HAVING purchased the Servants lately belonging to Mr. Knapp with all the Materials for carrying on the Watch and Clock-making Business hereby informs the Public, that he Repairs all sorts of Clocks and Watches, in the best and most approved Manner; and as he has a complete Apparatus for cutting Wheels with more Expedition and Exactness than usual, they may depend on having their Work done in the most careful Manner, and on better Terms than heretofore.

He also carries on the Goldsmiths and Jewellers Business in the most extensive Manner, as he has imported a great Variety of Materials, and has extreme good Workmen for the executing the above Branches. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend that the utmost Exertion of his Abilities to merit their Esteem, shall be his whole Study and greatest Ambition.

N. B. He has a great Variety of ready made Work by him, which he will Sell at the most reasonable Rates.

He gives the best Prices for old Gold, Silver and Silver-Lace. (tf)

**WILLIAM FARIS,**  
 CLOCK and WATCHMAKER,  
 At the CROWN and DIAL, near the Church, in West-Street, ANNAPOLIS,

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

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

**WILLIAM GREEN,** at the PRINTING-Office, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones read, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, several Sorts, with their proper BONDS in the Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed

**L O N D O N,** *January 23.*  
 T is remarkable that Mr. Yorke, upon a Promise to his Friends, particularly to the Marquis of Rockingham on Wednesday last, refused the Seals. In the Afternoon he waited on the Duke of Grafton to declare his acceptance of them; in the Evening they were delivered him by his Majesty. On Thursday the King granted him the Dignity of a Baron by the title of Lord Morden. On Friday he was presented to wait on his Majesty, in Consequence of a message received, but on that Day relapsed; and on Saturday happened the unfortunate Event of his death. Yesterday Lord North kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed first Lord of the Treasury, and on being of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, re-

We are told that Lord Grafton, on finding his Majesty intended to plead against him, has thought proper to make some Proposals to her, which have been refused. It having been industriously propagated that Lord Morden is only M—r pro-tempore, we are informed, that his Majesty is so far from being chosen to fill the Interval between an old and new Set of men, that it is determined to continue in Office, under a certainty of the firm Support of the King and Parliament. It is said that Lord Rockingham came into the House of Peers yesterday, with an additional Recommendation of no less than Seven Lords. On Wednesday, in a certain Assembly, Col. L—ll made a long and florid Speech in defence of his own self; and Lord N—h made a very spirited Answer Mr. B—er.

It is said that on Friday Lord How resigned the Office of Treasurer of the Navy; Earl Cornwallis his Office of one of the Joint Vice Treasurers of Ireland; and Lord Viscount Lisburne his Post of one of the Lord Commissioners of the Board of Trade. On Friday came on, before a very great Assembly, the Motion, by Adjournment of the State of the Nation, particularly in regard to the Power of the H. of C. in incapacitating Mr. W. The Arguments made use of, "That as the State consisted of Three Branches, the Legislature, K—g, L—ds, and C—m, each had Right to inspect into the State of the other, particularly when it was supposed that one had infringed on the Bounds of their Prerogative. It was asked, if it was not so, why the Two other Estates were constituted; as they would be established to very little Purpose, if they had not at all Times the Power of checking, as well as co-operating. Lord C. particularly observed, that this was so plain and common a Procedure, that he wondered how any one, in the least acquainted with the History of his own Country, could possibly gain say

Those on the Side of A—n, insisted, that "the Privilege of the H. of C. extended at any Time to Exclusion and Incapacitation; that they were definitive in their Judgment, so far as respected their Members, and the Orders of their Assembly. They then quoted two Precedents, the one in the Case of Lionel, E. of Middlesex; and the other in that of Lord Bacon, who were both expelled the great Assembly they belonged to; and, by a Vote of that Assembly, rendered incapable from ever sitting there. They further disputed the Legality of Mr. W.'s Election, alledging, that it was procured by Violence and Intimidation, and not by the free, uninfluenced Votes of the Freeholders." These Debates continued 'til Half an Hour past Eleven at Night, when the Division in favour of the independent Power of the H. of C. was Two to One. The following Resolution was then moved, "That this H. had no right to interfere with the Determinations of the other, as it might tend to create Jealousies and Antinomies between them." This was debated with great warmth 'til one o'Clock in the Morning. The Question was then put, and it passed in the Affirmative, nearly as the foregoing Question. Speakers for, D. of G—n, L—d W—h, L—d M—nt, L—d S—d—h, R—f—rd, L—d B—b—h. Speakers against, D. of R—d, M—s of R—m, E. of C—m, L—d C—m—n, L—d S—f—k, L—d T—m—le.

Feb. 7. It is asserted, that the Lord Mayor has declared, that if any Business is offered to be proposed, besides what the Common Council is summoned for, he will order the Sword to be taken up immediately.

It is certain a very great Personage has declared, "that he will not be forced into a d—n of P—t, or even a change of M—y."

A Bill, it is said, is preparing with all Expedition, for the regulating all expulsiatory and incapacitating Resolutions of a certain Assembly in futuro.

It is said the Dispute is now, Whether, in future Expulsions, the Sense of the Assembly shall be collected from Two-Thirds of the Persons present, or a Majority only.

It is said to be a Piece of profound Policy in the M—y, not to fill up the Offices that are now vacant, 'til a certain important Question comes on in a particular Place for a final Determination; when, by a timely Distinction, they will secure to themselves a Majority against all Opposition.

The Society of the Bill of Rights are now putting in order a Plan for the total Discharge of Mr. Wilkes's Debts.

It is said that the Petition of the American Merchants, praying that the Parliament will repeal all the Laws for internal Taxation, is in Consequence of a Plan concerted between some of the Principals in that Trade and A—n. This Mode of Redress is entirely disagreeable to the Americans, and has been declared so by many of them who are now in England.

It is said, there will soon be a general Review and Inspection of all his Majesty's Ships of War now laid up in the several Ports of England.

Advices arrived this Day from Genoa declare, that the Appearance of the Russian Fleet in the Mediterranean occasions great Speculation; that they expect the Toulon Squadron will sail, as soon as the Russians quit Port-Mahon; and that Eight Spanish Ships of War are fitting out at Ferrol, and some others at Cadix.

Whilst a certain American G—r is perpetually asserting both in public and private, that the Resolution of the Americans not to import British Manufactures 'til the Repeal of the Act for imposing Duties on Tea, Paint, Paper, and Glass, is a mere Rope of Sand that will break of itself; we have the Mortification to assure the Public, that considerable Quantities of Goods, which were sent out last Autumn to New-York and Philadelphia, are actually returned, and now in the River, which any Body may be satisfied of, by examining the Entries at the Custom-House of the Cargoes per the Ships Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn; New-York, Capt. Height, from New-York; and the Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Falconer, from Philadelphia; not to mention what is come to Hull and other Out-Ports, which we know to be considerable. Now as those returned Goods consist principally of such Articles as the Americans are supposed to be least able to do without, we think there cannot be a stronger Proof at once of the Perseverance of the Americans in the Resolutions they have entered into, and of the implacable Enmity of the above titled Incendiary, in endeavouring to keep up that Misunderstanding which he had so great a Hand in creating.

During the Debate in a certain great Assembly on Friday last, Lord C—d—n, upon its being asserted that he had but very lately discovered the Part he acted with respect to the Middlesex Election, and that it was always understood he had totally coincided with the Proceedings of Parliament, appealed to the D—e of G—n, for his Opinion on that Matter. The D—e of G—n then rose up, and said, "As he had been called upon, he would candidly declare his Opinion of the Matter, which was, that he always understood it, (though not in direct Terms) that the Noble Lord who had appealed to him, acquiesced in the Measures of Incapacitation." The E—l of C—m then vindicated Lord C—n, by assuring the Assembly, that, to his particular Knowledge, he was against that Measure, for in several Conversations with him, he declared his Opinion, and supported it by Reasons, shewing its Impropriety and Unconstitutionality. The Assembly then called out, "The Question! The Question!" On which Lord C—n previously requested to be heard a few Words more for his further Vindication: He then acquainted the Assembly, "That the Reason why he did not in direct Terms express himself on this Measure (as the Noble D—e he applied to observed) was, that as it was a Measure never debated, as an Object of A—n, (at least before him) he, therefore, thought introducing such a Subject did not belong to his Province; but

that he desired the Noble D—e or any other Person in A—n to say he ever expressed himself, either directly or indirectly, in favour of that unconstitutional Proceeding; and he called, particularly, on the Noble D—e to declare whether his Suggestion of this Matter, was not principally, and only, formed from his Silence?" The Question being immediately proceeded on, prevented a Reply, and put an End to the Contention.

Feb. 8. We are informed that a Coalition is likely to take Place, a Plan having been drawn up by one of the greatest Statesmen of the Age, which has received the Royal Approbation, and that of the M—y; and it is said the E— of C—m and L— C—n's Opinions were to be laid before the P— C—l Yesterday.

The greatest Preparations are making in several Parts of this Kingdom, in order to celebrate the Day of Mr. Wilkes's Release.

Great Wagers continue still to be laid at both Ends of the Town, that notwithstanding the boasted Firmness of A—n, a total Change will certainly take Place before the Conclusion of the present Month, and along with it a D—n of P—.

Others have ventured large Sums, that nothing of the Kind will happen, and even if it should, that when once the present Opposition have seated themselves in the Saddle, they will be far from thinking a D—n necessary, as their own Interest will be too deeply concerned in the Event.

We are informed a great Personage has declared, that the present Ministry "shall be upheld."

We hear that the E— of C—m has assured a noble M—s, that he will, at this dangerous Crisis, exert himself to the utmost, in order to get the Complaints of the People heard, and, if possible, their Grievances redressed.

An Estimate, per Bills of Lading, of all the British Manufactures which were shipped last Autumn for America, and have lately been returned upon the Merchants Hands, at London, Bristol, Liverpool, and the other Out-Ports, is preparing for the Inspection of an august Assembly.

Feb. 9. A certain Earl of great Abilities has again refused the Appointment of First Minister of this Country, though he alone supported Three successive Administrations, and extricated them from all those Errors and Difficulties which constantly arise from a Want of Judgment, Penetration, Knowledge, and Experience.

It is said that many Noble Lords in the Minority, have repeatedly declared, that they will never agree to any Proposals for a Coalition, without a previous Assurance is made, that the Rights of Election and Representation, shall be secured to the People.

Feb. 10. As the Second Question was debating on Friday Night last in a certain Society, a Division was proposed by a Member, on Account of the late Hour, and the Waste of Spirit they must necessarily have undergone during the former Debate; when L— C—m rose up, and said he was directly against that Motion; "For, added that N—n, though I am here suffering more than any other L— in the Assembly, on Account of my Infirmities, I am willing to stay somewhat longer, that I might have, at least, the Pleasure to see the Sun rise on such Proceedings."

Feb. 12. We are assured that a certain Person, whose Interest connects with the C—t, received a severe Reprimand for his Conduct, in withdrawing himself from a particular Place, and taking his Relation with him, when a late Question of Importance was to be decided.

We hear that a certain great Man, who has lately altered his political Conduct, has thereby so exasperated a very great Personage, that he has struck him out of a certain List with his own Hand. And it is said, it will not be long before he will be deprived of all his civil and maritime Appointments.

A patriotic Nobleman has delivered it as his Opinion in a late C—n, that notwithstanding the present unhappy Divisions at home, and the exhausted State of our Finances, the first Blow that shall be struck by France or Spain against the Russians, must at all Events be considered as a Declaration of War against Great-Britain; and we hear the Majority of the Members present acquiesced in his Reasons.

We are informed, that a certain great Personage has declared himself against conferring any more Titles or Honours on such Commoners whose Claim to them is their Riches, and not their Descent.—It is further said, this Resolution is the Consequence of some late very extraordinary Applications.

Proofs of the Truth of his Assertion. It is reported, that in a Conference his Majesty had lately with Lord Chatham, that Nobleman told him, that he should think himself obliged at all Times to stand up in Defence of his Majesty's just Rights; but

says, you now have a Hardship or Strain, which is as dear as Feathers in England. These are the Hardships which we now undergo, and what we shall suffer more God only knows! I know not. My Service to the Count at Vigò. When you write to me define the

from the County of Kent. Yesterday a grand Entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, at which were present, a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry of