

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1770.

Anne-Arundel County, April 9, 1770. sold, the following Mills, with the Land and Improvements thereunto belonging, viz. VALUABLE Merchant Mill, situated on the North Branch of South River, belonging to...

JOHN DUCKER. All the Cloth that was brought to the mentioned Mill, before the 1st Instant, is sold off; the Owners are humbly requested to...

John Hall, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, in Pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Henry Hall, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased.

THOMAS WATKINS, Adm'r. THOMAS H. HALL, Executor. Life and Health permit, I design myself to attend to all my deceased Brother's Real Estate in Frederick County, and shall use my best Endeavours that no...

JOHN HALL. The Subscriber will take another Company for Inoculation, Monday the 21st of May, and continue so to do every Fifth Week after, until...

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. May 8, 1770. AN away last Night from the Subscriber, living in Charles-Town, Two Servant Men, JOSEPH MILLER, by Trade a Cooper, his...

JOHN RANKIN. The Deposition of Benjamin Yildball, of Anne-Arundel County, who being sworn on the Evangelists of Almighty God, in Consequence of a Report that prevails in the Neighbourhood,...

R. GHISELIN. The Subscribers hereby offer a Reward of twenty Pounds Currency, to any Person that will give the Author of the Report. WILLIAM WOODWARD, junr. ABRAHAM WOODWARD, junr.

GREEN, at the PRINTING. 6d a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, Week's Continuance. Long Ones Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, Sorts, with their proper BONDS of PRINTING-WORK performed

LONDON, March 22. WRITER in Favour of America says, "When Great-Britain, almost defenceless, is threatened and insulted by France and Spain, there are upwards of Twenty Sail of Ships of War, Cutters, and other armed Vessels, employed in harassing and obstructing the Trade of New-England. They have seized and detained, to the great Injury of the fair Trader, Twenty-Three Vessels, which Injustice...

He mentioned "the Danger he had run in supporting the last Resolutions of the Livery in a certain Assembly, on which Occasion (he said) he had been threatened with Confinement, Sequestration of his Effects, and even with Banishment; and which Threats he really believed would have been put in Execution but for the spirited support of another of the City's Representatives, Mr. Trecothick, and the Two worthy Sheriffs, with some other Gentlemen."

He concluded with observing, "That he had accepted the Office of Lord Mayor, with a Determination to support the Dignity of it, as an honest Man, and their faithful Guardian; and that, though they were charged with a Design to promote Riots and Disturbances in the City, he would, on every Occasion, take Care to exert his Authority to prevent them, and therefore recommended them strongly to preserve Peace as much as possible the ensuing Holiday Week."

April 11. It is confidently reported, that the Ministry begin to fall out with one another, which the adverse Party will take the Advantage of, and leap into the Saddle. April 12. The present Plan talked of for an Accommodation between the Majority and Minority, is said to be the Production of Lord Lyttleton.

April 13. A Report prevailed yesterday Morning, that a certain Colonel will vacate his Seat by the Acceptance of a Place, when a new Writ will be issued for the County, in order to give a patriotic Gentleman an Opportunity of being re-chosen. April 14. Yesterday the House of Peers adjourned to Thursday the 26th Instant, and the House of Commons to Tuesday the 24th.

No Courier having hitherto arrived at the Russian Ambassadors, with Advice of the Reduction of Brai-low, the Report concerning the same is now become doubtful. It is the same with respect to another Rumour which prevailed, viz. that the Russian Troops, commanded by General Panin, have taken the Fortress of Bender by Assault. We hear that the several Clubs, which have elected Mr. Wilkes one of their Members, have all made Con-

tributions for the total Discharge of that Gentleman's Debts. On Friday, the 13th of March, sailed from Spithead, Admiral Elphinstone, with the Russian Squadron under his Command, consisting of Six Ships of the Line and Three Transports.

It is said that a certain Declaration in an august Assembly, made by a patriotic Peer, will be questioned after the Holidays. At a Meeting of an august Assembly after the Holidays, when the temporary Business is gone through, the lately delivered Petitions and Remonstrances will be further considered.

At Guildhall Yesterday, after the Town Clerk had read aloud the King's Answer to the Remonstrance, with the Resolutions and Address of the House of Commons thereon; as likewise the Resolutions of the Goldsmiths, Grocers, and Weavers; a Motion was made and seconded, that the King's Answer should be entered on the City Journals, which was agreed to.

The Lord Mayor thereon observed, "That the Answer received to the Remonstrance was a very harsh one; so much so, that in the whole History of England, it perhaps, could not be paralleled. Notwithstanding this, he said, he could not arraign his Majesty, but his Ministers: Who, on this, as well upon every other Occasion, treated the Opinions of the People with Insolence and Disrespect." As a Proof of the Affability of the King, he urged their having all had the Honour to kiss his Hand.

In regard to the Resolutions of the Goldsmiths, Weavers, and Grocers, he said, "That their Reflections were as illiberal as untrue, as that, as well as every Act of the Livery, was not done clandestinely or insidiously, but in the Face of open Day, and with the joint Concurrence (only one excepted) of the most respectable Citizens in the World."

The Authenticity of a certain Remonstrance having been questioned, a Correspondent informs us, that if some kind of Answer is not given to it, it has been resolved to present another signed by the Electors. The Protest against a Remonstrance of a certain City, is signed, it is said, by near 1000 Persons, which is supposed to be the Effect of undue Influence.

Certain Companies, who have made some late extraordinary Resolutions, we hear are likewise preparing a Protest against the Remonstrance, to be signed by the Liveries of their respective Companies. April 16. A private Letter from Amsterdam mentions, that One hundred Tons of Tea were actually shipped on board a Dutch Vessel, the latter End of March last, for St. Eustatia, with Design to be sold to the North-American Vessels which constantly resort there.

They write from Hamburgh, that the Court of Peterburgh seem somewhat alarmed for the Fate of the Russian Squadron, should it be attacked by the French and Spanish Fleets, which had occasioned the holding divers Councils, at the breaking up of which Couriers were dispatched to the different Northern Courts in Alliance with her Majesty. April 17. The Russian Fleet, during their Stay here, has spent upwards of 26,000l.

Extract of a Letter from Marseilles, dated the 6th Instant. The Alarm Man of War, bound from Cadix, with Money, for this Port and Genoa, after being Three Days in Marseilles Road, and not delivered her Money, was drove on the Rocks by her Cables breaking in a sudden Gust of Wind, and was obliged to cut away all her Masts, having her Rudder beat off, and very leaky. You cannot conceive what a horrid Spectacle it was to see Capt. Jarvis, and so many brave Fellows, among the Rocks, under a high Shore, within Pistol Shot, and no one to assist them. Several small Vessels with Cables were sent off, and beat back: At last they got them were sent off, and beat back: At last they got them to the End of a Hawtzer, which warped them to a Place of Safety for that Night. The next Morning, it blowing very hard, no Boats could be got to go off, but at Night a Number being procured, they dragged her in by Four or Five o'Clock the next Morning. She had been there but a few Hours, before the Bread which she had brought on board, and the Water which she had brought on board, were blown away, and she was obliged to be drawn to soft Shore, and to be let down in the Mud. Not one Man is hurt, and they are in Hopes of getting the Ship up again. Yesterday his Majesty, the Dukes of Gloucester and

Cumberland, and several General Officers, reviewed Elliot and Burgoyne's Regiments of Light Horse on Wimbledon Common.

We hear that the Peace Officers of the City and Liberty of Westminster have received Directions to be at the Watch-houses of their respective Parishes, not only this Evening, but to-morrow Evening also, and not to depart from thence without the Direction of the Magistrates.

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL of March 20.

I BELIEVE there is no Man, however indifferent about the Interests of this Country, who will not readily confess, that the Situation, to which we are now reduced, whether it has arisen from the Violence of Faction, or from an arbitrary System of Government, justifies the most melancholy Apprehensions, and calls for the Exertion of whatever Wisdom or Vigour is left among us. The King's Answer to the Remonstrance of the City of London, and the Measures since adopted by the Ministry, amount to a plain Declaration, that the Principle, on which Mr. Luttrell was seated in the House of Commons, is to be supported in all its Consequence, and carried to its utmost Extent. The same Spirit, which violated the Freedom of Election, now invades the Declaration and Bill of Rights, and threatens to punish the Subject for exercising a Privilege, hitherto undisputed, of petitioning the Crown. The Grievances of the People are aggravated by Insults; their Complaints not merely disregarded, but checked by Authority; and every one of those Acts, against which they remonstrated, confirmed by the King's decisive Approbation. At such a Moment, no honest Man will remain silent or inactive. However distinguished by Rank or Property, in the Rights of Freedom we are all equal. As we are Englishmen, the least considerable Man among us has an Interest, equal to the proudest Nobleman, in the Laws and Constitution of his Country, and is equally called upon to make a generous Contribution in support of them;—whether it be the Heart to conceive, the Understanding to direct, or the Hand to execute. It is a common Cause, in which we are all interested. In which we should all be engaged. The Man, who defects it at this alarming Crisis, is an Enemy to his Country, and, what I think of infinitely less Value, a Traitor to his Saviour. The Subject, who is truly Loyal to the Chief Magistrate, will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary Measures. The City of London have given an Example, which, I doubt not, will be followed by the whole Kingdom. The noble Spirit of the Metropolis is the Life-Blood of the State, collected at the Heart; from that Point it circulates, with Health and Vigour, through every Artery of the Constitution. The Time is come, when the Body of the English People must assert their own Cause. Conscious of their Strength, and animated by a Sense of their Duty, they will not surrender their Birth-rights to Ministers, Parliaments, or Kings.

The City of London have expressed their Sentiments with Freedom and Firmness; they have spoken Truth boldly; and, in whatever Light their Remonstrance may be represented by Courtiers, I defy the most subtle Lawyer in this Country to point out a single Instance, in which they have exceeded the Truth. Even that Assertion, which we are told is most offensive to Parliament, in the Theory of the English Constitution, is strictly true. If any Part of the Representative Body be not chosen by the People, that Part vitiate and corrupts the Whole. If there be a Defect in the Representation of the People, that Power, which alone is equal to the making of Laws in this Country, is incomplete, and the Acts of Parliament, under that Circumstance, are not the Acts of a pure and intire Legislature. I speak of the Theory of our Constitution; and whatever Difficulties or Inconveniences may attend the Practice, I am ready to maintain, that as far as the Fact deviates from the Principle, so far the Practice is vicious and corrupt. I have not heard a Question raised upon any other Part of the Remonstrance. That the Principle, on which the Middlesex Election was determined, is more pernicious in its Effects, than either the levying Ship-Money by Charles the First, or the suspending Power assumed by his Son, will hardly be disputed by any Man, who understands or wishes well to the English Constitution. It is not an Act of open Violence done by the King, or any direct and palpable Breach of the Laws attempted by his Minister, that can ever endanger the Liberties of this Country. Against such a King or Minister the People would immediately take the Alarm, and all Parties unite to oppose him. The Laws may be grossly violated in particular Instances, without any direct Attack upon the whole System. Facts of that Kind stand alone; they are attributed to Necessity, not defended upon Principle. We can never be really in Danger, until the Forms of Parliament are made Use of to destroy the Substance of our civil and political Liberties;—until Parliament itself betrays its Trust, by contributing to establish new Principles of Government, and employing the very Weapons, committed to it by the collective Body, to stab the Constitution.