

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1771.

Annapolis, January 2, 1771. THE Subscriber intending to...

To be CHARTERED. THE Brigantine, Burden 180 Tons, now lying at Baltimore Town...

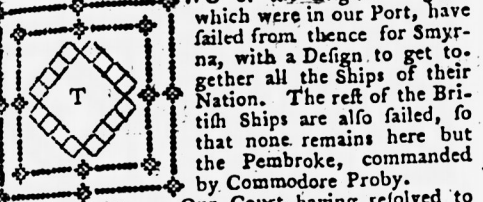
Maryland, September 10, 1770. TO BE SOLD. ONE undivided third Part of the Northampton Iron Furnace...

Kent-Island, July 30, 1770. AN away from the Subscriber, living in Queen Anne's County, on the 19th of June last...

Annapolis, November 16, 1770. WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that about Three or Four months past, the Mill-Dam of George Puffy...

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

LEGHORN, October 4.



MADRID, Oct. 15. Our Court having resolved to reinforce the Garrisons in America, has just given Orders for 11 Battalions to be embarked immediately for Carthagea, Porto Rico, the Havana, Corracoa, and Campeachy.

PARIS, Oct. 29. We learn by Letters from Constantinople, dated the 3d of September, that the Russians have possessed themselves of the Isle of Thaso, which will be very useful for their Subsistence, as it is very fertile, abounding with Corn, Wine and Oil.

Nov. 2. Our Ministers are at present employed entirely on some Affairs of State, which become more and more intricate. War, which we continue to consider as near, must necessarily have an Influence on the Projects for raising the Finances. We are assured, that the Intendants of the Finances have been sent for to Fontainebleau to be consulted. It is pretended, that the King every Evening on returning from the Chace, after Dressing, shuts himself up for an Hour or an Hour and a Half with the Comptroller General and the Duke of Vailiere, and is indefatigably employed with those Two Ministers on some very secret Affairs.

L O N D O N.

The House of Burgesses in Virginia having transmitted to Mr. Montagu, their Agent, the following Petition; the same has been presented by him to his Majesty.

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY. The humble Petition of the House of Burgesses of VIRGINIA.

May it please your Most Excellent Majesty, GRACIOUSLY to permit your ever dutiful and loyal Subjects the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in general Assembly, to approach your Royal Presence, and with all Humility to renew their most earnest Intreaties, that your Majesty in your great Goodness would be pleased to extend your fatherly Protection to them and all their Fellow Subjects in America.

Having, Sirs, upon former and recent Occasions humbly submitted to your Royal Wisdom our just Claims to be free and exempt from all Taxes imposed on us without our own Consent, for the Purpose of raising and establishing a Revenue in America, we should not now presume to recal your Majesty's Gracious Attention to the same Subject, had we not the most convincing Testimony that the Sentiments and Dispositions of your Majesty's Ministry, confirmed by the Voice of Parliament, still continue extremely unfavourable and alarming to your Majesty's American Subjects; a Reflection to us at this Time the more irksome and Grievous, as we had from the late agreeable Prospect flattered ourselves that a broad and permanent Foundation would soon have been laid for restoring and perpetuating that pleasing Harmony, which once so happily united the Interest and Affections of all your Majesty's Subjects, both British and American.

Words, Most Gracious Sovereign, cannot sufficiently express the exceeding great Concern and deep Affliction with which our Minds have been agitated and tortured upon finding almost a fixed and determined Resolution in the Parliament in Great-Britain to continue the several Acts imposing Duties for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, exposing the Persons and Estates of your Majesty's affectionate Subjects to the arbitrary Decisions of distant Courts of Admiralty, and thereby depriving them of the inestimable Right and Privilege of being tried by their Peers alone, according to the long established and well known Laws of the Land. From these baneful Sources have already been derived much Disquietude and Unhappiness, which are not likely to abate under the Continuance of Measures apparently tending to deprive the Colonists of every Thing dear and valuable to them.

A partial Suspension of Duties, and these such only as were imposed on British Manufactures, cannot, Great Sir, remove the too well grounded Fears and Apprehensions of your Majesty's loyal Subjects, whilst Impositions are continued on the same Articles of Foreign Fabric, and entirely retained upon Tea for the avowed Purpose of establishing a Precedent against us.

We therefore, judging it at all Times an indispensable Duty we owe to your Majesty, to our Country, ourselves, and Posterity, humbly to lay our Grievances before the Common Father of all his People, do now, impressed with the highest Sense of Duty and Affection,

prostrate Ourselves at the Foot of your Throne, most humbly beseeching and imploring your Majesty graciously to interpose your Royal Influence and Authority to procure a total Repeal of those disagreeable Acts of Parliament, and to secure to us the free and uninterrupted Enjoyment of all those Rights and Privileges which from the Laws of Nature, of Community in general, and in a most especial Manner from the Principles of the British Constitution particularly recognized, and confirmed to the Colony by repeated and express Stipulation, we presume not to claim but in common with all the rest of your Majesty's Subjects under the same, or like Circumstances.

That your Majesty, and your Royal Descendants, may long and gloriously reign in the Hearts of a free and happy People, is the constant and fervent Prayer of your Majesty's truly devoted, most dutiful, loyal, and affectionate Subjects,

The Burgesses and Representatives of the People of Virginia. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Speaker.

Oct. 30. A Gentleman who landed from the Continent last Wednesday, says, that the French King, so far from saying (as mentioned in the Papers) "Let me have no War; let me have no War;" gave these Orders Fourteen Days ago, "Let all my Fleets be ready, and every Regiment that can be spared, be within Four Miles of my Shores." He adds, that the French are possessed of plenty of Money without any new Tax.

Extra of a Letter from Dublin, October 23.

"At a General Assembly held at the Tholsel of this City, on the 19th Instant, the following Resolution was agreed to, and made an Act of said Assembly: "Resolved, That it would be a very salutary and constitutional Proceeding in the Corporation of the City of Dublin, to present a Petition to the King, expressive, in the most grateful Terms, of that Zeal and Loyalty which warms the Breasts of his Majesty's faithful Citizens of Dublin; and at the same Time, in the most humble and dutiful Manner, to present to the Throne the many Grievances sustained by this Kingdom in general, and City in particular, by the late Prorogations of Parliament."

Nov. 1. Col. Boyd, Deputy Governor of Gibraltar, has informed the Ministry, that a very large Body of Spanish Troops have drawn fresh Lines behind Gibraltar. The Regiments now embarking in Ireland are supposed to be destined for that Station, though others imagine they are intended for the Defence of Jamaica.

All the Troops in Scotland have received Orders to begin their March towards Plymouth.

According to private Advices from Paris we learn, that the Court had given Orders for the utmost Diligence to be used in fitting out for Sea every Ship of War in the Royal Navy of France.

They write from Jamaica, that the Spaniards had lately landed Ten Regiments of Infantry from on board some Men of War and Transports, at the Havana.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester will be shortly nominated to the Post of Master General of the Ordnance.

Among other Regulations which the Emperor of Germany has introduced for the Good of his People, One is, that he has set apart One Day in every Week, for the receiving Petitions, and hearing Grievances; at which Time he has strictly commanded, that no Subject, however mean, shall be refused Admittance to his Presence.—An Example this; well worthy the Imitation of every Sovereign Prince in Europe.

The following Extract from a private Letter, lately written by his Excellency, Mr. Murray, at present our Ambassador at the Porte, to One of his Friends in London, seems to countenance the Report now circulating in Holland, that the grand Signior has been detested, and his Brother Mustapha raised to the Throne. "I never in my Life knew, (speaking of the grand Signior) a more gentlemanlike and sensible Man; and, to all Appearance, he is One of the most Humane. Since the Absence of the grand Vifir, I have generally the Honour of seeing him Once or Twice a Week. The Day before Yesterday I conversed with him above Half an Hour without a Druggishness, which, though he speaks Italian perfectly well, is an Instance of great Affability. I was amazed at the Ease with which he talked of his present Situation; he called the Emperors of Russia a Female Alexander. He told me he had thoughts of parting Sultan Mustapha, his Brother, at the Head of One of his Armies. This I thought very extraordinary, as he has been often pressed to put the Prince to death, who is a Sort of a Favourite with the Janissaries."

Nov. 3. The manufacturing Part of the Inhabitants of Paris is so much distressed by the inhaled Price of every necessary of Life; that the Bourgeois, or Citizens, are under the greatest Apprehensions of an Inturrection.

Bread in France is risen to Five Sous in the Pound, which is double the Price to what it is in this City, notwithstanding they have had a very plentiful Harvest.

A private Letter from Dublin says, "It is certain the disgraceful List of Pensions on our Establishment will be strenuously exposed in the Remonstrance, which is preparing to be sent from hence."

Nov. 10. Yesterday a Court of Aldermen met at Guildhall, and swore in Brass Crosby, Esq; the Lord Mayor Elect. After the Business of the Court was over, Mr. Trecotick addressed himself to the Hall to explain the Motives of his Conduct during his Mayoralty: He observed that many ill-natured Reflections had been thrown out against him for backing Prefs-Warrants in the City, in which he remarked that he was justified in this Act by "all former Lord Mayors upon every emergent Occasion; that at a Time when the whole Nation was alarmed with the great Preparations making for War, he should have thought himself very inexcusable, as Chief Magistrate of the City of London, if he had thrown any Obstruction in the Way which might retard the speedy manning of the Fleet; that though he had his Doubts with Respect to the Legality of Prefs-Warrants, yet, as an Individual, though in so high a Station, he thought it too weighty a Matter for him singly to determine upon, and the more particularly as the Parliament was so near upon Meeting, under whose Consideration only such Business could with Propriety come. Mr. Trecotick said further, that he despised the low and illiberal Means that had been made use of to prejudice him in the Minds of the Publick; and as he had in every Respect executed the Business of Chief Magistrate, to the best of his Judgment and Abilities, as became a faithful Citizen and Guardian; his Conscience was perfectly easy, and he did not doubt but he should meet with the Approbation of all his impartial Fellow Citizens.

This Speech was received with loud Applause. Just after the last Peace the Manilla Ransom was strongly agitated in the House of Commons by the Opposition, and Lord B——'s Ministry gave up the right England pretended to; the Spanish Ambassador was then in the Gallery of the House of Commons; Sir W—— D—— owns the Fact in his Letters to Junius.

A Letter, signed by a great Number of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, was on Thursday sent to Barlow Trecotick, Esq; expressing their entire Approbation of, and returning their unfeigned Thanks for, the Integrity of his Conduct during the Time of his Mayoralty.

LETTER OF JUNIUS.

To the Right Honourable Lord M———

MY LORD,

THE Appearance of this Letter will attract the Curiosity of the Public, and command even your Lordship's Attention: I am considerably in your Debt; and shall endeavour, once for all, to balance the Account: Accept of this Address, my Lord, as a Prologue to more important Scenes, in which you will probably be called upon to act or suffer.

You will not question my Veracity, when I assure you, that it has not been owing to any particular Respect for your Person that I have abstained from you so long. Besides the Distress and Danger with which the Press is threatened, when your Lordship is Party, and the Party is to be Judge, I confess I have been deterred by the Difficulty of the Task. Our Language has no Term of Reproach, the Mind has no Idea of Detestation, which has not already been happily applied to you, and exhausted. Ample Justice has been done by abler Pens than mine, to the separate Merits of your Life and Character. Let it be my humble Office to collect the scattered Sweets, till their united Virtue tortures the Sense.

Permit me to begin with paying a just Tribute to Scotch Sincerity, wherever I find it. I own I am not apt to confide in the Professions of Gentlemen of that Country, and when they smile I feel an involuntary Emotion to guard myself against mischief. With this general Opinion of an ancient Nation, I always thought it much to your Lordship's Honour; that, in your earlier Days, you were but little interested with the Prudence of your Country. You had some original Attachments, which you took every proper Opportunity to acknowledge. The liberal Spirit of Youth prevailed over your native Discretion. Your Zeal in the Cause of an unhappy Prince, was expressed with the Sincerity of Wine, and some of the Solemnities of Religion. This, I conceive, is the most amiable Point of View, in which your Character has appeared. Like an honest Man, you took that Part in Politics which might have been expected from your Birth, Education, Country, and Connections. There was something generous in your Attachment to the banished House of Stuart. We lament the Mistake of a good Man, and do not begin to detest him until he affects to renounce his Principles. Why did you not adhere to that Loyalty you once professed? Why did you not follow the Example of your worthy Brother? With him you might have shared in the Honour of the Pretender's Confidence, with him you might have preserved the Integrity of your Character, and England, I think, might have spared you without Regret.—Your Friends