

XXVth YEAR.]

T H B

[No. 1327.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 14, 1771.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Province in a short Time, all Persons who have just Claims against him are desired to bring them, and those indebted are requested to make immediate Payment.

WILLIAM NEVIN.

Annapolis, January 2, 1771.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Province in a short Time, all Persons who have just Claims against him are desired to bring them, and those indebted are requested to make immediate Payment.

I have still left on Hand about £.300 First of Goods, which I will sell at a very low Advance for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or on Credit.

(tf.) JOSHUA JOHNSON

Maryland, September 10, 1770.

T O B E S O L D,
ONE undivided third Part of the Northern Iron Furnace, together with the Stock in Partnership thereto belonging, Consisting of Land, Servants, Teams, &c. &c. The said Furnace, Building-House, Bridge and Wheel Houses are all built of Stone, in the neatest Manner, and on a new failing Stream of Water, Eleven Miles distant from Baltimore-Town, Baltimore County, in the Province of Maryland, and on the best Road leading to said Town. The Lands are well wooded, and abound in Iron Ore, which is very convenient to said Furnace, and is of the best and richest Quality, and yields such plenty that I believe no Furnace on the Continent makes more Metal while in blast. On the said Land all round the Furnace, is also a plenty of Lime-Stone, which is made Use of for Flax, the Furnace is now heating, and will be in blast a few Days; there is already provided and at the Furnace, a very fine Stock of Ore and Coals, and growing upon the Lands, as much Indian Corn as suppose may supply the Furnace for Twelve Months. At the said Furnace is a good Coal-House, and all other convenient Houses in good Repair. The Purchaser shall be put into Possession immediately, at such Time given for Payment of the Purchase Money, that may make it very easy to the Purchaser, his giving Bond upon Interest, with Security, if required. Any Person inclinable to purchase, will be pleased to apply to the Subscriber near Baltimore-Town, in said Province.

(tf.) JOHN RIDGELL.

Kent-Island, July 30, 1770.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Kent-Island, County, on the 19th of June last, a convict Servant Man, named GEORGE BOWLES, born in the West of England, about 20 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, and has dark brown Hair: Had on, and took with him, a new Country Linen Shirt, an old ditto, and Trowsers of the same, an old black and white striped Country Kersey Jacket, with Sleeves of another Sort, a Felt Hat, an old small Drab coloured great Coat, no Shoes or Stockings, has some very large Scars on one of his Legs, and keeps in his Walking. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

(tf.) WILLIAM HORN.

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 Poffy, lying in Frederick County, near Little Waples, was pulled down and destroyed in such a Manner as entirely prevented the Conveyance of any Water to the Mill, by some malicious and ill disposed Persons, unknown to the great Damage of him the said George Poffy: His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to publick Justice, the Person or Persons, who, against his Lordship's Peace, pulled down and destroyed the said Mill-Dam, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon, for such Offence, to any One of them, (the Principal and Principals only excepted) who shall discover the Person or Persons concerned in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed by Order,

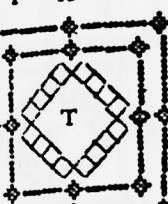
U. SCOTT, Cl. Sec.

And as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber, living in Baltimore County, doth promise a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person or Persons concerned in the above-mentioned Offence, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

WILLIAM COL

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

P A R I S, November 12.



THE great Desire, which the People of this Kingdom have for Peace, makes them eager to catch at every Glimmering of it: Besides, we have great Confidence in the Capacity and good Intentions of the Duke de Choiseul. However, our Politicians are of Opinion, that the Success of the Russians will make it more difficult to bring the English to Terms; and it is said they have already refused several Millions, which have been offered them to stop the Preparations they are making for War, which, on the contrary, they carry on with great Vigour. In short, we are to look for the Decision of the Parliament of Great-Britain in this Affair, and therefore impatiently wait for their Determination.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 27. Yesterday Sir William Draper arrived at his House in Pall-Mall, from North-America.

A Letter from Portsmouth, dated November 25, says, "Last Night put back in a very leaky and shattered Condition, his Majesty's Ships Arrogant, Capt. Moore; Achilles, Capt. Whelock; and the Rippon, Capt. Brereton, having met with a very heavy Gale of Wind off the Start, which had very near drove them ashore; they pursued their Passage as far as the Islands of Scilly, when the Gale still continuing, and against them, they were obliged to put back to this Port. The Ships are so disabled, that they must be docked. The Achilles has lost her Fore and Main Yards, and Mizen Top-Mast, and the other Two are equally damaged. They parted with the Ajax, Capt. Allen, soon after they left St. Helens, and have not heard of her since, but it is hoped she has made good Weather, and got safe to Ireland. Other Ships will be sent in their Stead, to carry the Troops from Ireland for the Reinforcement of Gibraltar, that little Time may be lost."

On Friday Night a Council was held at Lord Rochford's House, at the breaking up of which a Letter was dispatched to the Secretary at War, with Orders, that all Officers immediately repair to their respective Posts; in Consequence of which, Col. Luttrell set out for Ireland on Saturday.

Mr. Potter, the Messenger, we understand, is once more to depart, in the Course of this Week, for Madrid, with what is called the final Requisition, which if it fails of procuring Satisfaction for the Injury lately sustained by the Crown of Great-Britain, the Preparations already made will be immediately employed to obtain the required Redress.

A Letter of the first Authority from Madrid says, "Our Court, we are well assured, does not intend to declare War against England; but leave that Nation to declare against us, by which Means we shall be entitled to the Assistance of France."

It is said that a great Personage has coincided in the Opinion of a noble Earl, that the Spaniards are certainly preparing to strike a capital Blow in the West-Indies.

The chief Business of the Upper House being nearly ended for the present, we hear that after the House of Commons have gone through some Matters relative to Massachusetts-Bay, which are likely to be finished in a few Days, both Houses will adjourn next Week for the Holidays.

Orders are sent to Chatham to get ready the Barbet Man of War of 50 Guns, with all Expedition, for the Reception of an Admiral; she is to sail round to Spithead as soon as fitted up.

The following animated Sentiments were delivered by a great and noble Orator, in a large Company, on Thursday last.

His Lordship began with telling his Hearers, "That he thought the present Situation of his Country was so truly critical and alarming, that he would not sit still, but would drag the Ministers from their Concealments, and expose them to the Resentment of an injured, insulted, and he was afraid, undone Country."

"A noble Lord (Lord Weymouth) continued he, has told us, that it is necessary to cultivate Peace, and has enlarged much upon the Inhumanity of War, and the Desire he has to prevent the Effusion of human Blood. I have as little Desire to plunge this Nation into an unnecessary War, as the noble Lord can have; but Hostilities have been commenced against a Kingdom, not used to suffer any Injuries to pass unrevenged. I wish the noble Lord had always entertained these Sentiments of Humanity; the People would then have had no Reason to lament the spilling of innocent Blood in St. George's Fields, by the Violence of his Lordship's Politics."

"It has been insinuated, that the publick Credit of the Nation may be affected, if this Motion should be complied with. Let us consider who are the People that suffer most by the Frustration of your Funds. Your little dirty Moneyjobbers, Bloodsuckers, Muckworms, Commissaries, and Contractors. These are

the Men that have thrown down all Distinctions of Men in this Country. I equally despise them all, from the Jobber in the Alley, to Asiatic Plunderers in Leadenhall-Street.

"I am concerned, that in these Times, when Unity is so much wanted, that any Doubts should have been thrown out respecting the Legality of impressing; a Measure which has the Sanction of the common Law. I consider the Three Aldermen who discharged the impressed Men as Parricides of their Country, and would be the first to move for an Inquiry into their Conduct."

"A noble Lord has cautioned us against starting any Difficulties, that may impede the Negotiation with a Court so jealous of its Honour as the Court of Madrid. However highly that Lord may think of the lofty Idioms of Spanish Pride, I ever found them, in all my Negotiations, a crafty, shifting, disingenuous, and designing People, possessing not half the Integrity and good Faith of the English Nation."

"The noble Lord talks of negotiating when we should be striking a Blow. Hostilities have been already commenced. I wish the Officer of the Tamar was at this Bar, I wish Captain Farmer, who came Passenger, was here; they would give us an Account of the Conduct of the Governor of Buenos Ayres. They would tell you, that the Island was demanded in the Name of the King of Spain; (those, therefore, who advised his Majesty to call it the A.C. of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, advised him to an Imposition on this Company. If it was the A.C. of that Governor, why does the King of Spain (to use a very intelligible English Phrase) still keep Possession of the stolen Goods? In the Reign of James I. that great Man, Sir Walter Raleigh, for an Infringement on the Spanish Territories, fell a Sacrifice to the cruel, insolent, and vindictive Spirit of the haughty Spaniards."

"I am for defending the Honour of the Crown and the Rights of the People; but I must confess, that I think the Situation of this Kingdom is truly deplorable, whilst the Reigns of Government are in the Hands of Men, not one of whom ever knew Half an Hour's Business in their Lives."

"I call upon the Gentlemen in administration to tell us what Steps they have taken to defend this Country. Have they sent a Squadron to the Western Ocean, which I will pronounce to be essentially necessary? In the last War, that great Officer, Lord Anson, to whose Knowledge and Experience in Naval Affairs, the Successes of that War are in a great Degree to be attributed, advised this Measure to be adopted. It was adopted, and we all know the good Effects that followed. Have you a Fleet in the East-Indies? Have you one in the Mediterranean? No; sorry am I to say, that wherever I turn my Eyes, I see the Marks of Inattention and Inexperience.—You cannot at this Time fit out Twelve Ships of the Line, in such Condition for an Officer to shake his Reputation on.—You have now only 10,000 seamen to defend this great Empire; and in my Administration I found full Employment for 8,000."

"But remember, Gentlemen, that if Gibraltar, Mahon, or Jamaica, should fall, that you shall answer it at the Tribunal of the Publick. Upon the Whole, I am of Opinion, that we must either have a War, or an ignominious Compromise. I beseech the Gentlemen in Administration to prepare for the former, and not submit to the latter, I desire them to restore to the People their violated Rights, that they may save their own Heads, and walk the publick Streets free from Insult."

Besides the Motion made by the Duke of Richmond, on Thursday, in the Upper Room of the Society, as given in this Paper on Saturday, and the true Numbers, on which were, for 26, against 81, there were Two other Motions, both of which were carried in the Negative. The First of those was in Substance, to know what Claims have been set up by the Spaniards to Falkland Island. The Second was to have Copies and Extracts of all Letters or Papers respecting the Spanish Land and Sea Forces in the West-Indies, as since June 1769; as also respecting the Departure of any Naval Armaments or Land Forces from Old Spain, during the same Period.

Lord Chatham, the other Day, disclaimed what has been generally attributed to him, the involving this Nation in the late German War; and declared, that when he was at that Time appointed Minister, he came into Office with that Measure straggled about his Neck."

Nov. 29. This Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill for prohibiting, for a further limited Time, the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biscuits, and Starch; and to such other Bills as were ready. Additions to Part of a great and noble Orator's Speech on Thursday last in a large Company.

After censuring the Three doubting Aldermen who discharged the impressed Men, his Lordship took Occasion to pay the following Eccequismy on the late Lord Mayor: "I ought not to omit doing Justice to a Character, which has suffered upon this Occasion the united Attacks of the insolent, the envious, and

the malicious. I have always considered the late Lord Mayor as an able and upright Magistrate, an amiable Gentleman, an honest Man, and an Honour to the City."

After having thrown out several Animadversions on the Conduct of the present Ministry, he added,

"It has been insinuated, that Men, and not Measures, have ever, lately, been the Objects of my Resentment. I do assure the Gentlemen in Administration, that I do not envy them their Places, that I have no Wishes of my own to dispossess them, nor do I know that any of my Friends aspire to such dangerous Honours. I leave them in the full Enjoyment of their Places, satisfied that the loud Voice of publick Justice cannot always sue in vain."

On the Subject of the late German War, he expressed himself to the following Effect:

"I found the last German War, for which I have so often been made the Object of Abuse in the publick Prints, and which has been repeatedly, both in and out of this House, called my German War; I say when I came into Office, I found your German War, and your Connections with Prussia, straggled round my Neck by Treaties and Resolutions of Parliament; and though I disapproved of that War, yet, being always of Opinion, that every Consideration should yield to the publick Faith of the Nation, I thought it absolutely necessary, at that Time, to abide by, and support those Treaties which plunged us into that War; But I will now tell your Master, it is my Opinion, that this Kingdom do not, on any Occasion, waste her Blood and Treasure in defending Hanover."

In Answer to the Sentiments of this great Patriot, another Orator, well known under the Title of a remarkable impeaching Character in the Beggar's Opera, remarked, "That though he never remembered to have heard the noble Earl's Sentiments coincide so nearly with him in some Points, as they did on the present Occasion; yet he could not help considering his Assertions in general to be more *à la mode*, or Matters of Opinion; for," continued he, "We have been told, this Day, that the present Administration is a very unpopular one; that the People are quite dissatisfied; that we are not in a Situation to defend ourselves from foreign Attacks; nay, that we have not even Twelve Ships of the Line ready for Service. Now, as I have not the Honour to be of the Administration, I cannot speak precisely as to the Truth of these Declarations; but I have a Right to give my Opinion as well as the noble Earl; and my Opinion is, we are in a Situation to defend ourselves against all our Enemies; that the present Administration is not an unpopular one; and that the People are not dissatisfied. I think the present Opposition are Ten Thousand Times more unpopular. I see it every Day—I see it in the last Westminster Remonstrance—I see it in the Common Council—I see it in every Part of the Kingdom.—In short, it is nothing but Remonstrance, Insultations, and Impeachment, or in other Words, it is all Wilkes and Edridge, Noise, Nonsense, and Confusion."

"It has been mentioned, that the present Ministers are favoured with the Smiles of Court. Upon my Word, I think that the Smiles of a Court are desirable Things; there are many Advantages to be found in them; but I remember an Administration in this Country (meaning the Rockingham) and in my Opinion the worst this Country ever had; that was never even once smiled upon by the Court, during the whole Time they were in Office."

In reply, the Marquis of Rockingham asked, "whether the Administration that preceded his (meaning Lord Sandwich's) went out of Office with the Smiles of the Court." To this no Answer was given.

The Duke of Richmond asserted in a certain Assembly, that upwards of Two Thousand of the best English Sailors are at this Time rotting in the Jails of Spain, having been seized on frivolous Pretences; many of them on no other Charge than that of having a single Dollar in their Pockets."

Lord Chatham, in a certain Assembly lately said, "This Day Month we may perhaps be no longer a Nation; for if the French make themselves Masters of the Channel, we cannot oppose them: We ought at this Time to have 40 Ships of the Line, yet have not Twelve completely manned. I have now a complete Detail of the above Particulars in my Pocket, and I defy any one to contradict me."

Lord Chatham, in a certain Place, having asserted, that the moated Intestines of the City of London were Bloodsuckers, the Muckworms of the Constitution; that all their Aim was to get Loans and Commissary Ships; but that at the same Time, he regarded the middling Citizens, who preferred Laws and Liberty to Loans and Commissary Ships, the Duke of Richmond observed, on what Lord Chatham had said, and that he joined him Hand and Heart, on the violated Right of Election, and all other great constitutional Points; that his Conscience obliged him to say, knowing the Rectitude of Lord Chatham's Intentions; but that his Conscience would not suffer him to be silent at the indiscriminate Censure which the noble Lord, in the warmth of Debate, had thrown on some of the worthiest Men in this Kingdom: If, by the moated