

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

WILLIAM NEVILL
Maryland, September 10, 1771.

ONE undivided third Part of the Province of Iron Furnace, together with the Stock in Partnership therein belonging, consisting of Lands, Servants, Tools, &c. The said Furnace, Coking-House, Bridge and Wheel Houses, are all built of Stone, in the most convenient manner, and on a never failing Stream of Water, Eleven Miles distant from Baltimore-Town in 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 it is laid. On the said Land all round the Furnace, is also a piece of Lime-Stone, which is made Use of for the said Furnace is now heating, and will be in full in a few Days; there is already provided in the Furnace, a very fine Stock of Ore and Coal, and growing upon the Lands, as much Indian Corn as will supply me for 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, and 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.

JOHN RIDGELY,
Just published, and is now ready to be delivered to the Subscribers; and to all who wish to be bound to the Subscribers for the said Two Volumes, the First Volume (bound in blue Boards, Price One Dollar) of the following celebrated Work—praised—quoted—and recommended in the British House of Lords, by the most illustrious and illuminating of all modern Patriots, WILLIAM PITT, now Earl of Chatham;

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIFTH, Emperor of Germany; and of all the Kingdoms and States in Europe, during his Age. To which is prefixed, A View of the Progress of Society in Europe, from the Subversion of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century. Confirmed by historical Proofs and Illustrations.

IN THREE VOLUMES.
By WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland's Author of the late elegant History of Scotland.

AMERICA: Printed for the SUBSCRIBERS; a Catalogue of whose Names, as Encouragers of this American Edition, will be printed in the Third Volume of this Work.

The Second and Third Volumes of this celebrated Work will be delivered as expeditiously as possible to the Subscribers, at the Stores of Mr. Williams in Annapolis, and at Mr. James M'Beth's in Baltimore Town.

N. B. Mr. William Dick, well recommended from Philadelphia, has now opened a Grammar School in Gay-Street, Baltimore Town, where those Gentlemen's Children, whose Tuition he may be favoured with, shall be carefully and accurately instructed, both in the English and Latin Classics, Arithmetick, &c.

St. Mary's County, Dec. 5. 1770.
On the 20th Day of February next ensuing, will be SOLD, at Public Vendue, on the Premises,

ALL the Real Estate of Richard Heard, late of the said County, deceased, agreeable to an Act of Assembly, in that Case provided, for the Payment of the Debts of the said Richard Heard; that is to say: One Tract called Thompson's Purchase, formerly called Mary Taylor's Plantation, lying in the said County, containing 180 Acres; one other Tract or Parcel of Land in the same County, being Part of the Cross Manor, containing 100 Acres. Also One other Tract or Parcel of Land, called Cross-Manor, lying in the County aforesaid, containing Three Acres. Also Part of a Tract of Land, now called Heard's Lot formerly called the Cross, lying in the said County, containing one Acre; a Copy of the Act of Assembly for the Sale of the above Lands, properly authenticated, will be shown by the Subscriber at the Time of Sale, (or before) if required, for the Information and Satisfaction of any Person inclinable to purchase.

JOHN HEARD.

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

[XXVI. YEAR.] THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. [No. 1329.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1771.

MADRID, October 22.

HE Motions made by our Troops appear to announce War as inevitable. They have actually formed Three Encampments; One in Andalusia, another in Galicia, and a Third in the Province of Murcia.
Confines of POLAND, Nov. 6.
A very rich Jew of Cracovia, having suddenly disappeared, his Absence caused the great Uneasiness in his Family, who after the minutest Inquiries, found that he had entered into a Convent, where the Monks had caused him to come with a large Sum of Money, under Pretence of making a Bargain with him; in Consequence of this Discovery, Searches were made in the Monastery, where the Body was found in the Sewer. This Affair makes a great Noise in the City, and a Prosecution is actually carrying on against them with the greatest Ardour and Activity.

LONDON,

Nov. 17. By the Death of the late Duke of Argyle, and his Son the Marquis of Lorn's coming to the Title, his Duchies, from being Miss Gunning, a private Lady, is, by Marriage, come to no less than 26 Peerages in Three Kingdoms, viz. Five Duchies, Six Marquises, Six Countesses, Two Viscounties, and Nine Baronies, viz.
In France: Duchies of Chatel Herault.
In Scotland: Duchies of Hamilton, Douglass, Cadzow, Argyle, Kintyre, and Lorn. Countess of Argyll, Angus, Lanark, Argyle, Campbell, Cowell. Baronets of Macanshute, Pointont, Aberbrothick, Invenary, Mull, Morvern, and Tyre.
In England: Duchies of Brandon. Baroness of Dutton, and Sundridge.

The same may not possibly be met with in any other Kingdom, that is not a Sovereign Prince, or crowned Head.
Nov. 20. The following is a Copy of the Letter sent by Mr. Sergeant Glynn to the Lord Mayor, and read at the last Court of Common Council:
"My Lord; Your Lordship will, I hope, excuse the Liberty I take in desiring your Lordship to communicate to the Common Council of the City, my most grateful acknowledgement of the Honour they have bestowed on me in their Resolution of the 12th of October.
"As I am conscious of no other Motive than a Desire to defend the constitutional Rights of my Fellow Subjects from Violation, I am happy in finding that my Conduct has met with a favourable Interpretation from them, and think my weak Endeavours most amply rewarded, by this honourable Testimony of the Confidence and Approbation of so respectable a Body. My Lord, I have the Honour to be your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN GLYNN."

A Correspondent says, "It is laughable, that the Recorder of the City of London had, on Thursday, at the Court of Common Council, by virtue of his Office, the Mortification of reading to the whole Court Mr. Sergeant Glynn's Letter, thanking them for the Honour they had conferred on him, by chusing him City Council in the room of himself."

The King's Order in Council, of the 16th Instant, in Saturday's Gazette, after expressing his Majesty's Desire to prevent all Obstructions to Trade, enjoins, that all Ships and Vessels, already arrived, or that shall hereafter arrive from America or the West-Indies, with Rag or Cotton Wool on board, the Produce of those Places, be not laid under any Restraint whatsoever on Account of Quarantine.
Nov. 22. A Correspondent, just arrived from Yorkshire, informs us, that the rainy Weather in those Parts for a fortnight past is astonishing. No Corn can be sowed in low Land; and moreover, dreadful Consequences are apprehended by the Banks of the Rivers breaking, and Inundations all over the Flat, from Ferry-Bridge to the Humber. At Newark the Water is so high that all Carriages, Horses, &c. have been boated a Mile or Two along the Road for a Week past. At Wansford, the Meadows and Fields are entirely under Water. The Country all around from Alconbury to Biggleswade is like a Sea.
Nov. 22. A Correspondent asserts, that the French and Spaniards have Eighty Ships of the Line, manned, and ready for sailing Orders at a Moment's Notice; and if the Duke of Choiseul's Proposal had not been overruled in the last French Council at Versailles, our Ports at Plymouth and Portsmouth would have had a joint naval Visit from the Courts of Spain and France, One Day in this Week; and remarks what a delightful State of Security have our wise Ministers brought us into, when we depend upon a negative Voice in the French Councils, not to have our Two Capital Ports destroyed, and all our Shipping in them!
Nov. 25. There are now ready for Sea (Men only excepted) 22 Ships of the Line, 14 at Spithead, and 8 at Portsmouth.

To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY.
The humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly beg Leave to approach your Majesty, and most dutifully to lay again at the Foot of the Throne our aggravated Grievances, and earnest Supplications: Although, through Prevalence of evil Counsellors, our just Complaints have hitherto met with Repulse and Reprimand, nevertheless we will not forego the last Consolation of the unhappy, Hope that our Sufferings will at length find an End, from the innate Goodness of your Majesty: The gracious Effects of which have, to our unspeakable Grief, been intercepted from your injured People, by a fatal Conspiracy of malevolent Influences around the Throne.
We therefore, again implore your Majesty, in this sad Crisis, with Hearts big with Sorrow, and warm with Affection, not to be induced by false Suggestions, contrary to the Benignity of your Royal Nature, to shut up your paternal Compassion and Justice against the Prayers of unhappy Subjects, claiming, as we now again presume to do, with equal Humility and freedom, Plainness, our indisputable Birthrights, Freedom of Election, and Right of petitioning.

We have seen the known Law of the Land, the sure Guardian of Right, trodden down; and, by the Influence of daring Ministers arbitrary Discretion, the Law of Tyrants set up to overthrow the Choice of Electors, and nominate to a Seat in Parliament, a Person not chosen by the People.
Your Majesty's Throne is founded on the free Exercise of this great Right of Election; to preserve it inviolate, is true Loyalty; to undermine and destroy it, is the most contemptuous Treason against the whole Constitution.
Deign then, Sir, amidst the complicated Dangers which surround us, to restore Satisfaction and Harmony to your faithful Subjects, by removing from your Majesty's Presence all evil Counsellors, and by recurring to the recent Sense of your People taken in Parliament.

By such an Exertion alone of your own royal Wisdom and Virtue, the various Wounds of the Constitution can be effectually healed; and by Representation freely chosen, and acting independently, the salutary Awe of Parliament cannot fail to secure to us that sacred Bulwark of English Liberty, the Trial by Jury, against the dangerous Designs of those, who have dared openly to attempt to mutilate its Powers, and destroy its Efficacy.
So will Dissatisfaction, and natural Weakness, change at once into public Confidence, Order, Strength, and Dignity; and this boasted Constitution of England, so late the Envy of Nations, no longer held forth to the Derision of Europe, Electors not suffered to elect, Juries forbid to judge of the whole Matter in issue before them, and dutiful Petitioners, remonstrating the most flagrant Grievances, branded by the Ministers who oppress them, as seditious Infractions of that Constitution which we religiously revere, and together with your Majesty's sacred Person, will unceasingly defend, against all Enemies and Betrayers.

His MAJESTY'S ANSWER.
"As I have seen no Reason to alter the Opinion expressed in my Answer to your Address upon this Subject, I cannot comply with the Prayer of your Petition."

CLUB NEWS.
SIR W—M—D—H'S SPEECH.

THERE is something pleasant in the Language, as well as in the Train of Reasoning adopted by our Ministers. They persuade themselves that their Measures will be cordially supported by the People, while the People are at Variance with them and their Measures. They expect that there will be no Contest but that of displaying a Superiority of Zeal in Support of the common Cause, forgetting that the Nation can never make a common Cause with those, whom it has found to be common Enemies. It seems they are resolved to be consistent, and not to deviate on this Occasion from the same prudential Maxims which have hitherto directed their Conduct, and rendered their Plan of Politics so successful and satisfactory. The hearty Concurrence of the Kingdom they deem a just Reward for having violated its most essential Rights. Nor is this surprising in Men of their Principles and Talents. Their past Administration being only a Transcript of the Measures pursued by Charles the First, why should we wonder that they should preserve the same Character to the last, and complete the Trajectory—Servetur ad imum qualis ab Incepto processerit, et Abi consistet. Charles, while openly invading the Franchises of his People, had the Temerity to engage in a War. What was the Consequence? The injured People would not fight, and thus brought Disgrace and Ruin upon the Head of the deluded and devoted Monarch. Men will never discover spirit or Valour, when they have no Confidence in their

Leaders. Much more will this be the Case, when they dread greater Calamities from their Leaders, than from the very Enemies whom they oppose. Domestic Slavery is no less terrible than a foreign Yoke, even where that Yoke is but barely possible? What then will it be, where a foreign Yoke is but barely possible? The Danger with which we are threatened by France and Spain, is distant and uncertain; but the Blow aimed by our Ministers at the Vitals of Liberty, the most precious of all Possessions, is imminent and undoubted. Can it then be expected that Britons can fly forth, like Quixotes, in quest of distant Enemies, while Foes more formidable, because insidious Friends, remain behind in Possession of the City, of the Citadel, and every Palladium of the Constitution? Never believe it. They cannot exert their native Gallantry in Defence of that Liberty, which no longer exists. Being deprived of the Character of Citizens, they will not expose their Lives for a Master. Accustomed to fight for themselves, they will beware of increasing the Power of a Despot, and forging their own Chains.
Recollect the Fate of King John, abandoned by his English Subjects; because they spurned at Oppression, he lost his transmarine Dominions, and laid the Foundation of all his future Misfortunes. Call to Mind the Catastrophe of Edward the second: In his War with the Scotch, Fortune did not turn her Back upon him, till he had first provoked his Subjects to Desertion. A People of generous and free Spirit, discover in such Circumstances less Valour than consumed Slaves. Their Souls, distracted between Hope and Fear, are unmanned by the Anxiety of suspense. The Romans, oppressed by their Decemvirs, refused not only to fight but to conquer. They fled before their foreign Enemies, who durst not face them, when they had once quelled their domestic Foes. Such are the Effects produced by the Dread of losing Liberty.
Of these Tutors all our great Princes were so fully convinced, that before they embarked on the perilous Ocean of War, they saw all the Storms of civil Commotion laid, and internal Peace and Union restored to all their Dominions. Thus supported by the Love and united Strength of his Subjects, Edward the First conquered Scotland. Thus supported Edward the Third victoriously traversed France, and annexed Calais to the Crown of England. Thus supported, Henry the Fifth quartered the Lilly with the Rose, and left the fair Possession to his Son.

But why should I expatiate farther on a Point so manifest in itself, that it hardly needs the Testimony of History, which is so explicit in its Behalf? Nothing but the perverse Obstinacy, and unenlightened Politics of our present Rulers, could stand in need of any Admonition on this Head. Had they not avowed it both in the Speech, and in the Address, no sober Man could have suspected that they would count upon the Concurrence of the Nation, till our Decision of the Middlesex Election was reversed. The Grievance is so enormous and intolerable, that none who deserve not a Cell in Bedlam, can reasonably hope for such an Event. Of this Truth I have strong a Conviction, that, tho' I know what little Weight I have with the Ministers, I cannot help conjuring them to take away this evil Thing, this stumbling Block, from among the People. If they will be deaf to the Voice of Reason, to the Call of Justice, and the Request of the Nation, yet let them make this Sacrifice to their own Security, and to the Stability of the Throne. Though you should have no Compassion on the present Age, nor show any Regard to Posterity, at least consult the Safety of your own Heads; and once in your Lives do an Act, which may prove your Attachment to that Master, and that Family, of whose Interests you pretend to be so tender."

Dec. 8. It is said that a certain President is far from being easy at his Situation; the present Opposition to him and his D Erines fills him with Apprehensions of a very alarming Nature and quickens all his native Timidity.
Yesterday the Augmentation of the Seamen was taken into Consideration, when 7000 Men extra were voted, besides the annual Number of 37,000.
It is now more than ever credited, that a certain C—f—j—e will soon retire from all public Business.
And it is said the above expected Retirement is in Consequence of a warm Attack he has lately met with from the Lords C—m and C—n.
We hear that Lord Weymouth has resigned in good Humour, and will continue to support Administration, unplaced and unpensioned.
Yesterday Lieut. Gen. Cornwallis set out to embark for his Government at Gibraltar.
The same Day, Col. Phillips, belonging to the Train of Artillery, set out for Minorca.
It is at length said to be acknowledged by those who must be supposed enabled to give the truest Information, that War is more than probable. We have then the work to expect that our Enemies can do against us.
The First Preparative for Defence, to be advised by able and honest Counsellors, should be Harmony at home and Agreement with our Colonies. Let all