

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1771.

February 29, 1771. To be sold at publick Sale, at the Coffee-House in Annapolis, on Saturday the 9th March next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon,

THE Ship HORATIO, as she now lies in the Dock, Burthen about 200 Tons, with all her Tackle and Furniture, &c. An Inventory whereof may be seen at James Dick and Stewart's Store in Annapolis, or with Patrick and John Hamilton, at Charles-Town. The Ship is strong and well built, and not quite Two Years old. Six Months Credit will be allowed to the Purchaser, on giving Bond and Security if required, to ANTHONY STEWART.

January 20, 1771. RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Charles County, on the 2d of November last, a Mulatto Man Slave, who calls himself Stephen Butler, and says he is a Relation of Will and Moll Butler, who were cleared at the Provincial Court; he says he will not serve, nor has any Mulatto a Right; and he has played several Villainous Tricks both before and since he ran away: He is about 40 Years of Age, 6 Feet 2 Inches high, thin visaged, and has a small Scar on his right Cheek; he plays on the Fiddle, and is a Wheelwright, Sawyer, tight Cooper, and House Carpenter by Trade: Had on, when he went away, a gray Jacket, with a blue Duffel one over it.

Whoever will bring him to his Master, shall have, if taken in the County, Five Dollars, if out of the County Eight, and if out of the Province Twenty, paid by LEONARD BOARMAN.

January 3, 1771. THE Copartnership of James Christie, junr. and John Boyd of Joppa, Baltimore County, having expired and been dissolved on the First Instant, and the Subscriber and his Agents being solely and fully empowered to Yettle and finish the Business of that Concern. It is requested of those who have Claims against it, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid, and those who are indebted to that Copartnership are desired speedily to pay off their respective Balances, or at least to give Bond, with Security, if desired, for them, either to Mr. Thomas Miller at Joppa, or at Baltimore-Town, to JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

Dorchester County, January 14, 1771. RAN away from the Subscribers, a Servant Man, named William Henry Bowden, he is a slim made Man, about 24 Years of Age, and has followed the Occupation of a School-Master: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, Country made Jacket, with Lappels, Snuff coloured Velvet Breeches, and wears his own Hair, which is black and straight: It is supposed he took a small bay Mare away with him, the Mare has Two white Feet, and her Mane hangs on the rising Side; there was a good Saddle on the Mare, and a Pair of blue Hoofing Bands, with Leather and Surcingle to the Saddle.

Whoever takes up the Man and Mare, and secures them, so as the Owners shall get them again, shall have Five Pounds paid them, if taken out of the County, and if taken in the County, Satisfaction for their Trouble, paid by the Subscribers. WINLOCK RUPUM, JEREMIAH CARTER. N. B. The above Servant was born in England, he is a great Talker, and loves gaming.

January 16, 1771. To be SOLD at PUBLICK SALE, on Thursday the 21st Day of March next, at the House of Mr. Samuel Swearingham, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, for ready Money, or good London Bills of Exchange,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, situated on Little Monococky, called The Addition to Happy Choice, containing 834 Acres, it being Part of the real Estate of Mr. Jacob Sprigg, late of Prince George's County, deceased; and which by his last Will and Testament was ordered to be sold, for certain Purposes in the said Will mentioned. The Land will be sold in Parcels, or the whole together, as it may appear best for the Advantage of the Estate.

W. T. WOOTTON, Executor. N. B. All Persons indebted to the Estate of the said Mr. Jacob Sprigg, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those who have just Claims against said Estate, are requested to let me know them on or before the Day of Sale, that they may be settled.

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

BERLIN, November 26. THE Plague continues to make great Ravages in Poland, and the Contagion extends to within 30 Miles of Warfaw, and some Letters mention its having reached Kiow.

PARIS, Dec. 10. The Marine of this Kingdom actually amounts to 64 Ships of the Line, exclusive of the 18 which the India Company hath ceded to the King, which she ceded likewise by the Company, make together 47. It is thought that an extraordinary Assembly of the Clergy will be soon called, to demand Supplies of Money, especially in Case of a War. Prodigious Damages have been done, and a great number of Lives lost, by Inundations, in different Parts of this Kingdom. We have likewise very melancholy Accounts of the same Nature from some Parts of Italy.

LONDON, November 17. It has been urged to Administration, that the Junction of the Bourbonian Isles in the West Indies, to the British Crown, would be one of the most capital strokes that Policy itself could think of; and in Support of this Opinion, it is well known, that the Inhabitants of these Isles are at this Time ripe for a Revolt. They transmit to Europe, yearly, Sugars, to the Amount of £. 5,250,000 Cottons, 300,000 Indigo, 450,000 Coctee, 200,000 In all, 6,200,000

What a great Accession of Wealth, if turned into the Channel of British Commerce!

Dec. 8. The Motion made by Serjeant G—n in the House of Commons on Tuesday was, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Administration of the Criminal Justice, and the Proceedings in Cases relating to the Liberty of the Press, and the constitutional Power of the Jury." The Serjeant was seconded by Ald. Oliver and Townsend, who pointed out by Name a certain Judge, President of one of the Courts of Justice at the Grand Culprit. The Speakers in Behalf of the Motion were Mr. Burke, Sir Joseph Mawbey, (who complained greatly of Baron S—'s Conduct in trying the Serjeant at the Summer Assizes at Guildford) Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wedderburne, Col. Barre, L. G. Germaine, and Sir G. Saville, Speakers against the Motion: Mr. Onslow, (who defended the Conduct of Baron S— at Guildford) Lord Clare, C. Fox, the Attorney General, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Forrester, and the Solicitor General. 75 of the Company were for the Enquiry, and 184 against it. Mr. D—g spoke for Two Hours and upwards. The State has already incurred a very great Expence, and Appearances are strong on the Side of War. Should Nine Millions be wanted for the coming Year, or even Six, most of them it is to be supposed, there may be a View of funding; but then where to lay the Taxes will become the Question. Those of the landed Interest will probably be averse to the hearing of any farther Part of the Burthen than the Increase of the Land Tax; and Labour can bear none, the Poor being hardly able to subsist already. To impose a new Tax on the latter, therefore, in one Way, will only prove the Means of lessening perhaps in a greater Degree what they already pay to others: And to tax any Necessary of Consumption will be likely to lay the Burthen perhaps Ten Fold on Land and Labour. To avert Time, therefore, for forming Plans for carrying on a War, without increasing Burthens to Degrees that might prove ruinous, can better Means be thought of than the Alienation of Crown Lands by Sale, with the Abolition of Rangeships, which are burthenome to the Crown? This would be a great Improvement of national Property, and at the same Time serve to support publick Credit as to make the Stocks probably rise, while it might greatly extend Taxation, without adding to present Burthens, and likewise afford Scope for an Increase of Population. The Measure would moreover make Government very popular, and cause the turning of much Money from mischievous to salutary Purposes. It cannot be supposed the French and Spaniards are not full y apprized of the declining State of our national Circumstances, and of Course of the precarious Situation of publick Credit; from which Cause they may ground their strongest Hopes; so that Disappointments therein will best serve to intimidate them from their hostile Intentions. The Ministry, therefore, cannot be too cautious of affording them any such kind of Encouragement by their Modes of Taxation.

Dec. 15. The following is a Copy of the Questions L—d C—n put to L—d M—d in the Upper Room of the Robinhood Society last Tuesday, in answer to the Paper L—d M—d left with the Clerk of the Room the Day before. As L—d

M—d refused to answer these Questions (saying he would not answer Interrogatories) they are all left with the Clerk of the Room.

- 1. Does the Opinion mean to declare, that upon the general Issue of Not Guilty, in the Case of a seditious Libel, the Jury have no Right by Law to examine the Innocence or Criminality of the Paper, if they think fit, and to form their Verdict upon such Examination?
2. Does the Opinion mean to declare, that in the Case abovementioned, when the Jury have delivered in their Verdict Guilty, that this Verdict has found the Fact only, and not the Law?
3. Is it to be understood by this Opinion, that if the Jury come to the Bar, and say that they find the printing and publishing, but that the Paper is no Libel, that in that Case the Jury have found the Defendant Guilty generally, and the Verdict must be so entered up?
4. Whether the Opinion means to say, that if the Judge, after giving his Opinion of the Innocence or Criminality of the Paper, should leave the Consideration of that Matter, together with the printing and publishing, to the Jury, such a Direction would be contrary to Law?
5. I beg leave to ask, whether dead and living Judges, then absent, did declare their Opinions in open Court, and whether the noble Lord has any note of such Opinions?
6. Whether they declared such Opinions, after solemn Arguments, or upon any Point judicially before them?
If the News is really true which has been said to come by a Danish Ship, that a great Force had lately arrived from France at the Island of Mauritius, it should serve to strengthen our Grounds for rationally supposing the first important Blow that France meddles with in India. This has long been imagined would be their first hostile Measure, whenever they should be disposed to commence a War, and of course directs our earliest Application for Circumvention.

Extra of a Letter from Glasgow, December 6.

"Captain Hunter, of the Britannia, is just arrived here from Jamaica, who says, that 8 Days after he had left Jamaica, he fell in with a Spanish Frigate of 36 Guns, about 3 in the Afternoon, who made them lay to, and demanded that the Captain should come on board their Ship. Upon his Refusal, the Frigate fired a Gun at them, and wounded One of their Men. At last the Captain was obliged to go, and they insisted that he should give them an Account of the Strength of Jamaica, and if there were any of our Men of War there. The Captain refusing at first to let them know any Thing about the Matter, they used him very ill, and if it had not been for the Lieutenant, who was an Irishman, he believes they would have sunk his Ship. They were very particular to know if he had seen any Spanish Men of War hovering about Jamaica."

A Letter from Upwell, near Wisbich, in the Isle of Ely, says, "I am greatly concerned to acquaint you with the dreadful Calamity that has befallen this Country by the late dreadful Inundations. The whole Country is almost under Water, by the Breaches made in so many Parts of the Banks more than ever were known. The Farmers are fled with their Cattle into the upper Parts of Norfolk, to preserve them alive, where the Keeping for them is bought so dear on this Occasion, that it is to be feared many Thousands of fine Sheep, horned Cattle, and Horses, will cost more to keep them alive, till the Lands can receive them again, than they are worth." Families that were in Affluence are in the greatest Distress, and many Farmers have lost their all."

Lord B— publicly flaked all his posthumous Glory on the Merits of his Treaty; but he now unfortunately beholds it turn out to him a living Infamy. Yet his Associates and Creatures therein, the Publick are mortified with beholding still in Favour and Power. When will this unfortunate Kingdom become relieved from the fatal Effects of Infatuation?

Ireland, we see, is become distressed for want of Gold and Silver in Circulation. A new literary Production has shewn Englishmen, that they probably may, very soon Experience, the same Calamity.—What must follow is coming to pass.

There are Accounts from the Danube, which say, "Besides the 13 small Towns which compose the County of Zips, the Hungarian Troops have occupied 7 other Towns, and 98 Villages, from whence the General Count Esterhazy hath dislodged the Polish Garrisons."

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of November 6. An AMERICAN, to those ENGLISHMEN who virulently write and talk against his Countrymen, sends this Expostulation.

It is true, as some of you say it is, that our Non-Importation Agreements are not observed, but that we clandestinely import and consume as much British Goods as ever, why are you so angry with us, and why do you propose compelling us to trade with you by Force?

If, as others of you say, we do indeed generally forbear importing at present, but must soon, from Necessity, be obliged to break our Agreements, cannot you have a little Esteem?

Can you Englishmen think your abusing us in all the British Papers as Rebels, Knaves, Fools, Traitors, &c. &c. will put us into a better Humour, make us more inclined to come to your Shop, buy your Superfluities, and follow your Fashions?

Are you absolutely certain that there are no possible Means whereby we may supply ourselves with Conveniences and Necessaries, without importing them from Great-Britain?

If, through the high Price of Labour, Manufactures are, as you assert, impracticable in America, cannot you be quiet, and let us convince ourselves of our own Folly by Experience, since that will make our future commercial Connections with you still stronger, and discourage future Attempts, when perhaps become more practicable? Is it mere Good Will to us, and Fear of hurting ourselves by such Attempts, that you take such Pains to prove they cannot succeed? Or is it to convince Government that we may be used very ill, without the least Danger of Prejudice to your Trade or Manufactures?

If those Colonies that entered into the Non-Importation Agreement have done it, as some of you assert, because they are in bad Circumstances, deep in Debt to your Merchants, and on the Verge of Bankruptcy, can their refusing to take more of your Goods, and get deeper into your Debt, be so heinous a Crime as to provoke your calling down upon them a national Vengeance?

If the Colonists are indeed generally such bad Pay-masters, if your Factors and Agents among them find such infinite Difficulties in getting in your Debts, if the People of America are such a Set of Hypocrites, Knaves, and Cheats, as you represent them to be, why, in the Name of Common Sense, are you so desirous of continuing the Commerce with them? Why in such Rage at their refusing it? Why in such Raptures when you heard that a few in New-York had broken through the Agreement?

If the American Trade is of so little Consequence to this Nation, as others of you tell us, that your Merchants and Manufacturers do not miss it, that additional Demands from other Countries more than supply the Loss of it, and that it is not therefore of the smallest Importance whether the Americans are pleased or displeas'd with any Treatment they may receive from Britain, would you then punish them for doing you no Injury? If the Trade be only advantageous to them, cannot you leave them (like forward Children, that quarrel with their Bread and Butter) to punish themselves, by going without it?

On the other Hand, if our Commerce and Friendship are of some Advantage to you, while you are exasperating this Country against the Colonies by Misrepresentations and Falsehoods; if you are, at the same Time, by your Abuses, so exasperating that Country against this as that they will, from Resentment, exert themselves more earnestly to give Encouragement, and finally should succeed in every Manufacture, as they have already in several, will your Country then think that you have been doing it Service?

Do not you suppose it possible that civil Dissentions may encourage foreign Insults? Can you conceive the least Use in destroying all mutual Regard and Affection between Britain and America? Can you imagine a more diabolical Employment than that of sowing the Mischief, sowing the Seeds of civil War, provoking a Prince against his Subjects, Fathers against their Children, and promoting deadly Feuds between different Branches of the same Family?

Do you think it impossible that England may ever need Assistance from the Colonies? Do you think it quite out of the Course of human Affairs that Britons should ever have Occasion to seek an Asylum in America? Would it not be more comfortable to you, and your Children, to find there Liberty and Friends than Slavery and Enemies?

BRIDGE-TOWN, (in Barbados) November 26, 1770. The humble PETITION of the Proprietors of Land in his Majesty's Island of Tobago, resident in this Island,

Sheweth, THAT by Advice received from said Island of Tobago, a desperate Gang of Negroes, in the Quarter of that Island called Sandy Point, have risen, who, after having committed several violent Outrages, attacked the Barracka at Courland Point, where there were only Five Soldiers, of which they murdered Two, and made themselves Masters of all the Arms and Ammunition there.

That though they have been repelled in the Attacks they made upon several Plantations in that Quarter, there is Reason to fear the Revolt may become general, to the imminent Danger of his Majesty's said Colony of Tobago, unless timely prevented by such Succours as the Inhabitants may receive from this and the neighbouring Islands.

That by Letters received from the President, and other Residents of the said Colony, it appears that they are in great want of Arms and Ammunition.