MARY DORSEY, Administratrix of CALEB DORSEY, deceased.

July 20, 1770. R AN away from the Subscriber, living near Franchistory derick-Town, Frederick County, Maryland, on Monockasar, an indented Servant Man, pailing for an Englishman, named ADAM STANTON, a flore thick Fellow, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a very dark Complexion, so that some People think he is a Mulatto, a Brick-maker by Trade, wears a Cap and his Head shaved, aged about 50 Years, a little pitted with the Small-Pox : Had on, and took with him, one old light coloured Cloth or German Serge Coat, one Jacket of a Kind of Cloth, partly of the fame colour, double breatled, Two Fair of Ofnabrig Troufers, Two Ofnabrig Shirts, and one Pair of old Shoes.

Whoever takes up the faid Servant, and fecures him, fo that the Subjeriber may get him agen, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable

Charges if brought home, paid by
(Sw) WILLIAM HARBETT. • The faid Servant has a Wife which is supposed is gone with him, she is Tall and slender, and commonly wears, a green Stuff Gown, with red and white Flowers, by Trade a Breeches-maker and Tailorift.

Just published, and is now ready to be delivered to the Subjectibers, and to all auto near chuse to become Sub-Jerilers for the other Two Volumes, the First Value, Cierved in blue Boards, Price One Dollar) of the filleaving celebrated Work-praifed-quoted-and recemended in the British House of Lords, by the mort illaminated and illuminating of all modern Patriots, Will-LIAM PITT, now Earl of Chatham,

THE HISTORY of the REIGH 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 Eainburgh, and Historiographer to his Majetty for Scotlana: Author of the late elegant History of Sectland.

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 in a few Days to the Subferibers, at the Stores of Messes. Thomas Williams and Co. in Annapolis, and at Mr. James M'Enb's in Baltimere Town.

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

January 15, 1771. BROKE out of Cacil County Jail, a Man who was committed by the Name of William John. Son, and the Time of his Commitment was advertised in the last Maryland Gazette, fince which he has owned his Name to be Samuel Dale, and faid he was a Servant to Mr. Mark Alexander, of Baltimere-Town. -The same Day was committed to my Custedy, a Man who calls himself Philip Laughler, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, black Hair, Beard, and Eyes: Has on, a white Woollen Jacket, white Woollen Trousers, much darned with blue Yarn, good Snoes and Stockings; has in One Shoe, a white Metal carved Buckle, the other tied with a String.

Whoever apprehends the Person that made his Escape, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have a Reward of Thirty Shillings and reasonable Charges, and the Master (if any) of Philip Laughley, is defired to come, pay Charges, and take him away

(tf) RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff.

YHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHX GREEN, at the PRINTINGat 12s. 6 d. a Year, Advertisements, each Week's Continuance. Long Ones ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, everal Sorts, with their proper Bonds anner of PRINTING-WORK performed

## THE B XXVIa YEAR. ) MARTLAND GAZETT

A Y, U R S D APRIL 18; T H 1771.

Dec. 11. s. P L E A

&HE Bruption of Mount Vefuvius continues, and is likely to continue; as the opening from whence the Lava issues is very high up, and not above One Foot in Diameter. The River T of liquid Fire runs down the Cone of the Mountain at a great Rate; not less than Five From is not more than 12 or 14 Feet wide at the breadest Parts, and spreads itself over former Lavas, 1600n as it reaches the great Valley that lies between

referius and the Mountain of Somma, it is not probole that it will reach the fertile and inhabited Parts, valets it should increase greatly. The Mouth of the Volcano smokes much, but neither casts up Stones, witcano timokes much, but her there can ap officers, or makes any Noifes fo that one may walk upon the Binks of this extraordinary River with the greatest Se-Binks of this extraordinary River with the greatest Security. The various Cascades and Arches, formed by the Scories of the Lava, which run rapidly under them, make a most uncommon Appearance, and very institut, particularly in the Night.

LEGHERN, Jan. 2. Letters from Spain advise, that the Kink hath resolved to remain sole Matter of the

resolved to remain sole Master of the Snigation of the South Sea, and to prevent the English nd other Nations from forming any Settlements there, is well as in the Streights of Magellan. If the Preinvarion of the Peace, for the present, should be founded on the Restitution of Falkland's sland to the English, an open War must soon be expected between 55th and Great Britain; since his Catholic Majesty the against any Claim of the English to those

0 N D

From the PUBLICK LEGER, of December 21. CREAT Complaints have lately been made in a very high Affembly, relative to the Freedom of paramentary Debate, which feveral noble Lords in the Minority infift is destroyed, by the continual Demand which the Friends of Government make for The Continual Lords in the Minority in the Substance of a Speech definition of the Substance of a Speech definition have the Substance of a Speech definition of the Substance of a Speech definition have the Substance of a Speech definition and the S Ruffen: I fend you here the Substance of a Speech delivered by Lord G on this very Subject, which appears to the no lefs candid than forcible, and I call upon your Impartiality to lay it before the Publick.

I am, Sir, your bumble Servant, THEODORE.

THE patriotic Concern which the Three noble Lords who last spoke, express for the Loss of patriamentary Freedom in Debate, is really whimical nough, when the very Energy with which they deplore in and the Abuse which they consequently throw upon Givernment, is the strongest of all possible Proofs that it all exitts in the highest Latitude among us. If in-deed they were denied a Liberty of expressing their Sentiments; and if they did not express their Sentiments in Terms as grofs as they thought proper, then they might have some Foundation for their present Complaints. But if the Privilege of training the Period of training the Community, of villifying every Individual in power, and even of infulting Majelty itself, is not a sufficient Freedom in Debate, I must beg they will tell us what Freedom of Debate really is, and I shall be among the First to move for gratifying them directly to the utmost Extent of their Inclina-

Possibly, however, the noble Lords will tell us, Possibly, however, the noble Lords will tell us, that Freedom of Debate is a Matter of no Confetence, unless every Question that comes before us is commined agreeable to their own Wishes. In this to, I should be glad if they were obliged, but unlessly the Constitution of this Country, for which ney are such inflexible Advocates, in all parliamentary Debates, places the Power of deciding in the Hands of a Majority. Let them once obtain this Majority, and then they will have nothing mose to ask for. and then they will have nothing mose to ask for.

They will then have the Fower of executing all their publick spirited Purpoles, though I do not think they will be able to enlarge their present Freedom of carry will be able to enlarge their present Precion of Debate; or if they despair of overcoming their Oppo-nents in Numbers, let them only reconcile the Pro-creding either to the Dictates of Reason, or the Prin-ciples of Law, and they shall have my Voice for im-mediately lodging the Right of Decision henceforward with a Minority.

mediately lodging the Right of Decision henceforward with a Minority.

The noble Lords have pathetically informed the House, that though the American Business was particularly recommended to the parliamentary Attention, they are nevertheless precluded from delivering: their sentiments by the call for Adjournment. Yet why, pray, could not their Lordships as well deliver their opinion upon the Motion before the Chair, as upon the call for Adjournment? It was more pertinent as well as more regular, and would have rendered all those Complaints relative to the prohibited Freedom of Debate utterly minecessary. It would at least have fived the House from the Fatigue of hearing a great deal of very heavy Declamation, from the Toil of thening to Distreties without an Object, and tolerating billingigate without an End. illingigate without an End.

The noble Lords are pleased to be much offended that the American Dispute was not brought before the House earlier in the Session, when by the general Sense of the House it is now brought before us, even more early than we wish. The Lerds will however say, that it is only so in the Sense of a venal and corrupt Majority; yet as that Majority has constantly prevailed during the whole Course of the Session, it was of little Importance according to the very Creed of Patriotism to agitate the American Affairs a Moment sooner. The Affairs of America I grant were recommended to our Attention from the Throne, and of very great the state of the Figure 1985. Consequence I readily acknowledge them to the King-dom; but the Opposition employed so much Time in harrassing Government, upon the Informalities of the Middlesex Election, that the Period for real Business became materially wasted, and now that their own Perverseness has unnecessarily trifled away the Session to its Close, they are very angry that there is not a sufficient Interval for terminating one of the greatest Objects that ever required the Consideration of an glish Parliament. The noble Lords may probably reply, that Oppo-

fition has not trifled with the Selfion, that the Mid-dlesex Election was an Affair of the last Consequence to the British Empire, and that they have now brought the American Business regularly before the House. I will answer them on this Ground; they have brought the Business regularly before the House, and we are determined for the present Session to dismiss it reguharly; we have as much Right to do the one, as they have to do the other; our Conduct is to the full as confiltent with Order as theirs can possibly be, and though they may Censure the Minister for Adjournment, I nevertheless insist that it is perfectly agreeable to the ffrictett Practices of Parliament.

To be fure the noble Lords will call us a corrupt, a venal Majority, and generously weep over the Ruins of their miserable Country. Every sensible Man, however, knows that almost all Majorities are brandnowever, knows that among all prajorities are oranded as corrupt, by the ignorant or the interested. Every sensible Man, moreover, knows that this Kingdom has been many Centuries on the Verge of Destruction, and that national Distress, or expiring Liberty, has been contantly a Subject of Declamation with the dirtiest Faction. Yet, absolute God, we have interested both in our Property and have inceffantly encreased both in our Property and our Freedom, notwithstanding all the melancholy Pre-dictions of Patriotifin, and I trust the same Remarks will be made in succeeding Ages, when the publick Spirited Worthies of the present Hour, are either configned to Oblivion, or hung up to the Ridicule of

Dec. 29. It is now generally believed that Junius is the joint Production of the Earl of Shelburne, Col.

Barre, and Mr. Dunning.

Jan. 2. A Report is circulated at the West-End of the Town, that the Earl of Hillfborough will be ap-pointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Room of Lord Viscount Townshend.

It is faid, that a Bill is preparing to be laid before an august Assembly, to enable his Majesty to appoint the Council for the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, in the same Manner as his Majesty appoints the Privy-Council of Great-Bittain and Ireland; the Right of choosing the Council for the faid Colony is at present

vested in its Assembly.

Jan. 10. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we hear, is to be ereated Marquis of Baynham, in Norfolk.

It is whifpered that a certain Ambassador at the Court of Berlin has defired to be recalled.

We are forry to inform the Publick, that the Aurora, on board of which the Supervifors embarked for India, is certainly lost in the Streights of Sunda. A Correspondent observes, that the united Powers of England, Scotland, America, France and Spain, are at present in force against the British Ministry, and that if they stand this Opposition Six Weeks longer, they must be more than mortal.

Jan. 23. The following Letter was Yesterday sent to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

"My Lord, St. Jamei's, Jan. 22, 1771.
"I take the earliest Opportunity of informing your
"Lordship, that the Spanish Ambassador hath this
"Day, at Two o'Clock, signed a Declaration relative
"to the Expedition against Port Egmont, in Falkland
"Islands, which his Majesty hath been pleased to accept. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
Lord Mayor of London. ROCHFORD." Lord Mayor of London.

The Lord Mayor, immediately on receiving the above Letter, fent Copies to the feveral Coffee Houses, and also ordered a Copy to be fixed up at the Royal

Exchange.

Jan. 24. Yesterday the Committee for giving a Bounty to Seamen met at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, who acquainted them with the Receipt of a Letter from Lord Rochford, relating to a Declaration on the Part of his Catholic Majesty, published

in Yefterday's Papers.
On which it was refolved to suspend the Bounty to, and Entry of Seamen, until the further Order of the

A Letter was fent to the Corporation of the Trinity House, signed by Sir James Hodges, signifying their Suspension of the Bounty for the present, in Consequence of the said Letter.

A Common Council holden on Tuesday, the 15th of Jan. 1771.

(COPY.)

It is ordered that the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and such of the Aldermen who have refused to back Press Warrants in the City of London, or have discharged pres-

A Common Council holden on Tuesday, the 22d of Jan. 1771.

A Motion was made, and Question put, that if any Person shall be impressed within this City or Liberties into his Majesty's Service, by virtue of any Warrant granted or backed by any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this City, that this Court will immediately direct their Solicitor, at this City's Expence, to profecute, in the Name of the Perfon so impressed (if he desires it) not only the Justice of the Peace who granted or backed the said Warrant, but the Constable or Peace Officer who executed the fame; the fame was declared to be carried in the Affirmative

The Aldermen who divided for this Question, were Stephenson, Wilkes, and Oliver. The Aldermen who divided against it were Ladbroke, Nash, Alsop, Trecothick, and Turner. Mr. Alderman Townshend was absent.

Jan. 26. A Letter from Paris, dated Jan. 23, says, "The Difpute between the King and the Parliament of Paris is at length terminated in the Banishment of every one of them; and the King has not only exiled

them to different Places, but sent the major Part of them to little Villages, scarcely to be called inhabited."

Lord Chatham, it is said, has by some Means obtained an authentic Copy of every single Paper that passed between Great Britain and Spain in a late Negotieries and in the said to compare what he ciation, and intends, it is said, to compare what he has to what may be delivered in as the whole of that Correspondence by the Ministry, whence it is apprehended some important Discovery will be made.

If England Mould always keep 30,000 Seamen in pay, perhaps we might not experience a War in 10 Years.

Jax. 28. About Three o'Clock on Friday Afternoon the Right Hon. Lord North laid before the House of Commons, by his Majesty's Command, the Two following Papers.

Translation of the Declaration signed and delivered by Prince Majerano, Ambasiador Extraordinary from his Catholick Majefy, dated the 22d Day of January, 1771.

His Britannic Majesty having complained of the Violence which was committed on the 10th of June, 1770, at the Island commonly called the Great Maloume, and by the English Falkland's Island, in obliging, by Force, the Commander and Subjects of his Britannic Majesty to evacuate the Port by them called Egmont; Majerty to evacuate the Followith of this Crown;—the After offensive to the Honour of his Crown;—the Plince de Maserano, Ambassador Extraordinary of his Catholic Majesty, has received Orders to declare, and declares, that his Catholic Majesty, considering the Desire with which he is animated for Peace, and for Defire with which he is animated for Peace, and for the Maintenance of good Harmony with his Britannic Majelty, and reflecting that this Event might interrupt it, has feen with Displeasure this Expedition tending to disturb it; and in the Persuasion in which he is of the Reciprocity of Sentiments of his Britannic Majesty, and of it's being far from his Intention to authorize any Thing that might disturb the good Understanding any Thing that might dilurb the good Understanding between the Two Courts; his Catholic Majesty does disavow the said violent Enterprize;—and in Consea quence the Prince de Maserano declares, that his Caquence the Frince de Maierano deciares, that his Catholic Majesty engages to give immediate Orders, that
Things shall be restored in the Great Malouine, at the
Port called Egmont, precisely to the State in which
they were before the 10th of June, 1770; for which
Purpose his Catholic Majesty will give Orders to One Purpose his Catholic Majerty will give Orders to One of his Officers to deliver up to the Officer authorized by his Britannic Majerty, the Port and Fort called Egmont, with all the Artillery, Stores, and Effects of his Britannic Majerty and his Subjects, which were at that Place the Day abovenamed, agreeable to the Inventory which has been made of them.

which has been made of them.

The Prince de Maserano declares, at the same Time, in the Nause of the King his Master, that the Engagement of his said Catholic Majesty, to restore to his Britannic Majesty the Possession of the Fort and Porr called Egmont, cannot nor ought any wise to effect the Question of the prior Right of Sovereignty of the Malouine Islands, otherwise called Faikland's Islands. In Witness whereof, I the underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary, have signed the present Declaration with my usual Signature, and caused it to be sealed with our Arms. London, the Twenty-second Day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one.

Signed,

Le Prince de Malanno,