

*Explanation of the Earl of Rochford's Acceptance, dated the 22d Day of Jan. 1771, of the Prince de Maferano's Declaration of the same Date.*

His Catholic Majesty having authorized the Prince of Maferano, his Ambassador Extraordinary, to offer in His Majesty's Name, to the King of Great Britain, a Satisfaction for the Injury done to his Britannic Majesty, by dispossessing him of the Fort and Port of Egmont, and the said Ambassador having this Day signed a Declaration, which he has just delivered to me, expressing therein, that his Catholic Majesty, being desirous to restore the good Harmony and Friendship which before subsisted between the Two Crowns, does disavow the Expedition against Port Egmont, in which Force has been used against his Britannic Majesty's Possessions, Commander and Subjects, and does also engage, that all Things shall be immediately restored to the precise Situation in which they stood before the 10th of June, 1770. And that his Catholic Majesty shall give Orders, in Consequence, to One of his Officers, to deliver up to the Officer, authorized by his Britannic Majesty, the Port and Fort of Port Egmont, as also, all his Britannic Majesty's Artillery, Stores and Effects, as well as those of his Subjects, according to the Inventory that has been made of them. And the said Ambassador having moreover engaged, in his Catholic Majesty's Name, that what is contained in the said Declaration shall be carried into Effect, by his said Catholic Majesty, and that Duplicates of his Catholic Majesty's Orders to his Officers shall be delivered into the Hands of One of his Britannic Majesty's principal Secretaries of State within Six Weeks. His said Britannic Majesty, in order to shew the same friendly Dispositions on his Part, has authorized me to declare, that he will look upon the said Declaration of Prince de Maferano, together with the full Performance of the said Engagement, on the Part of his Catholic Majesty, as a Satisfaction for the Injury done to the Crown of Great Britain. In Witness whereof, I, underwritten, one of his Britannic Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, have signed these Presents with my usual Signature, and caused them to be sealed with our Arms. London, the 22d Day of January, 1771.

(L. S.) Signed, ROCHFORD.

[As the Minister did not favour the House, neither in Writing nor by Speech, with the King of Spain's Instructions to his Ambassador in London, we shall here give what is authentically the Purport of them, though perhaps it may not be exactly the Tenor.]

"The King of Spain condescends, out of his Regard for his loving Brother the King of France, to relinquish Falkland's Islands; but at the same Time protests against any Claim the English may set up to the Right."

After the Clerk had read the Papers, Lord North said, when the Merits of the Spanish Declaration came under the Examination of the House, he would avow the Part he had taken in the Negotiation.

Mr. Dowdeswell moved, that all the Papers, Letters, Instructions to our Ministry, &c. &c. relative to the taking of Falkland's Island, and the Negotiation with Spain upon the Subject, might all be laid before the House.

Lord North consented; only he desired the Papers might be moved for in Three distinct Motions, instead of being all included in One.

Mr. Dunning made an Objection as to the Idleness of the Distinction, between One Motion and Three, for the same Thing.

Mr. Dowdeswell agreed to Lord North's Request.

Mr. Dyson made a foolish Quibble about some Words in the Motion, conveying (as he pretended) a Meaning contrary to a Part in the King's Speech, at the Opening of the present Session.

Col. Barre shewed, that the Words objected to, were copied exactly from the King's Speech. He compared Mr. Dyson to a Snow-Ball, and was very severe against him. He then called the Spanish Declaration, scandalous and infamous, dishonourable to the Crown, and disgraceful to the Nation. He said, when the Merits of the Declaration came under Examination, he should speak fully to it; for he had much to say upon it. But at present he could not help observing, there was not a Man in England who did not condemn that Declaration. What Four Months arming! and Four Months negotiating! and is this all!—The noble Lord (Lord North) said in this House before the Holidays, that Spain should pay a Part of the Expence we have been at, in making Preparations to resent the Insult. But there is not a Word of the Expence in the Declaration. The Enemy was not ignorant of the Weakness and cowardly Disposition of the Ministers. The Enemy know you dare not go to War (to Lord North) and therefore refuse to make us Satisfaction. There is not an honest Man in England who does not abhor the present Set of Ministers. There is not a petty Prince in Europe, who does not laugh at and despise them. Thus it is in the Power of any Individual to put us to an enormous Expence, and our Ministers dare not avenge the Affront. They dare not go to War, because they are afraid they shall lose their Places. Thus the Nation is exposed to Insults abroad; and is left a Prey to Jobbers, and Sharpers at home. A French Secretary, being in your Secrets, has made near Half a Million of Money by Gaming in your Funds. And some of the highest among yourselves (Lord Hertford, Lord Holland, &c. &c.) have been deeply concerned in the same scandalous Traffic. But a Day of reckoning will come. This Country cannot be in quiet, while every Thing that is dear and valuable to the People, is thus ravished from them.

Lord North denied, that he had ever said Spain should pay a Part of the Expence. He declared that he could not have said so, because he had never entertained the least Idea of making such a Demand.

Mr. Charles Fox said, he did not remember the noble Lord to have ever made use of any such Words.

Mr. Burke said, he remembered the Words. He condemned the Declaration in very severe Terms. He called it scandalous, infamous, and treacherous. He said, the Nation would demand the Blood of those who

made it. Nothing else could nothing else would satisfy. This Declaration, his Wisdom, this Spirit of the Ministry, this Vindication of the Honour of the Crown, this Security of the Rights of the Subject, which all lies in a Nut-Shell, has Cost the Nation above Two Millions of Money! The Land Tax was prematurely voted, or rather, the Country Gentlemen have been duped out of 500,000 l. The Trade of this Country has been greatly distressed and injured; 40,000 Seamen have been voted; an additional Army of 13,000 Men have been voted; and they must all be paid; a great Number of Ships have been put into Commission, at a great Expence to the Public; and all this for what? Why, to procure that scandalous, base, and dishonourable Declaration that lies upon the Table.

Jan. 29. A Levee was appointed to meet Yesterday Morning at the Queen's Palace, for the further Consideration of some important Matters relating to the Spanish Declaration.

Sir Fletcher Norton, it is said, has been prevailed on to sit in a certain Place, in his present Capacity, through the Remainder of the Session; but it is also said, that this Acquiescence has been obtained at a very high Rate.

Jan. 30. It may be depended on, that Mr. Bathurst was made Lord Chancellor through the immediate Appointment and Interest of the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Lord Mansfield, we are, however, assured, had the greatest Share in the late Promotions in the Law.

Lord Mansfield, it is said, has declared he will quit a certain Assembly, if Sir Fletcher Norton be brought into it; which has greatly embarrassed the Ministry.

Feb. 1. It is asserted that the Debate on the Spanish Papers, relative to Falkland Islands, will not come on next Tuesday. The Influence of the Premier, it is now said, will occasion the Consideration of that Matter to be postponed *sine Die*.

An Express is sent down from the Admiralty to the Commissioner of his Majesty's Dock-yard at Plymouth, to keep all the Artificers still at work as busily as possible, Sundays included.

It is asserted, that the present pacific Appearance of Affairs will not be of long Duration, and that the lately signed Declaration will bring on an Altercation, which must end in War.

A Correspondent says, no Measure of Administration was ever so generally condemned, as the new Convention with Spain. The Nation has been put to at least Three Millions Expence: The Landholder, the Merchant, the Stockholder, and the Tradesman, have each individually, and all collectively, suffered; and our Ministers have not obtained from the proud Spaniard One Farthing as a Recompense for this great Loss. Nor is there a Word about the Manila Ransom; that too lies dormant, for fear it should occasion a War. From all that we have seen of the Conduct of our Ministers, this Observation will naturally be made by every Man, that they act with Pusillanimity towards the Enemy, and with Tyranny to their Fellow-subjects.

An Article in the Dutch Mail arrived Yesterday, dated Madrid, Jan. 3, says, "Every Thing in this Kingdom denotes approaching War; and the continual Preparations for Hostilities confirm us more and more in that Idea."

Among the many People disgusted and disappointed by the strange Termination of the late Dispute with Spain, those who displayed so much Zeal for the Honour of their Country, by giving Bounty Money to Sailors, make a very principal Figure; and indeed it is very provoking, that they who drained their Purses so far for the publick good, should find the whole turn out at last to be a Bubble.

We hear that Matters were at length carried so high between our Ministry and the Spanish Ambassador, that when the last Requisition was made to his Excellency, he was allowed no longer than 48 Hours to give his final Answer.

Yesterday there were full Houses of both Lords and Commons, and Lord Chatham spoke for a considerable Time in the Upper Assembly.

ANNAPOLIS, APRIL 18.

TO THE PRINTER.

*As the following Verses, lately found pinned to Mrs. Peale's Picture, at once shew the exquisite Sensibility of the unknown Author, and do Justice to the Merit of Mr. Peale, your publishing them will infinitely oblige many of your Readers.*

ON A PICTURE of Mrs. PEALE,

Drawn by her Husband, August, 1770.

"What And I berx?  
"Fair Arria's Counterfeit? What Demi God  
"Has come so near Creation." Shakespeare.

WHEN PEALE his lovely ARRIA drew,  
Like Rubens erst by Love impell'd,  
Nature, to Love and Genius true,  
Herself the glowing Pencil held.

Yes! plastic Nature could, alone,  
These warm and speaking Features give,  
Or else she taught her genuine Son  
To bid the breathing Canvas live.

The Rose and Lilly's mingled Dye,  
And ev'ry mere external Charm,  
While may please the vacant Eye,  
But can no feeling Bosom warm.

Give me, depictur'd warm from Life,  
Each soft Emotion of the Mind;  
Give me the Mother and the Wife,  
As here in beautiful ARRIA join'd.

To be S O L D by the Subscribers, for current Money, on Saturday the 18th Day of May, by Publick Auction.

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, called MARA, containing 713 Acres, Twenty of which are valuable Meadow Ground, lying on the Little-Falls of Gun-Powder, in Baltimore County, commonly known by the Name of Crockett's lower Quarter, with several Improvements, and fit either for farming or planting. The Title indisputable. The Terms and Time of Sale may be known, by applying to either of the Subscribers.

ELY DORSEY,  
BASIL DORSEY,  
JOHN CROCKETT DORSEY.

April 13, 1771.

PURSUANT to the Last Will and Testament of Robert Gilcrease, late of Baltimore County, deceased, will be sold, at Publick Vendue, on Wednesday the Fifteenth Day of May next, at the House of John Little, in Baltimore-Town, Eight Hundred Acres of Land, Part of a Tract of Land, called Upper Marlborough, situate and lying in Baltimore County, on the Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and about Twenty-five Miles distant from Baltimore-Town: This Land will answer well for Tobacco or Farming, as there is good Meadow Ground on it, and an extensive Range. The Title is indisputable.

N. B. All those that purchased Lands of the said Robert Gilcrease, and were not conveyed in his Lifetime, are desired to attend at the aforesaid Time and Place, in order to pay what is due on their Bonds, and have Deeds for their Lands.

JAMES GILCREASE, Heir at Law,  
HELEN GILCREASE, Executrix.

April 10, 1771.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber is authorized to receive his Lordship's Quota Rents, payable from 20th last September, therefore do earnestly request all Persons indebted, to be very punctual in their Payments, otherwise I shall be obliged to act in such a Manner as will be very disagreeable to them. Attendance will be given at Upper-Marlborough every Court, in order to receive the same.

(w3) HENRY BROOKES.

MAHON and CONNOR, STAYMAKERS,

BEING encouraged to settle in Upper-Marlborough, have laid in for that Purpose, a large Parcel of the best Goods that can be had, and intend to carry on the Business in the most extensive Manner. They make all Kinds of Stays, plain and turned, jumps, &c. &c. Any Ladies that are pleased to favour them with their Custom, may depend upon having their Work done in the best Manner and on reasonable Terms. Ladies who live at the Distance of Ten Miles from the Town, upon Notice given, will be waited on, and those living farther off, may take their Measure in the following Manner, with proper Directions on each: To Length of the fore Part; of the Back to the Waist; Half the Width of the Back and Breast; and Half the Width round the Top and Waist. To prevent Ladies from Disappointments, they will have stock of all Sizes ready made, at William Urquhart's, the Sign of the Indian King, Upper-Marlborough.

Nanjemy, March 28, 1771.

MR. Meek, at Maryland Point, on Patowmack River, having declined Ferry keeping, the Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Publick, that he has provided a good Boat and Hands, in order to keep a Ferry across the River Patowmack, for all Persons who travel according to Law, where he hopes to the Custom of all Gentlemen Travellers and others, as long as they find good Usage; and when their Business and Convenience suits to make Use of this Ferry. From Charles-Town, (commonly call'd Port-Tobacco) in Charles County, to Mr. Thomas Sanders's Ferry, at the Mouth of Nanjemoy Creek, is reckoned Ten Miles from the Creek up the River, to my Landing, is a Mile and an Half; and from the Place where I propose to land my Customers, to Boyd's Hole, in Virginia, is Two Miles; from Boyd's Hole, to Port-Royal, East or Twelve Miles, from Boyd's Hole, to Frederick-Town, Twenty Miles. Gentlemen travelling from the Upper Parts of Maryland, to Nanjemoy, if they do not come the round about Way (as it is call'd) but leave the Right Hand Road a little below Piscataway, and take the Left by Port-Tobacco, and so cross Nanjemoy Creek, at Sanders's Ferry, will by this gain Two Miles and a Half in riding, for which they must pay Two Shillings per Man and Horse. The River Patowmack, is, I think, as narrow in this Place, as it is any where below Fairfax, in Virginia.

BURDITT HAMILTON.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, a Man who calls himself Joseph Bennett, says he was born in the North of Ireland, is a thick well-set Fellow, appears to be about 35 or 40 Years of Age, 6 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has short black curled Hair, double-Chin and wrinkled Face. His Master is desired to pay Charges and take him away.

N. B. He is supposed to be the same Person advertised by Mr. William Holmes, in Messieurs *the London and Seller's Gazette* of Feb. 28.

(15) RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff of Cecil County.