

assigns for desiring us to contradict it is, that the Paragrap<sup>h</sup> is calculated to throw an Aspersi<sup>o</sup>n on a very numerous and useful Body of Men.

The Brig Mary is arrived at Timmouth from America, with a large Quantity of Wool, the Product of that Country, which was sold at Four-Pence Half-penny per Pound.

The following is an authentic Copy of the Warrant of the Commitment of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to the Tower.

"Whereas the House of Commons have this Day adj<sup>u</sup>ged, that Brads Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, having discharged out of the Custody of one of the Messengers of the House, J. Miller, for whom the News-Paper, intitled, "The London Evening-Post, from Thursday, March 7, to Saturday, March 9, 1771," purports to be printed, and of which a Complaint was made in the House of Commons on the 12th Day of this Instant March, and who, for his Contempt, in not obeying the Order of the House, for his Attendance on the House upon Thursday the 14th Day of this Instant March, was ordered to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, or his Deputy, attending the said House; and who, by virtue of the Speaker's Warrant, issued under the said Order, had been taken into the Custody of the said Messenger, and having signed a Warrant against the said Messenger, for having executed the said Warrant of the Speaker; and having held the said Messenger to Bail for the same, is guilty of a Breach of Privilege of this House. And whereas the said House have also this Day ordered, that the said Brads Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, and a Member of the House, be, for his said Offence, committed to the Tower of London.

"These are therefore to require you, to receive into your Custody, the Body of the said Brads Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, and him safely keep, during the Pleasure of the said House. For which this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given under my Hand the 27th Day of March, 1771. FLR. NORTON, Speaker.

To the Lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of London, or his Deputy.

When Mr. Alderman Oliver first went to the Tower, his Jailor, according to his Orders, took down the Names of those who came to visit him; but the Visitors were so numerous, that the Man soon found it impossible; he threw down his Pen, and cursed the House of Commons, and said if they had a Mind to have the Names, they must send Two of their own Clerks to write down the Lists.

Two more Apartments in the Tower are ordered to be got ready against the Meeting of the Parliament after the H.olidays; the one called the bloody Tower, the other Little Ease; the First is supposed to be intended for Mr. Alderman Townsend, and the Second for Mr. Alderman Sawbridge.

A great Personage, in a Conversation the other Day with one of his Secretaries of State, asked him his Opinion, "What would be the best Method of settling the present Dispute between the Parliament and the City?" To which Lord Rochford replied, "If I might advise your Majesty, the Two Citizens should be sent to the Tower, and the Two Onflows to St. Luke's."

Advice received from York, that the Lord Mayor has called the Aldermen and Commoners together, and that they agreed on an Address of Thanks to be presented to the Right Hon. Brads Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of London, for his Intrepidity in standing forth in the Cause of Liberty, by opposing arbitrary Power, and for supporting the Rights and Liberties of the Citizens of London and every Englishman. It was agreed to present a like Address to the worthy Alderman Oliver.

April 6. This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver were carried by Habeas Corpus before the Lord Chief Justice De Grey, who remanded them to the Tower. After which, being previously provided with another Writ from the King's Bench, they were carried before Lord Mansfield, at his Chambers in Serjeant's-Inn, Chancery-Lane, who likewise refused to grant them a Discharge. After which they were carried back to the Tower.

They were attended by Mr. Alderman Wilkes, and the Gentlemen of the Committee appointed by the City for defending the general Cause. The Reason alleged by their Lordships, for not granting their Enlargement, was, that they could not venture to determine an Affair of such Moment, without the Advice of the other Judges. Thus is this important Question left undecided till next Term.

It is said that the Beds which were ordered to be got ready at the Tower, were intended for the Lord Mayor, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Sawbridge, Colonel Larre, Sir George Saville, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Sir William Meredith, and Mr. Burke.

We are desired to assure the Publick, that Lord North, from the Beginning, disapproved of George Onflow's Motion, but he was out-voted; and now, that he has plunged so far into the Current, he must gain the further Shore, or resign; the latter of which he is by no means inclined to do.

A Correspondent says, it has been calculated, that should the Lord Mayor persist in refusing to do Business, while a Prisoner in the Tower, Government will lose upwards of 1000l. a Day.

It is said that the Court of Common Council will immediately deliberate on a legal Method of proceeding against the Speaker of the House of Commons; and that the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver are determined to bring an Action on the Case for 100,000l. Damages; for false Imprisonment.

It was Yesterday Morning strongly reported on Change (on what Authority or for what Purpose we pretend not to say) that Gibraltar was attacked by the Spaniards, both by Sea and Land; that the Fleet which lay before it consisted of 30 Sail of Ships from Barcelona, and other Spanish Ports; and that the Army em-

ployed against it consisted of 17,000 Men, who had raised several large Batteries within Gun-shot of the Fort; and that it was expected before this Time, that the Spaniards had made themselves Masters of it.

It is with Confidence reported, that Lord Camden has deserted Lord Chatham, and made his Peace with the Duke of Grafton, whose Hopes of Office are again very much revived. His Grace insinuates, by his Friends, that he is so far from laying aside all Thoughts of engaging in publick Affairs, that he is ready to receive his Majesty's Commands in any One of the higher Departments of the State.

The Lord Mayor, considering the great Hardships the Poor must labour under on Account of the Coal Ships in the River, of which there is a large Fleet, not being suffered to be unloaded, sent his Warrant Yesterday to the Coalmeisters Office to unload the Ships; and immediately a great Number of Coalheavers were set to work.

By authentic Advices from Cadiz we learn, that the Spaniards go on briskly in their Preparations for War, which Event they look upon for certain about the Month of August next.

The Continuance of the Tranquillity of Europe depends upon the Answer of the Court of St. Petersburg to Prince Lobkowitz, the Austrian Ambassador, lately dispatched from Vienna. This Ultimatum is, that Russia shall grant Peace to the Ottomans, by permitting Things to return to the same Situation as before the War. On the other Hand, the King of Prussia intimates the Russians to continue their Operations; and promises that, should the Austrians take Part with the Turks, he will fall upon Bohemia and Saxony with all his Forces. This being the Situation of Politicks in the East of Europe, there can be little Doubt of the Flame being kept up for another Campaign. The Emperor, it is thought, is too prudent to risk the Loss of a Part of the hereditary Dominions of the House of Hapsburgh, for a Peace of invidious Revenge against the Russians; upon whose late Success both he and his Mother look with very jealous Eyes.

The Empress Queen has signified in Form to our Court, that in Case of a Rupture on the Continent, she will not become a Principal in a War in Defence of Flanders; the Revenues of that Country not being adequate, in any Degree, to the Expence of One Campaign: It is therefore highly probable, that the French will be soon in Possession of all the Sea-Ports of the Austrian Netherlands.

Substance of the SPEECH of the Hon. CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, when a Committee for enquiring into the Cause of the Riots was appointed.

I Am heartily glad that you have at last come to the Resolution of appointing a Committee of Enquiry. Such an Establishment has long been wanting; and many have been the Attempts of the Minority to set it on Foot. But the ministerial Champions are never routed but by their own Danger. It was in vain that we called upon them to enquire into the Causes of the Riots in St. George's Fields, at Brentford, and other Places. The Safety of their Constituents was to them a Matter of no Moment. Little solicitous about the general Weal, they consulted their own private Emolument. Provided they could enjoy their Places, and Pensions, and Contracts, in Ease and Security, they were ready to wink at domestic Tumults, as well as foreign Encroachments. The same Spirit which dictated the Relinquishment of our Right to Falkland Island, and the Manilla Ransom, occasioned the Sacrifice of the national Police.

But now the Evil comes Home to themselves; Riot knocks at the Door, and will not suffer them to divide with Security. What is the Consequence? they are alarmed; their Lips tremble, and their Hearts palpitate. You may mark out every Enemy to his Country by the Paleness of his cadaverous Face, and the visible Terror which shakes his Frame. Where now is that blustering Manner, that insulting Tone, and that important Attitude, which used to distinguish the Minister? O Mortality! how frail art thou!

I should be sorry to see the Confusion of the Times of Cade, Wat Tyler, and Jack Straw, return. And it is for that Reason I would advise you to forbear your intended Acts of Oppression. For, however much the History of those Times may be disguised, it is easy for a penetrating Eye to discover, that the Oppression of the Rich was the Cause of the Insurrection. Similar Causes will always produce similar Effects. The People think themselves now plundered and oppressed: For, let me tell you, your present Violence is not the sole Cause of this Day's Disturbance. It is not One or Two unpopular Acts that will stir up the People against the Authority of this House. A Series of impolitic Measures is necessary. Nor have these been wanting. What do you think of the Middlesex Election? What of St. George's Fields, and of Brentford? What of inflaming Ireland, of rendering America disaffected, and of putting a total Stop to our Trade? You paid the King's Debts, without asking how they were contracted. You approved the Convention, though it cost us above Three Millions, and secured none of the Objects in Dispute. Of these, and innumerable other imprudent Acts, you have been guilty; and yet you vote that a Committee shall be appointed to enquire into the Causes of this Day's Riot! O Seri Studiosum! You must be backward Scholars indeed, if you cannot explain the Secret. There is no Mystery in the Case. The Matter is clear as Noon Day; and he that runs may read. The very Men who proposed the Enquiry, are themselves the Root of the Evil. Hinc mihi prima mali Labor. From that Bench sprung every Plague, as from Pandora's Box. If you will not be convinced by my Assertions, consult the Multitude; apply for Information to the Men, of whose Irregularities you complain. They will not conceal the Truth, but openly tell the same Story. Nay, they have told it you already, and in a rougher Manner than you could wish. What were their salutations? Instead of Shouts and Acclamations, which will naturally attend good Ministers, they have regaled you with Hisses and Excre-

tions: Do not your rent Cloaths and begrimed Faces still bear the Marks of their Civility? After such Proofs, such undoubted Testimonies, concerning the Cause of this popular Tumult, how can we still be at a Loss for the proper Method of proceeding? To me the Case is extremely clear. We must begin with a Reformation at Home. We must follow the Maxim of the ancient Philosopher, "Know thyself." Then we shall be better qualified for enquiring into the Conduct of others. Upon this Plan alone I approve of the Committee. If it be meant only for silencing the natural Language of Freedom, for tying the Tongues and chaining the Limbs of Freemen, I give it my Negatives; because I am convinced it will only exasperate and enrage. That, I own, is a good Reason why it should be adopted by the Ministry. Their System of Politicks is founded on Fear, not on Love. *Obsequium metuanti* is their Motto. What a Pity it is that Fear has now changed Sides, and flutters on the mimic Herald Standard!

THE Members of the Maryland JOCKEY CLUB, are desired to meet at Mrs. Middleton's Tavern, Thursday the 20th Instant.

His Excellency ROBERT EDEN, Esq; } Stewards.  
HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; }  
Dinner to be on the Table at Two o'Clock. The Gentlemen who propose to attend, will be so obliging to give timely Notice to

WILLIAM EDDIS, Secretary.

Just arrived, In the Mary, Captain Samuel Haycraft, from Africa,

A Small Parcel of about One Hundred choice Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, which will be sold, on Monday next, the Tenth Instant, at Selby's Landing, on Patuxent River, for Bills of Exchange or Current Money, by the Subscribers,

JAMES DICK & STEWART,  
JUDSON COOLIDGE.

Just imported, from London and Glasgow, and to be sold on reasonable Terms by the Subscriber, at his Store near the Church in Annapolis, Wholesale or Retail,

A Large and compleat Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable to the different Seasons.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

Just imported, in the Adventure, Capt. Samuel Martindale, and the Devonshire, Capt. Robert Watts, from London,

A Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, to be sold on the lowest Terms at my Stores, at Elk-Ridge, Elk-Ridge Landing, Queen-Anns, and Upper-Marlborough, for Cash, Bills or Tobacco. Among the above Goods, are a large Assortment of Silks of the newest Patterns.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, June 1, 1771.

Just imported, in the Betsey, Captain Henrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber at his Store, near the Dock, at the very lowest Price, for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail,

A Great Variety of European and East-India Goods, suitable to both Seasons. Also may be had as usual, Wine, Rum, Molasses, Linsed Oil, loaf and brown Sugar, Chocolate, and some Seines, with Leads, Corks, and Cords compleat.

(w6) NATHAN HAMMOND.

May 26, 1771.

Just imported, in the Trimly, Captain Page, from London,

A Large and well assorted Cargo of European and East-India Goods, which are to be sold very cheap at my Store, at Elk-Ridge Landing, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange or Tobacco.

(4w) JOHN DORSEY.

Annapolis, June 6, 1771.

Just imported, and to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, upon the lowest Terms by the Subscriber, at the Store next Door below the Coffee-House,

A Large Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

(tf) ROBERT BUCHANAN.

To be SOLD, for ready Cash,

A Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, called and known by the Name of Peol's Delight, containing 287 Acres, some of which is good Meadow Ground, cleared, and the rest is well timbered. A View of the Premises will sufficiently convince the Fertility of the Soil. Any Person willing to purchase said Land, may know the Conditions, by applying to

(tf) ANNE MIDDLETON, at Annapolis. N. B. As I intend to decline keeping Taverns, I beg of those Persons who have not yet settled their Accounts, to make speedy Payment. I shall take in Boarders, and keep as usual good Hay and Oats, likewise Ferry Boats to any Part of the Bay. Those Gentlemen that will favour me with their Custom, may depend on being punctually served, by A. M.

THERE is at the Plantation of Samuel Perry, near Darnall's Mill, taken up as a Stray, a gray Horse, about Twelve and a Half Hands high, and about Eight Years old, branded on the near Buttock with a Cross. The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges.