

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1771.

debted to the Estate of the late W. Waters, of Staten Island, deceased, make speedy Payments to Michael Earl, & Hopkins, jun. and those that have against said Estate are desired to bring into one of those Gentlemen, that are to and discharged by.

JOHNSON, Executor, at New-York.

Annapolis, October 22, 1771. Persons having Demands against John Jordan, Esq; deceased, are desired to be duly proved, that Provision may be made. Those indebted to the said John on Bond, Note, or open Account, make immediate Payment, to prevent being brought, which I shall be obliged to do, as they are delayed.

N MERIWETHER, Administrator of Merton Jordan, with Respect to his Estate in this Province only (8w)

Philadelphia, May 13, 1771.

O C H S T O R Y

to inform the Publick in general Friends in particular, that he has a House well situate for Business, at the Market and Second Streets, near the Court-House, where he has fitted up a convenient Room for the Reception of Merchandize, and is disposed to sell upon Commission, on the most advantageous Terms, either there or at his Office up Second Street, (upon certain timely Notice will be given) as may be agreeable.

propose doing Business as a Broker, to West-India or European Goods, Bills of Exchange or other Vessels, Houses, Lands, and in general, such Business as he may be able to do, and that upon such low Terms, as is most advantageous for the Gentlemen, Merchant Traders of this City, and those of the several Provinces to employ him.

leave to assure them, his utmost Endeavour will be exerted to give Satisfaction in the most diligent and Negotiating any Business that may be committed to his Direction; and the Favours conferred will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

We the Subscribers, being acquainted with the above named Enoch Story, are of Opinion, that his Abilities and Character, are well qualified to execute the several Offices of Business above-mentioned.

Thomas & Isaac Wartsen, Drinker, Samuel & Wharton, Morris, Samuel Morris, junr., Livingston, James Wharton.

APPOINTED to my Custody as Runaways a Negro Man and Woman; the Man calls himself the Woman Nan; both say they belong to Mr. Robert Hard of Talbot County. Their Names are desired to pay Charges and take them a RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff of Cecil County.

COLTING CLOTHS.

PLEAT Assortment of superfine, fine, middle and coarse, lately imported, and will be sold as on the Continent, by John Corbin, at Baltimore-Town.

who are not complete Judges as to the Quality of the Cloth, may depend on being suited with such as is the End intended, both as to Quantity and with Directions, if wanted, how to affix them. Letter from distant Parts are supplied with Dispatch. (w12)

Pair of Colgan Millstones.

bridge, Dorchester County, July 19, 1771. I am desirous to acquaint the Publick, and my kind Customers in particular, that I have lately myself with a large and complete Assortment of European, West-India and Country Goods, which will sell very reasonable for Cash. Wheat, Corn, Pork, Staves, PLANK, and Feathers. MICHAEL BURKE.

Post-Office, New-York, Jun. 22, 1771.

MAJESTY'S Post-Master General, having the better facilitating of Correspondence Great-Britain and America) been pleased to send Packet Boat to the Station between New-York: Notice is hereby given, that for the future will be closed at the Post-Office New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at the First Tuesday in every Month, and at the Post-Office the next Day for Falmouth.

Command of the D. Post-Master General. ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

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EN, at the PRINTING-

Year, ADVERTISEMENTS,

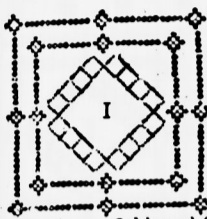
Continuance. Long Ones

printed, most kinds of BLANKS,

with their proper BONDS

PRINTING-WORK performed

L O N D O N, August 18.



It having been reported that Lord Suffolk is illiterate, and that he is better qualified for a Post-boy than a Secretary of State; a Correspondent observes, that the Dignity of the Post he fills, is of itself sufficient to qualify his Lordship, and gives the following Story from Selden, as a Proof of his Assertion. Selden observes, "A great Place strangely qualifies." Attorney Noy being dead, somebody was saying to my Lord of Kent, in the hearing of John Read, his Groom of the Chamber, what would the King do for a fit Man? Why any Man (says John Read) may execute the Place. I warrant (says my Lord) thou thinkest thou understandest enough to perform it. Yes (quoth John), let the King make me Attorney, and I would fain see that Man that durst tell me there's any Thing I understand not.

Sept. 20. The Trial of Edward Birch and Matthew Martin, for forging and uttering, knowing it to be forged, the last Will and Testament of Sir Andrew Chadwick, began Tuesday Morning at Ten, and lasted till One o'Clock Yesterday Morning, when they were both brought in guilty. One Cause for the Length of the Trial was, the seeking for the Will, which was by some Accident mislaid. Judge Willes gave an excellent Charge to the Jury, which he was near an Hour in delivering. Birch was one of those concerned in the Scheme for bringing Fish to Town by Land Carriage; he seemed to be a Man of great Penetration, and in the Course of his Trial frequently interrogated his Opponent's Council. There were a vast Number of Witnesses examined. There forged Will bore Date in 1764, and a wretched Paper-maker, who was very instrumental in convincing the above Men, swore by the Stamp, or Mark, that he made the said Paper in 1768, Four Years after the Will was dated, which had great Weight with the Court.

Sir Andrew Chadwick's Estate was about 70000l. per Annum, and 140000l. in the Stocks, which is now possessed (except the Cash) by James Taylor, Esq; of Carter Place, in Lancashire, who married Miss Lowe, Second Cousin to Sir Andrew. Sir Andrew had a good Education in Yorkshire, and wrote so fine a Hand, that her Majesty, Queen Anne, appointed him Writing Master to her only Son William Duke of Gloucester, and made him one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, and he was afterwards knighted by George the First.

The following Hand-bill was Yesterday Morning delivered in Guildhall-yard.

To the LIVERY of LONDON,

GENTLEMEN,

The pernicious Advice of the Favourites of Richard the Second, and the Mismanagement of his arbitrary Ministers, having reduced this Kingdom to the greatest Misery and Distress, the Citizens of London did, on St. George's Day, in the Year 1385, address his Majesty on the State of Complaints of the Nation. "When Sir Simon Sudbury, in behalf of the rest, laid before his Majesty their Grievances, and most humbly intreated that a Parliament might be speedily summoned, for calling to Account all such as had misbehaved in the Administration of publick Affairs, and to substitute Men of Worth and Probity in their Stead, according to the Advice of Parliament." The King answered, "That, their Supplications being long, he had not Time to answer; therefore desired they would bring them next Michaelmas, when he would communicate them to the Parliament, that should be then held at Westminster, and what were judged reasonable should be granted to them." But added, in the ministerial Style, "That his Subjects should not be his Masters; by prescribing to him, for he could not perceive that either himself, or any about him, had ever intended any Thing else but Right and Justice." This was in no Way satisfactory, therefore One of the Citizens, boldly taking up the Case, replied,

"That with humble Submission to his Majesty, Justice was never less practised in England than at present, and that by the subtle Management of certain Persons, it was impossible for him to come at the Truth of Things, seeing his Ministers found it their Interest to conceal from him the Management of his Affairs as much as possible, in Consideration of which, they did not think it consistent with their Interest, nor that of the Kingdom, to wait the meeting of Parliament, seeing a speedier Remedy might be applied, by calling to Account those Plunders who had embezzled the publick Treasure, and to enquire how those immense Sums, raised for Nine Years past, had been applied, and that all those who could not discharge themselves honourably, should stand to the Judgment of Parliament." This manly and proper Reply of one of the Petitioners produced from the King a Grant of their Desires, and a Promise of Redress.

A Gentleman lately returned from Abroad, being asked by a Friend, if he did not find England improved? answered, Yes, Sir, it is indeed improved, for there is now much Ostracation, but little Substance, much Pomp, but little Hospitality, and much Expence,

but little Frugality; our publick Debts are increased, but our publick Credit is declined; we have publick Dependency, without publick Oeconomy.

Some Time since the Lord Mayor, after Dinner at the Mansion-House, proposed to Mr. Townsend, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Wilkes, and other Gentlemen who were then present, a Scheme for increasing the Allowance given by the City to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Wilkes warmly supported the Scheme. So far all was natural. The Lord Mayor intended once more to serve that Office, Mr. Wilkes's Majority was yet to come. They talked like Men of the World, and regarded their own Interest with a more favourable Eye than the Interest of the Publick. The same Temptation presented itself to Mr. Townsend and Mr. Sawbridge. The Patriots Crosby and Wilkes fully expected their Concurrence. They were mistaken. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Sawbridge warmly opposed the Measure, and being well satisfied that the present Allowance was ample and sufficient, refused to concur in a Scheme dictated by Avarice, and which must end in Infamy.

We are informed that, at a Meeting of the Clergy and Gentlemen of the Professions of Law and Physick, to be held at the Feathers Tavern in the Strand, on the 25th Day of this Month, from Eleven to Three, a Petition to Parliament for Relief from Subscription to the Articles, &c. will be submitted to the Judgment of the Gentlemen then present, and immediately circulated through the different Counties for signing.

Sept. 21. On Saturday last died of the Wounds she received the preceding Monday, Mrs. Nightingale of Kneefworth in Cambridgeshire. The Cause of this melancholy and unhappy Misfortune is one of the most affecting that can fall to the Lot of human Nature. Her Son, Edward Nightingale, Esq; had been for many Years disordered in his Senses, but being perfectly recovered, he was some Months ago returned to his Family, with whom he has lived in the greatest Amity and Regularity ever since, till the other Morning, his Servant Boy offending him, he broke out into a most violent Passion, and had taken up a heavy Crab-stick to chastise him, but was prevented by the Appearance of Mrs. Nightingale, who pacified and persuaded him to throw away the Weapon, and go into the House, which he consented to do; but in passing along, a horrid Phrenzy suddenly seized him, and he first knocked down his Mother with his Fist, then ran back for the Crab-stick, and gave her several violent Blows, which fractured her Skull, and brought on this dreadful Catastrophe. He was soon after secured, to prevent his doing further Mischief.

Sept. 23. An Account from Petersburg says, that the Fire among the Russian Gallies in the Port of Revel, with the Destruction of the Hemo Warehouses, have been so far from answering the Ends proposed by them, which according to some are thought to have been intended only to facilitate the Negotiations for a Peace, that it is assured this Circumstance has retarded them more than any Thing, the Emperors being so exasperated at this unnatural Method of carrying on a War, that she is determined not to sheathe the Sword, till, by God's Grace, she shall have procured herself ample Satisfaction upon her Enemies.

A Change was lately intended in the Ministry, but it was postponed, the Demands of those who were to come in being too enormous, considering what was to be paid to those who were to go out, so that it was thought most prudent to wait for better Offers.

The Spirit of Liberty, so conspicuous in the City of London, seems to have diffused itself over the Kingdom; even Bedford, which seemed a Slave to the House of that Name, has thrown off its Chains by its late spirited Opposition, and Guildford begins to be ashamed it has so long been manacled, a warm Contest was expected at the Election of their Mayor, at which Time it will be determined, whether they are Slaves or Freemen.

Sept. 25. A Memorial of a most important Nature, it is said, was presented a few Days ago to his Majesty, by the Commander of a Ship from Leghorn, the Subject of which is hitherto most carefully concealed.

The Premier appears to be losing Ground in the Favour of a great Personage, as it is very remarkable that he is seldom now consulted upon any Business.

Notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, yet it is very certain that the grand Defaulter's Son is frequently in private Conference with a great Personage.

Messrs. Wilkes and Bull, in an Address to the Livery, have observed, That a military Forte has, on several Occasions, been employed by an unprincipled Administration, under the Pretence of assisting the civil Power in carrying the Sentence of the Laws into Execution. That the Conduct of the present Sheriffs, in the remarkable Case of the Two unhappy Men who suffered in July, near Bethnal Green, was truly patriotic. That they are determined to follow so meritorious an Example; and as that melancholy Part of their Office will commence in a very few Days, they took that Opportunity of declaring, that, as the Constitution has entrusted them with the whole Power of the Country, they will not, during their Sheriffship, suffer any Part of the Army to interfere; or even to attend, as on many former Occasions, on the Pretence of aiding and

assisting the civil Magistrate. This Resolution they declared to the Publick, and to Administration, to prevent, during their Continuance in Office, the sending of any Detachments from the regular Forces on such a Service, and the Possibility of all future alarming Disputes. They declare, that the civil Power of this Country is able to support itself and a good Government. That the Magistrate, with the Assistance of those in Jurisdiction, is by Experience known to be strong enough to enforce all legal Commands, without the Aid of a standing Army; and where that is not the Case, a Nation must sink into an absolute military Government, and that every Thing valuable to the Subject be at the Mercy of the Soldier and their Commander. They leave to their brave Countrymen of the Army the Glory of conquering our foreign Enemies, and pledge themselves to the Publick for the faithful and exact Discharge of their Duty, in every Emergency, without the Assistance of a military Force. They desire to save them a Service which to them must be detestable; and they take on themselves the painful Task of those unpleasant Scenes which their Office calls upon them to superintend. And they declare, that the Laws of their Country shall, in all Instances during their Sheriffship, be solely enforced by the Authority and Vigour of the civil Magistrate.

Thursday Afternoon about Two o'Clock, One of the Powder-mills at Moulsey in Surrey blew up; a young Man was blown through some Pales and killed; another was blown into the River, and his Head much cut, and Body burnt, who died Yesterday; and a third was burnt in the Stomach and Belly to much, that his Liver and Bowels were seen, who likewise died Yesterday in great Agonies.

We are told the System of Corruption is so regularly established in a neighbouring Nation, that every Man with a Thousand a Year, either in Pension or Place, is obliged, at his own Expence, to procure a parliamentary Seat, and to support the Measures of Government, without giving the Secretary the Trouble even of clostetting him.

Neither Merit nor Application (says a Correspondent) in any publick Office are now necessary to gain the Favour of the Citizens of London; since the Man who has already disgraced their Choice, and neglected his Duty most notoriously, is selected a Second Time for the Chair, and forgiven all his former Delinquency, merely because he seems calculated to serve the Purposes of Faction.

It is idle (says the same Correspondent) to talk of Independency in the City of London; the Livery, who would never suffer even Princes to dictate to them, are now the veriest Tools that can be imagined, and yet fancy they are taking the best Means of securing their Freedom, when they are only executing the Mandates of an insolent Club at the London Tavern.

It is whimsical enough (said Lord Mansfield a few Days ago) that the Citizens of London should suppose their Freedom at all depends upon the Choice of a Lord Mayor: What Inroad on the Constitution did Mr. Beckford prevent, if the legal Acts of Government are to be called by that Appellation? What Grievance did he get redressed? Or at what Time was the Voice of the City ever attended to in Opposition to the Determinations of the Legislature? A Preference of that Kind given to the City would be establishing an imperium in imperio, subverting the rational System of Subordination, and making a single Member superior to the whole Community.

The following is the true Cause of the Quarrel between Mr. Wilkes and Parson Horne: Horne is a Creature of Alderman Townend's, and Alderman Townend is a Creature of Lord Shelburne's; Lord Shelburne brought him into Parliament. This Indigent Lord has been repeatedly endeavouring to get into Place, but the constant Answer of the ministerial Agents was, that his Followers must first break with Mr. Wilkes. Accordingly they set Horne, their Bull-dog, at him. Hence that Torrent of Nonsense and Falshood about Mr. Horne's old Cloaths, &c. with which the Publick were long since most thoroughly disgusted, Mr. Wilkes is not yet hunted down; and till he is, Lord Shelburne and his Party are not to come into Place. Lord Shelburne begun his Connection at Court with Lord Bute, and it ended with his betraying him. He began his present Opposition with supporting Wilkes, and now he wants to go back to the Court, he is endeavouring to Ruin him.

In the Reign of Edward the Third the Nation was governed by a Regency of the King's Mother, and her infamous Paramour, but as soon as that wick young Prince came to the Years of Discretion, he shook off his own Fetters, and relieved his People from a grievous Yoke, under which they had long groaned; nothing shews the Wisdom of that Prince more strongly than this first Instance of his superior Understanding; for our own History, say our own Observation from what passes in other Countries, furnishes Proof how hard it is to escape from the Toils, and break through the Entanglements of Nature and Alia Affection; and that a King, though not blind to the wicked Designs of his Mother, may, notwithstanding the Remonstrances of his People, suffer his loving sub-