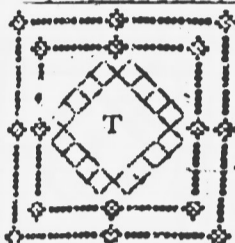


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1772.

L O N D O N. June 5.



WEDNESDAY night was performed the play of King Richard the Third, at Drury Lane Theatre. Numbers know this, no doubt, since numberless numbers attended to see Roscius and the bloody scene. The passage leading from Bridges-street was crowded full soon after three o'clock, and the company having so long a time to wait before the doors were opened, found it very disagreeable. However, some wits at last found means to divert them by hoisting a large dog on their heads, and, as they stood so thick, Touzer found no difficulty in walking about; but this was not at all agreeable to the maccaroni part of the company, who beat and pinched him, which treatment he returned, by snapping their delicate hands. This caused a general alarm, and the whole company were soon in the utmost confusion, but were relieved by the opening of the door. A very diverting scene was exhibited. The eagerness every one shewed to get up stairs, was visible in many respects; a lady, on the point of falling over the rail, fastened on the tail of a gentleman next her, but it being an unnatural queue, afforded her no assistance, separated from the head, and over she would certainly have gone, had not some more substantial men shewed their friendship. It was not less diverting to see women clamber up stairs, without shoes, stockings, hats, caps, and even petticoats. When the gallery was filled, and company seated, several who had found shoes, hats, aprons, &c. began to make proclamation of them. A gentleman offering a leather case with a metal buckle in it, to a young woman, she rebuked him for his impertinence in offering her such rubbish; another, without a cap, having one shewn her, spit upon it, and wondered the fellow, knew no better manners than to offer her such rags. The curtain drawing up, finished this scene, and little of the fit act of the play was heard; on account of interlopers cramming down to the seats, which forced the audience to rise and beat them back with sticks, which exhibited a scene not much unlike what Smithfield presents us with on a market day. Roscius now began to command attention, and the Gods became a little peaceable.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, June 11.

"We hear from different parts of Somersetshire, that the nob have risen and committed great outrages in and about the towns of Chard, Crewkhorn, and Minster. At Minster they seized a waggon and 60 skins of butter, carried it to the market-house, and divided it among themselves, without paying any thing for it; and last Wednesday they broke open a house of Mr. King, a Cooper there, with an iron crow, and seized 30 firkins there, which shared the same fate as the butter; from thence they proceeded to one Farmer Hockley's, and obliged him to give them a hoghead of cider, and promised him not to enter his house, nor take his butter; he lives a mile out of the town, though in the same parish. They obliged him to bring the cider, and put it in the market-house, where they drank it in triumph. Next day they went to most of the dairies, and did considerable damage to very one, by seizing butter, cheese, drink, victuals, and all they chose to lay hands on. At Crewkhorn and Chard it is near the same, only they were once expelled by the Farmers, and many wounded, &c. though none are yet taken prisoners. The number in the mob does not amount to above 300. They intend joining their companies, and threaten to pull down some gentlemen's houses."

June 13. Admiral Sir Peter Dennis, commander in the Mediterranean, has written for a reinforcement to the Squadron.

June 17. On Monday last, a bet for 250 guineas was run for between two galleys, who were to set out from Wood's Gate, about four miles beyond Tunbridge, and run to Kent-street end, in the Borough, and back again, which is near fourscore miles, without stopping, and which ever arrived first at the place of being dead or alive, was to be the winning horse. One of the horses, when he had about fifteen miles to drop dead; the other could only make a lame trot. The friends and abettors of the dead horse secured a fish cart, from some distance, mounted the dead horse upon the cart, set the rider upon his back with four horses galloping away at the rate of ten miles an hour, passed the living horse, arrived first, and adjudged the winner. The first instance of a dead horse winning a match from a living one. Those who bet in favour of the living horse, when they discovered the intent of their opponents, endeavoured to all themselves of the same artifice; but no other fish cart was to be got, otherwise the wager would have been determined by a race between the two fish carts.

June 20. A gentleman who assumes the character of British Spy, in a letter published yesterday, asserts, that the Imperial and Prussian Ambassadors, residing at the Court of Versailles, have not only demanded audience in due form, in order to lay before his

most Christian Majesty the reasons which have induced the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia to enter the kingdom of Poland, with such formidable armies, but that audience hath in due form been actually refused.

The same gentleman, in a letter published this day, says, in confirmation of the above,—"Be pleased to inform our two Secretaries of State, that his Excellency Prince Louis of Rohan, the French Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, is actually recalled."

June 23. The following story is related as a fact. Some time ago Mess. Neale, James, and Down, wrote a letter to Mr. Fordyce, acquainting him that his dealings in the Alley were very prejudicial to the credit of their house, and that they were come to a fixed resolution, that he should either give up that branch of business, or agree to a dissolution of the partnership. In a day or two Mr. Fordyce called a meeting of the partners, and told them, that he was very willing to dissolve the partnership, and carry on the business on his account. And to shew you, gentlemen, said, he that I am able to do so, I beg you will count these notes, at the same time throwing down about sixty thousand pounds in Bank notes upon the table. They seeing him master of so much money, therefore desisted from their former resolution.

To-morrow morning will be opened to public view at Guildhall, a monument to the memory of the late William Beckford, Esq; in the attitude he replied to his Majesty's answer to the humble address, remonstrance, and petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, of the city of London, particularly during the last part thereof. A figure in the antique style is placed on each side; the one represents the city of London in mourning, distinguished by the city arms, the sword, the mace, and the cap of maintenance; the other representing trade and navigation in a drooping state, marked by a mariner's compass, upon which the rests her right elbow, while her left hand holds an anchor, and her head is adorned with a mural crown; the decline of commerce is marked by a small and empty cornucopia. Under the cornice, which supports the figures upon a black marble table, is his reply in letters of gold, inclosed with two architectonic trusses, joined at the bottom by an impost moulding of veined marble; the principal figure is subscribed WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq;

Twice Lord Mayor; his Speech to his Majesty King George the Third, on the 23d of May, 1770.

The following is the Substance of Lord Mansfield's Speech on the cause between Mr. Stuart and Somerset the Blacks, which was determined yesterday.

"We pay due attention to the opinion of Sir Philip York and Mr. Talbot in the year 1729, by which they pledged themselves to the British Planters for the legal consequences of bringing Negro slaves into this kingdom, or their being baptized; which opinion was repeated and recognized by Lord Hardwicke, sitting as Chancellor on the 10th of October, 1749, to the following effect: He said, that trover would lay for a Negro slave; that a notion prevailed, that if a slave came into England, or became a Christian, he thereby became emancipated; but there was no foundation in law for such a notion; that when he and Lord Talbot were Attorney and Solicitor General, this notion of a slave becoming free by being baptized prevailed so strongly, that the Planters industriously prevented their becoming Christians; upon which their opinion was taken, and upon their best consideration they were both clearly of opinion, that a slave did not in the least alter his situation or state towards his master or owner, either by being christened, or coming to England; that though the statute of Charles II. had abolished tenure so far, that no man could be a villein or serf, yet, if he would acknowledge himself a villein or serf in any court of record, he knew no way by which he could be entitled to his freedom without the consent of his master. We feel the force of the inconveniences and consequences that will follow the decision of this question. Yet all of us are so clearly of one opinion upon the only question before us, that we think we ought to give judgment, without adjourning the matter to be argued before all the Judges, as usual in the Habeas Corpus, and as we at first intimated an intention of doing in this case.—The only question then is, Is the cause returned sufficient for the remanding him? If not, he must be discharged. The cause returned is, the slave absented himself, and departed from his master's service, and refused to return and serve him during his stay in England; whereupon, by his master's orders, he was put on board the ship by force, and there detained in secure custody, to be carried out of the kingdom and sold. So high an act of dominion must derive its authority, if any such it has, from the law of the kingdom where executed. A foreigner cannot be imprisoned here on the authority of any law existing in his own country; the power of a master over his servant is different in all countries, more or less limited or extensive; the exercise of it therefore must always be regulated by the laws of the place where exercised. The state of slavery is of such

a nature, that it is incapable of being now introduced by courts of justice, upon mere reasoning or inferences from any principles, natural or political; it must take its rise from positive law; the origin of it can in no country or age be traced back to any other source; immemorial usage preserves the memory of positive law long after all traces of the occasion, reason, authority, and time of its introduction, are lost; and in a case so odious as the condition of slaves must be taken strictly, the power claimed by this return was never in use here; no master ever was allowed here to take a slave by force to be sold abroad, because he had deserted from his service, or for any other reason whatever; we cannot say the cause set forth by this return is allowed or approved of by the laws of this kingdom, therefore the man must be discharged.

June 24. Lord Cathcart, who has received his letters of recall from the Court of Petersburg, is to continue there till the arrival of Robert Gunning, Esq; appointed to succeed him as Ambassador at that Court.

The departure of Queen Matilda from Cronenbourg for Stade was delayed by the expectation of a Courier from our Court to Copenhagen, relative to some objections which Sir Robert Murray Keith had made to the manner of the Queen's departure. The Courier at length arrived, with advice that the English Court had disavowed their Ambassador's objections; and had given up the point to the Danish Court.—Every thing being prepared for her Majesty's departure, the Ambassador thought it his duty to settle the affair of the Queen's annual pension from Denmark, as a provision for her household, &c. on a firm footing, previous to her departure. He applied; and was told by the Grand Chamberlain of the Household, That it was not the custom in Denmark, as in England, to provide for divorced Ladies. Sir Robert Keith immediately took his leave, repaired to Cronenbourg, and embarked with the Queen for Stade.

He did not return again to Denmark, but came directly from Hanover to London;—a conduct which is as laudable for its spirit, as that of our dastardly Ministry is detestable for its meanness.

We are informed that Mr. Holloway on Saturday, plead guilty to the indictment against him for writing a certain satirical pamphlet entitled, A Letter to Sir John Fielding; illustrated with the portrait of a monster; it is said Mr. Wilkes is in high spirits upon the above occasion.

The Duke of Queensberry, on the first intelligence of a late capital failure, repaired, we hear, into the city, and assured the Bank of England, that he had landed property to the value of four millions sterling ready to produce, in case of necessity, to support a bank in which he was interested in Scotland; and therefore desired that the directors would not by any means shake the security of public credit, as there could be no doubt but that other private bankers, if called upon, were fully able to answer all demands that might be made on them by their creditors.

Many of the friends of liberty look upon Alderman Kirkman as a Convert to the cause of freedom.—Let the friends of liberty adopt the Jewish maxim, beware of a proselyte, even to the tenth generation.

So great is the general distrust of each other in the mercantile world, that great quantities of goods that were shipped, have been this week again unshipped, and landed on the keys. If some step is not taken to place the public credit on its usual footing, what must be the issue but an almost general bankruptcy in the commercial circle at least.

One gentleman drew out 60,000l. on Tuesday last from a great banker; and on his apologizing for drawing for so great a sum at once, and proffering it was for no other reason but to answer an immediate emergency in a considerable purchase, the banker replied, "Sir, no apology is necessary, we are as glad to see our friends at their demanding as paying in their money, and shall certainly continue to do so."

June 29. There are now fitting out in different yards, twenty five sail of ships for the East India Company's service.

A correspondent says, "The conduct of the B— in the late attempt to extend the toleration of Protestant Dissenters; however unjustifiable it may appear in a religious view, was quite agreeable to the usual High-Church policy. If the spirit of the age will not permit the execution of the present penal laws against Nonconformists, times more favourable to intolerance may return; and future Lands may convert refractory Dissenters, by arguments of a very cogent nature, drawn from those penal statutes, so wisely retained by the Governors of our Church."

July 3. A Privy Council was held on Wednesday at the Cockpit, when the petition of the Hon. Thomas Walpole, Samuel Wharton, Esq; and others, for a grant of a tract of country for a new colony on the banks of the Ohio, in North America, was again taken into consideration, and finally reported upon, in favour of the petitioners.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, the Lord Mayor came to Guildhall, and after declaring the return of the Sheriffs elect, made a precipitate retreat; some say without adjournment, in order to prevent the instructions being given to the Representatives of the City.

Fredericksburg, August 4, 1772 the Subscriber, the 11th of July Servant Man, named James B. a Tailor, he is a thick well set Feet Five Inches high, sandy Hair, freckled: He had on, when he was coloured mixt Broadcloth Coat that nearly the same Colour, with new surred Hat; the Rest of his cannot describe, he having different ever takes up the said Convict, and of his Majesty's Jails in Maryland, he him again, shall receive Forty sh. if brought to me in Fredericksburg, bounds, paid on Delivery, by me WILLIAM PAUL. I am hereby informed he was carried from Williams, a Waterman, to Great

REWARDS.

July 6, 1772. on the Subscribers, living near night, in Baltimore County, Maryland, to Slave, who goes by the Name HARRINGTON, but formerly by the about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 of Nose, hollow eyed, low Fore- of Forty Scars on his Head of well made, has a small Scar on the Nose on the left Side, a small Scar his under Lip, close kneed, his ards, some Scars on the small of his wearing of Irons, a large Scar on his left Leg occasioned by a Barn, a his Thumbs, he has been unmerciful from his Neck to his Knees, which his former Master, is a Carpenter Trade, and can paint, which he is Alkmar, of Nassau County in told him to Edward Voss, a Brick- and worked in sundry Parts of Vir- the said Slave ran away from him, and Queen County near Raphanab, Philadelphia, and from thence to Lancaster and York Counties to Har- worked there about a Year, and to Baltimore County near Baltimore continued, from about the Year 1772, as a free Man, and since he Matters in Virginia, has learnt to y and to play on the Violin; it is y forge a Pafs and change his Name, e before: Took with him a Caster white Russia Drab Cloaths, a blue d striped Jacket, a new redish brown tucket much too large for him, new d Cotton-Velvet Breaches with large Pocket Flaps, Shirts, Stockings and rent Sorts, and large plated Buckles. res the above Slave in any Jail, so rs get him again, shall receive Five 50 Miles from Home Seven Pounds and if 100 Miles the above Reward, Charges if brought Home, paid by SAMUEL OWINGS, junr, ALEXANDER WELLS.

CHILTON.

to inform the Publick, that she hath tavern in that large and commodious Baltimore-Street, Baltimore-Town, op- House where Mess. Apburner and Plea she hath furnished herself with a Stock liquors and other Necessaries, and is good Stables and Provender for Horses, and flatters herself she will be able tion to those who may think proper with their Company.

is hereby given, that the Vestry of Church Parish, intends to prefer a Pet- General Assembly of this Province, pafs for the Assessment of a Sum six y Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, as s of the said Parish, for the Purpo- new Addition to the Church, on Sat- per Order. THOMAS BARNES, junr. Register.

Publick Sale, pursuant to the Will of Alexander, deceased, on Thursday the 22d of Sep- for ready Money, Houses and Lots, lying in London-Town, to the deceased. The Premises will be Person inclinable to purchase, by Mr. at Mess. James Dick and Stewarts n-Town, or by Mrs. Elizabeth Forster, Premises.

ANTHONY STEWART, Executor.

PRINTING.

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