

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 137

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 16, 1775.

Annapolis, November 1, 1774. THOMAS PRY...

his method to inform his friends... in general, that he has removed...

RARD HOPKINS, CABINET-MAKER, in Gay-street, near the Upper-bill...

ANY boards and planks, sawed to... branch of cabinet and chair work...

Annapolis, December 7, 1774. or rented, the lot and premises...

the subscriber, living near Annapolis... of land, lying in Frederick county...

who are indebted to James Buchanan... at the above store, are requested...

highest-bidder, on Monday the 15th... of February next...

prime cost of goods, they consist... and four pieces of Kendal cotton...

day night the 15th December, 1774... when the Three Sisters and Kent...

and 10 N.

ON THE FRONTIERS OF SWITZERLAND, O.T. 24.

On the tenth of last month an earthquake was felt at Aadorf, the chief town in the canton of Uri...

L O N D O N, November 24.

It was rumoured yesterday, that the last American packets brought accounts from General Gage...

Accounts from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean are all of the vast preparations now going on in the several ports of Spain...

The new parliament is said to be so perfectly the thing for the court, that the premier has declared himself impatient for their assembling.

Nov. 23. The pomos and vanity of this vain world were never more forcibly exemplified than in the life and death of Lord Clive.

Extrait of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 23. The plan laid by the court of Spain is no longer a secret; the English cabinet knew it as soon almost as it was formed.

Nov. 30. In consequence of some authentic advices lately received from America, great hopes are conceived that the affairs of the distressed colonies will soon undergo, on this side of the water, a very favourable turn.

A private letter from Gibraltar says, a Spanish Squadron, consisting of five sail of the line, two frigates and three xebecs are now cruising in the Mediterranean.

They write from Madrid that two xebecs are taken up at Carthagens, to carry over a detachment of militia to reinforce the garrison of Oran...

H O U S E O F C O M M O N S, December 3.

This day the house met a little after two o'clock. As soon as the speaker took the chair he informed the house, that his majesty had been waited on the preceding day with the address agreed to on Tuesday...

" Gentlemen, I return you my particular thanks for this very loyal and dutiful address. I receive with the highest satisfaction and approbation your assurances of assistance and support, in maintaining the supreme authority of the legislature over all the dominions of my crown."

Very considerable quantities of goods, which had been shipped at Bristol for the colonies, were last week unloaded, in consequence of the late advices from America.

D E C. 3. It is said more troops are to be sent to America.

All persons who have read and considered the late ministerial speech, do with great concern take notice, that it is written too much in the style of hoc vobis sic jacta...

By letters from an English gentleman at Constantinople to his friend in London, there is advice that two bakers of that city were lately sentenced by the cady, or magistrate, in the quarter they lived, to lose their right hands...

The hereditary prince of Brunswick has lately obtained the post of a field marshal in his Prussian majesty's service.

It is said, at the west end of the town, that it is a proper respect due to the king, to make the payment of his debts the first business of the new parliament...

Extrait of a letter from Rome, to a member of the Cocoa-Tree.

" You will doubtless be agreeably surpris'd to hear that the cardinal York is likely to be at the head of the christian church; the Quebec bill, which seems to be a bitter pill on your side of the water, is received as the most agreeable sugar-plumb on ours."

Dec. 5. His majesty has appointed col. Amherst lieutenant-governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, which place that officer retok from the French in the late war.

Letters from Paris assure us, that the new administration begins to acquire a consequence not to be expected in so short a time; the minister seems equally to share the confidence of his prince, and the warmest gratitude and thanks of his fellow-subjects.

The last accounts from Holland confidently affirm, that the states-general are at length determined to greatly augment their forces by sea and land.

Three persons are in custody for attempting to engage workmen from the dock-yard at Rochester, into foreign service.

Dec. 6. A large ship laden with tobacco, name unknown, was totally lost, a few days ago, near Melvoct-sluys, and it is feared the crew all perished.

Dec. 7. On the 15th of November, the following sixteen noblemen were chosen to represent the peerage of Scotland: Duke of Gordon; earls of Cassils, Strathmore, Abercorn, Galloway, London, Dalhousie, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, March, Marchmont, Roseberry, Bute; viscounts Stormont, Irwin, and lord Galloway.

A number of transports are sailed for Ireland, to receive on board the 23d, 49th, 56th, and 63d regiments. Major general Howe, and sir William Draper, are going out as brigadiers on the staff.

Doctor Johnson, bishop of Worcester, died near Bath, in consequence of a fall from his horse. He is succeeded in that see by doctor North, bishop of Litchfield; the latter by Dr. Hurd, bishop of Bangor.

Dr. Barrington, bishop of Landaff, is translated to Bangor, and Dr. Moore, dean of Christ church, is consecrated bishop of Landaff.

Dec. 9. The empress of Russia intends to make some material alterations in the military establishment of her dominions, amongst which, one is that of establishing a regular and well disciplined militia, according to the custom of some other European nations, throughout her territories.

Orders are sent to Corke for contracting for 1000 tons of pease, and the same quantity of oatmeal, for the use of his majesty's royal navy.

Dec. 13. The ministers, it is said, are much offend-ed with general Gage. They certainly have great reason, for he has most grievously disappointed them. They had great hopes of throwing the blame upon him; but he, acting upon the defensive, has thrown it upon them.

We hear that a late protest has given more real usefulness to a great petition than the whole of the city addresses put together. The latter he only bore his part in, as they remonstrated against government in general; this he feels personally.

It is strongly agitated among the American merchants, to wait upon the king with a very spirited address relative to American affairs, and the deplorable state of our trade and manufactures, which is immediately to be backed with a strong remonstrance from the three branches of the corporation of London, in common hall assembled, upon the general score of public grievances; when, it is said, the livery at large will absolutely insist upon their right to accompany the lord mayor to St. James's.

All the great trading towns must and will either address the throne, or instruct their servants in parliament, upon the decline of trade, and the excessive high price of provisions.

Emigrations from Birmingham and Sheffield, we are told, are making every week, the trade in those places being greatly lessened.

H O U S E O F C O M M O N S, December 13.

This day, immediately after the resolutions of the committee of supply of Monday were reported and agreed to, Mr. Rose Fuller moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inconveniences arising in large counties to the freeholders, from being too far distant from the place where the poll for members to serve in parliament is usually taken, and to appoint others as remote for the above purpose, which was agreed to.

Lord John Cavendish then rose, and begged leave to state to the house the conduct of administration in one or two points, particularly respecting the naval establishment for the ensuing year. He observed, that there were 4000 seamen voted the present year, and that the preceding year, notwithstanding the speech from the throne announced the very critical and alarming situation of affairs in America. This was a conduct he could by no means reconcile; for, taking the speech to have been framed upon right information, as calling for measures of a spirited and active nature, what sort of correspondence there was between the contents of the speech and the naval establishment, was more than he could possibly discover. But were he to declare his sentiments, he feared it would be found to be a mere ministerial trick. A forming estimate in the first instance, that were never intended to be adhered to, or rather designed as mere waste paper, and afterwards surprise and drive the house into grants of a very improper and burdensome nature, such being his suspicions, for his part, he said, he could not face his constituents without previously knowing what he must tell them, both in relation to further burdens, and what was involved in such an inquiry, if compulsive measures were really intended to be pursued towards the Americans; for to talk of enforcing the acts upon a reduced establishment, either naval or military, was a sort of language fit to be held only to children.

Lord Beauchamp said, that the noble lord who spoke last had communicated to him that morning his intentions of moving something on the subject matter of the present conversation; that he had actually apprized the noble lord who resides at the treasury therewith; and that his lordship had authorized him to acquaint the house, that he had no information whatever to lay before it, nor measures respecting America. He was therefore of opinion, that as the noble lord was indisposed and absent, it would be better, particularly as there was a very thin house, to suspend all further solicitude, till his lordship should have an opportunity of fully explaining the motives of his conduct in person.

Mr. Cornwall next rose, and endeavoured to apologize for the minister's conduct. He insisted, that the present was not a proper time to enter into any discussion relative to American affairs; that the naval reduction, he presumed, was founded on good and substantial reasons; that, however, the motives which gave birth to them might vary with the circumstances; and that when the question concerning Great-Britain and the colonies came in a parliamentary way before the house, every member would then be fully at liberty to deliver his sentiments, and maintain his opinions.

Mr. Burke answered the gentleman on the treasury-bench in a very matterly manner, and was extremely severe on the conduct of administration. Among a variety of other things, he compared the house of commons to a dead senseless man, that had neither sense, soul, or activity, but as it derived them from the minister. If his lordship chutes to tell them one day, that America is in a state little short of actual rebellion, it is all very well; if, in a few days after, he acquaints them, at second hand, that he had no information whatsoever to authorize such an assertion, who can doubt his candour and veracity? Both assertions still remain uncontradicted, and all must be silence. We despise the parliament, who are our only proper and constitutional counsellors; but when we have blundered and ruined our affairs, perhaps beyond a possibility of redress, then we will come to parliament to do what?—to remedy what is incurable, and to recover what can never be regained.

Mr. William Mayne, in a short speech, condemned the very extraordinary conduct of those in power, in withholding from the house the necessary information,