

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, MAY 28, 1779.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 30.

OLONEL Barre moved, that copies of the last general returns of the land forces, including the militia, now serving in Great-Britain, be laid before the house.

Mr. Jenkinson objected to the motion for the same reason, he said, as a similar one, tending to disclose the state of the navy, had been discharged from the house but a few days before, namely, that no dangerous discovery might at this very critical time be made to the enemy. He observed, that as the debates of the house were regularly printed, he conceived it would be very improper to comply with the motion, although, as the honourable member had stated, the house had, in the preceding session, agreed to the production of the accounts now called for.

Colonel Barre now stated his reasons at large for the motion he had taken the liberty to make, and which was meant to be followed by several others of the same nature. It was truly curious, he said, that the honourable gentleman who had so lately succeeded to the office of a noble lord, or who perhaps was only *elect* to the office, should already appear so great a proficient in the duties of that office, as to deny every matter of useful information that should be called for from his side of the house. It was still more curious, that a motion of so simple a nature, that could not convey any information to the enemy of which they are not already in full possession of, but which would tend to remove that ignorance from the house which he esteemed to be its greatest disgrace, should at this imminent and most dangerous crisis be refused. Good God! says the honourable member, how long are we to continue in ignorance, which has already lost us half the empire? We are refused the communication of that which I venture to say every minister, and every intelligent and active officer of France, perfectly understands. Is it not a shame, and a disgrace, that the people of France should know more of the state of our navy and army than nine tenths of the gentlemen in this house? I made this motion, continues he, for various reasons; I wished to ascertain the state of defence in which this country stands at present. Last year, to the shame and criminal conviction of the ministry, I proved that our national inland defence was short of 40,000 men, including the militia. The ministry dared to discover that to the French; and principally for that reason, though he had others, did he bring in the present bill, to shew France that we were now in possession of three times the number. Another, and also a principal reason, was to discover if we meant to send any more of our regular troops to America. He had heard that we meant still to pursue that dark, bloody business; that some of the best, bravest, and most veteran regiments now in Britain, were to be sent there immediately. He intended, he said, to follow this with some other motions;—one, to have an account of the troops serving in Ireland, for the same purpose as the former; a third, to have an account of the troops serving in the West-Indies. The necessity of this motion, he was sensible, would be apparent to the house, when they considered that, in the instance of Dominica, the house, as well as the nation at large, had been altogether ignorant that there were but forty-one men in the garrison, to manage one hundred and sixty pieces of cannon, and twenty mortars; and that the governor had even written home for more troops, to prevent the "stores in the garrison from being plundered and stolen." Seventy thousand pounds had been expended on the fortifications of the harbour, where nature had combined with art for its defence, and having placed it in the midst of the French islands, rendered it our vice-regent to receive fruit and service from them all as vassals. He also intended to move for the proper papers, to inform the house of the periods when the regiments levied in England and Scotland by voluntary subscription or gift last year, were severally completed. This, he said, he did, because he conceived there were great partialities observed towards the noblemen and gentlemen of the northern part of this country, in the raising of these regiments; and he wished to be informed whether this measure had been effectual towards the end that was proposed. He was very well informed that great partialities had taken place. He knew not why that particular corner of the king's dominions had been preferred; and deemed the most eligible for the purpose of levying regiments. But if there was any good reason for preferring that part of the country, and which had induced government to treat with a degree of contempt offers of the same nature from persons in this part of the kingdom; yet he wished to know why it was permitted to those northern noblemen and gentlemen to come into the streets of London and Dublin, expressly against the spirit of their proposals, and pull off the breeches of Englishmen and Irishmen, to fill up their highland regiments.

Mr. Stanley spoke next, and very warmly and pointedly urged the charge of partiality against the ministers. He said, the inhabitants of Liverpool and Manchester had once put a confidence in administration which they did not deserve; but they, as well as all others, had at length their eyes opened (alluding to himself and his brother lord Derby). They were no longer deceived, deluded, or misled; and they had the greatest cause now to lament they ever were.

Lord North warmly opposed the motion. The honourable member, he said, seemed to think himself entitled to have the accounts laid on the table, because they had been so at a less imminent moment than the present. He thought, however, that no general proposition could be made of the productions of state papers; it

could be early regulated by the necessities of the time; and he never would agree that a motion of such a nature should become annual, and pass as a matter of course.

Colonel Murray spoke to the regiment that his nephew, the duke of Athol, raised. He said it was complete within seventy men; there being now one thousand and ten rank and file; of which only fifteen were English, and twenty-five Irish.

Mr. T. Townshend warmly defended the militia; inveighed against the partialities that had been shewn, and gave an instance, in the duke of Richmond, of a noble peer, to whom the nation looked up with confidence, as to a man in whom she placed the dearest dependence, and whose offer was rejected, though it was more favourable, in point of expence at least, than those that were accepted.

Mr. Burke indulged for a few minutes that spirit of genuine and pointed railery, at the expence of the noble lord in the blue ribbon, which is so peculiarly his talent.

Mr. Fox ludicrously remarked on the impartiality of government, that they made no distinction between those who obliged them for nothing, and those who obliged them for pay. The towns of Manchester and Liverpool give their regiments for nothing, and Scotland gives her regiments for a certain sum or money, and yet this is impartial favour.

Colonel Barre, after rising to explain, with a remarkable degree of warmth, animated zeal, and honest ardour, depicted the state of our falling empire—"Whether we are to meet here another session, says he, or whether we are to fit the present one, I know not—but this I know, that the times are serious—are critical—are dangerous. Upon my word they are serious. I wish to do my duty. I mean to do my duty. I'll say no more. I am unequal to the task. There may however be struggles. And the vengeance of the nation may yet be wreaked on those ministers, who have brought it to the lowest ebb of misery and distress—who have dismembered it of thirteen colonies, and who may, ere long, add to these calamities what I tremble to think on.—I have done."

After some further desultory debate, the house divided on the question, when there appeared

Table with 2 columns: Motion, Votes. Against the motion: 103. For it: 28.

March 2. Yesterday at one o'clock, the lord mayor, attended by the two sheriffs, his chaplain, mace and sword-bearers, the aldermen Plover, Hayley, Eddale, and Bull; the chamberlaine, town-clerk, Messrs. Gates and Miller, the two city-mayors, the marshals-men; and about 20 commoners, went in procession from Guildhall to St. James's, where being introduced by the lord in waiting, they presented the following address, on the safe delivery of the queen of another prince.

To the king's most excellent majesty. The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"Most gracious sovereign, WE your majesty's ever loyal and faithful subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly beseech your majesty to accept our most sincere and dutiful congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince.

"Every addition to your majesty's family creates a new object of public care; for the blessings enjoyed under your majesty's illustrious predecessors, have brought your grateful people to believe, that in every new branch they shall find a new security. Permit us truly to assure your majesty, that the love of your loyal citizens to every part of the house of Brunswick, has no bounds but those which our preservation demands.

"Well knowing that your majesty's true honour must arise from the prosperity of your subjects, and having often been assured by your majesty, that you make that the first wish of your heart; pardon us, Sir, that we presume to entreat your majesty, with the utmost humility, to review the public transactions of your majesty's reign; to believe how sincerely and entirely your truity citizens, during that period, have been actuated by a constant wish to support the true dignity of their sovereign, and to preserve his realm entire; and we implore your majesty to receive us into your favour, as to trust that our future conduct will be prompted by the same wish, and the least attention to our dutiful petitions and desires be acknowledged with the most perfect gratitude."

To which his majesty was pleased to return the following answer: "I thank you for your dutiful congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another prince.—I shall always receive expressions of loyalty from the city of London with great satisfaction."

Extra of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 16. "The courier which the French ambassador here sent to Versailles, with the answer of the states-general to his last memorial, is said to have returned last Saturday, and as nothing has yet appeared relative to the formidable regulations which he threatened to publish, it is apprehended the French government have altered their tone."

Extra of a letter from Paris, Feb. 20. "The great bankruptcies in this city, which have been before mentioned, could not fail to involve many others in their fall. The chamber of accounts has already disposed of the effects of several persons concerned in receiving the royal revenues, and have just been ob-

liged to put their seals on one of the treasurers of bridges, &c. who has disappeared. The lieutenant of the police has also sealed up the effects of a receiver of taxes, who was one of the greatest fitters out of armed ships for America, and who was supposed to have gained immense sums by his great commerce with the American insurgents."

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, April 21.

The brave serjeant Jasper (who so gallantly, during the hottest of the fire of Sir Peter Parker's squadron upon fort Moultrie, in 1776, took up the flag that had been shot down, and planted it upon the ramparts) has lately given a new proof of his courage and address: he, with another serjeant, a few days ago, crossed Savannah river, took, and brought to major general Lincoln's head quarters, two captains, named Scott and Young, of the British troops in Georgia.

Yesterday odds were betted that there would not be a British soldier in Georgia, East or West Florida, the Bahama or Bermuda islands, on the 20th day of July next.

B O S T O N, May 7.

Summary of the freshest news from Europe, extracted from Scotch papers of January and February, 1779.

Sir Hugh Palliser, on the trial of admiral Keppel, had thirty-five witnesses: Keppel double that number. The former sent a letter to the admiral by a most respectable captain. Keppel sent for answer, he could receive no letters till the determination of the court-martial. The *Deu Amis*, French Indiaman, was taken by the Knight privateer; the prize met afterwards with a schooner, having twenty-four English, and as many French on board, of which only ten of the former, and five of the latter were preserved: The remainder of the French, the moment the ship struck, leapt overboard; one in the confusion took with him a box of diamonds, worth 16000l. sterling, another a wedge of gold, weighing 12 pounds, both of which were lost as well as the *rose*. The *Belle Poule* in the beginning of January last, had sent into Brest no less than twenty fail of prizes. A malignant sickness had raged in the garrison of Senegal, and carried off the governor and principal officers, and five out of six of the white inhabitants. In this condition they are apprehensive of an attack from the French. Lloyd's list of prizes carried into France, was high in the month of January. Ministry have much weakened their influence in Scotland, by favouring the bill for repealing the laws against popery, which after creating an high termination in that kingdom, they have been obliged to give up: the repeal has quietly taken place in England. They were in England so sure of the success of Campbell in Georgia, that before receiving any accounts of it, orders had been issued for Mr. Stokes, chief justice of that province, and the other officers, to prepare to embark and resume their offices there. Six prizes arrived at Brest in one day, viz. 30th December; the most considerable of which was taken by a French privateer, called the *American*. The chevalier de Terray, sailed from Brest about the middle of January, for the East-Indies, with seven ships of the line, and five armed vessels with 4000 men on board; besides the legion of the duke de Lauzeen. At a grand feast given by the farmers general in Russia, on the empress's birth-day, more than an hundred of the common people, through excess of eating and drinking, were found dead in the streets; and it was thought the whole number either dead, or expected to die from the same cause, would exceed a thousand. A cartel for exchange of prisoners is at length settled between France and England. An im-

press bill for the recruit of the army has passed with little opposition. Lord Nugent in the house of commons on the 19th of January, moved for further relief to Ireland, in trade and manufactures, particularly the cotton: he drew a melancholy picture of that kingdom, and appealed to Sir George Saville for the truth of it. Estates had fallen to 16 and 14 years purchase, and no purchasers even on those terms; the streets of Dublin swarmed with manufacturers that were starving: a secretary of state, was then in Ireland, sent on purpose to represent to administration the deplorable condition of that kingdom, which only those could form a proper idea of, who had read the accounts of the famine at Calcutta. Proposals have been brought into the parliament of Paris for legalising protestant marriages in France, which was referred to the king. The empress queen, by an ordinance, prohibits the sale of prizes brought in by any foreign vessels, in any part of her dominions. While the late act passed in England, repeals the laws that imprison popish priests and instructors of youth for exercising their functions, dissenting ministers and school-masters, who do not subscribe the 39 articles, remain subject to imprisonment: Dr. Robertson, the historian, in favour of the popish bill for Scotland. The abolition of M. Necker, a financier of France, are much celebrated. The Caledonian Mercury of Jan. 16, says, "The interest of the ministry has already received a considerable shock in Scotland, and if they persist in their insatiable attempts, it will be altogether extinguished." At the beginning of admiral Keppel's trial, policies respecting the issue of it, were opened in the coffee-houses in London; but the evidences in favour of the admiral appearing so numerous and clear, they were soon laid aside: There are strong hints in the late papers, of a

Henry, and came to... he this deponent was... f, but it grew hoarse... which was square... ENDBERGER.

PHIA, April 3, 1779... no have been entrusted... th day of March last... the auditors of the ac... counts at Albany) in... to the auditor-gene... of they will be pro...

ard of treasury, CHOLSON, clerk... by United States... in... it is their paper...

E, April 5, 1779... the commissioners of the... appointed to receive... authorized by congress... of the emissions of... 1778, and respectively... of loans as soon as may... of the said bills... of some continental... receipts, agreeable to... is to be sent to the... ficer, and another by...

day of 177... cases (or pack... laid to contain... of May 20th, 1777... promise to deliver... arer of loans at Phila... receipts.

of the guard... be not received by the... anied with particula... of the bundles in each... of each bundle... endorsed by the tra... the cases and packages... to the officer of the...

board, CHOLSON, clerk... al states are desired to... vely.

nd, May 18, 1779... unty, a NEGRO man... g to a gentleman (he... ie surname is Bell, and... cent county, in De... he is a small black... is master is desired to... im away.

PURNELL, Sheriff.

R E W A R D. Annapolis, May 20, 1779... e time when lost us... ce Certificate for 62... ly, 1778, payable to... from that date.

abovementioned Cer... r. Benjamin Barwood... shall have the above... and if offered for sale... are requested to stop... n offering give an ac... session. It can be of... ayment is stop at the... AMES DICK.

April 20, 1779... heirs to Hugh Lloyd, Maryland, deceased, by... ame county, may hear... 2 1/2 5/1

R E W A R D. Annapolis, a cer... m recruit for the six... twenty years of age... was born in England... t years he had on... h coat, red waistcoat... of osnabrig trousers... r, and delivers him to... or to me at Annapo... from

UA LAMB, R. S.

on the premises, on... e following tracts of... e of Calvert county... leading to Benedict...

containing 306 1/2 acres... e said land is a good... 20 feet by 16, two... e lower floor, with a... board kitchen so by... use, a milk-house, a... 0 feet tobacco-house... bearing apple trees... es, about 300 young... 400 apple trees, and... low; about 150 acres... y of timber and large... oil and improvements... land. For terms ap... the said land.

RECCA WILLIAMS.

E N, at the