

[XXXVth Year.]

T H E

[No. 1746.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, MAY 19, 1780.

L O N D O N.

The following is the genuine SPEECH of LORD GEORGE GORDON in the house of commons, on the motion of lord Lewisham for an address to the king:

" Mr. SPEAKER, I SHOULD not have troubled you, and the house, on this occasion, were it not for the absurdities with which the speech from the throne is replete.—His majesty tells us, he has ordered certain papers, relative to Ireland, to be laid before us. Why was not that order made in consequence of the addresses from Ireland? Were Irish addresses to be disregarded? And was the Irish parliament unworthy of its sovereign's notice? The truth is, Sir, his majesty's ministers are no less odious in Ireland than they are in England. The king well knows this. The Irish deem themselves oppressed, and all this government tyrannical. To prove this, Sir, I need only read to you the opinions of some of the members in the Irish commons. [His majesty then produced a news-paper, and read from it the debates of the commons of Ireland on the first day of their meeting; and dwelt with particular emphasis on every sentence that conveyed a censure on administration.] Thus, Sir, you see the grievances of Ireland are at length become so numerous and intolerable that the people are obliged to insist on having a FREE TRADE. But if it is intended to comply with their demand, if they are to trade with every part of the empire, I beg the noble lord in the blue ribbon will give me timely notice. This I will, and insist on, as a piece of justice from the noble lord, that I may discharge that duty which my conscience claims of me—that I may write down to my countrymen in Scotland, and give them warning to establish an INDIA COMPANY of their own.

" In Scotland, Sir, the people are as ready to break with the minister as in Ireland. The indulgencies given to papists have alarmed the whole country, and they are determined, with the utmost vigilance and resolution, to guard against a people that are become such favourites in the eyes of the ministry. I do not, Sir, deliver to you my own sentiments only; government will find ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND MEN at my back; who will avow and support them. The people have sent petitions to the ministers of state, who have disregarded them; to the lord chancellor, to deliver to the lords, who suppressed them; and to you, Mr. Speaker, who have incurred the displeasure of the people, by not delivering them to the commons. They have now printed their sentiments and resolutions on their grievances; they will shortly be published; and, the moment they are ready, I, Sir, will deliver them to the king and the prince of Wales, that they may learn from them UPON WHAT TERMS THE SCOTCH WILL BE GOVERNED.

" The coast of Scotland, Sir, is left naked and defenceless; the people of Dumfries-shire had therefore petitioned for arms to defend themselves. To my certain knowledge; that country is in such a situation; that Paul Jones might, with the utmost facility, have destroyed Glasgow, Leith, Greenock, and Edinburgh, in one expedition. Thus circumstanced, could it have occurred to any one, that a requisition would have denied to reasonable requisition? Wicked as the minds of ministry are, could any one have imagined, that they cared to commit such an outrage upon common sense, common policy, and the common rights of the people? Yet, Sir, extraordinary as it may seem, the answer which those men returned, was a positive refusal of the request! I will, Mr. Speaker, read you the letter from the secretary at war, to the duke of Queensberry and lord Stormont, on this subject. [His lordship then read the letter; after which, looking at the secretary at war, he continued.] And you, Charles Jenkinson, how dare you write such a letter? Robert Bruce would not have had temerity enough to have done it; and yet the secretary of an office of state has had that presumption! The royal family of Stuart have been banished from their kingdom for not attending to the voice of the

people, and an elector of Hanover is not afraid to disregard it! Sir Hugh Smithson, earl Percy, duke of Northumberland, armed cap-a-pee, march at the head of all the cheesemongers and grocers, from Temple bar to Brentford, and the present earl Douglas is not to be intrusted with arms! The Scots, Sir, are justly irritated at this scandalous partiality; nor are they less exasperated in point of religion.

" I shall now, Sir, only trouble the house a few moments longer. I would not, indeed have occupied so much of their time as I have already done, but that, being on my legs, I thought it proper to discover the sentiments of the people of Scotland. All that I have now to add is, to give notice, that I intend, on a future day, to move for an address to the king, to send down to Scotland 120,000 muskets and bayonets, to arm the defenceless people of that country."

Jan. 8. They write from Hanover, that the troops of that electorate, pursuant to orders from England, have been augmented to 30,000 men, and that they are in two divisions on the frontiers and that electorate, ready to march on the first notice.

A private letter from Berlin says, his Prussian majesty has given orders for several thousands of his best troops to be kept in constant exercise, as they will be wanted for actual service early in spring.

Jan. 18. Four transport ships have been appointed by government, and laden at Ramsgate with lime in casks, for the several ports in the West-Indies. Great quantities of fortification tools, and several masons, carpenters, and smiths, are to go in the above vessels, to strengthen the works in the places lately taken from the Spaniards.

Yesterday the Dutch ambassador had a long conference with the secretary of state, on the subject of some dispatches received by his excellency from the states general relative to the motions of the emperor of Germany.

If credit may be given to some private letters received from Amsterdam, the French have now orders lying in Holland for naval stores to the amount of 100,000.

The following article is copied from a letter received from a house of the first credit at Hamburg; "Should a war break out in Germany, it is confidently said a certain prince will bring into the field 240,000 men, divided into three armies of 80,000 men each.

On Wednesday last a French cartel ship arrived at Torbay from St. Maloes, having on board general Garth (who was taken prisoner in the Experiment man of war, by the count d'Estaing) and 316 sailors, who had been confined prisoners at Dinant and Fougaret.—She sailed on the 9th instant, when there remained four other vessels to transport the remainder of the prisoners for England; from whence they are to carry back an equal number of French sailors in return.

Jan. 25. Lord Sandwich and lord Hillsborough a few days ago laid a great variety of information before his majesty, relative to the naval preparations in France. It seems, that Mons. de Sartine has assured his master, that he will have 50 sail of the line in the Channel early in May, without taking the crews from the transport ships, which was last year the reason why an invasion was impracticable. He has also promised a fleet for the West-Indies much superior to any thing we can have there.

Extra of a letter from Barbados, Dec. 24.

"The French have erected 19 draw bridges over the gullies in Martinico, in order to facilitate the more easy transportation of troops and artillery to every part of the island in case of any future siege. These bridges are most of them defended by batteries, and are removeable at pleasure.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8. We learn from Newry, and several other opulent towns, in the province of Ulster, that select committees of correspondence (composed of the most respectable characters) are forming for the laudable purpose of promoting unanimity and mutual intercourse of consultation, for the common defence, and also adopting every lawful means for procuring a FREE CONSTITUTION to this kingdom.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 9.

Extra of a letter from St. Pierre, (Martinique) dated April 7, 1780.

"Several vessels have arrived here from Martinique, but last from Malaga, from which last mentioned place they bring an account of the arrival of their excellencies Mr. Jay and Mons. Gerard at Cadix, after a passage of twenty-five days from this place.

"They also bring an account that several British ships of the line and store ships had arrived to the relief of Gibraltar, and had actually not only thrown considerable succour into that fortress, but had had a severe action with the Spanish fleet, with which it was invested.

"By the examination of five American seamen, who lately made their escape from the enemy at St. Lucia, and came to this place, we learn that admiral Rodney arrived at that island the 24th ult. from England; but last from Barbados, with five ships of the line and a frigate.

"After having accompanied the fleet destined for the relief of Gibraltar, as far as the Straights mouth; and that at the time of their leaving St. Lucia, which was the 28th ult. the enemy had twenty-two ships of the line and three frigates at that island, besides a large body of troops, and that all the troops, except two regiments, were kept on board of transports, and not permitted to land, from which it appears as if they were meditating an attack upon one of the French islands, and it is generally thought that Grenada or St. Vincents is their object; but the commander in chief of this island, suspecting that the force collected at St. Lucia was intended to act against one of these places, embarked a few days ago, eight hundred men for the defence of Grenada, and six hundred for the defence of St. Vincents, and we have the pleasure of informing you, that those troops have arrived, and the frigates that convoyed them are returned."

On the 17th ult. arrived at Boston, from France, the Marquis Fayette.

I N C O N G R E S S, May 5, 1780.

RESOLVED, That the present rates of postage be doubled:

That all masters of packets and other vessels in continental service, be, and they are hereby required to lodge whatever letter they bring from abroad, in the post-office nearest to the post where they shall arrive, and immediately after their arrival.

Extra from the minutes,

C H A R L E S T H O M S O N, Sec.

General P O S T - O F F I C E, May 8, 1780.

Half a dollar will be paid for each letter delivered at the post-office, from on board any merchant vessel.

May 16. By accounts from Charles-town as late as the fifteenth of April, we are informed that the British had attacked Charles-town by water, but were repulsed, and that the Roebuck, being hulled by six out of seven shot, was obliged to retire.

The New-York papers, as late as the tenth inst. not mentioning any thing of their situation in South-Carolina, it is thought they have no favourable news from the southward.

A gentleman who left New-York the tenth inst. says it was there reported that the British had made a general attack upon the lines at Charles-town, in which they were repulsed with great slaughter, and that Sir Henry Clinton was supposed to be mortally wounded.

A N N A P O L I S, May 19.

On Tuesday last the general assembly of this state adjourned, the senate to the fifth day of June, and the house of delegates to the twentieth day of August next, after having passed the following laws:

- 1. An act for the adjournment of the general court for the eastern shore.
2. A supplement to the act for recruiting the quota of troops of this state in the American army.
3. An act to aid the proceedings of the commissioners of the tax, and for other purposes.
4. An act to compel the attendance of the members of the general assembly.
5. An act to vest an estate of inheritance, in fee simple, of certain lands in Anne Arundel