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AGAINST the English, as my signature imports, I am pleased when I find testimonies of their own writers representing them as they really are, destitute of almost every virtue, and abounding with almost every vice. The following is from Daniel de la Oe, a writer under Queen Anne, and will be relished by every American who has been converted from his undue attachment to that people, by a series of the severest injuries. England unknown as yet, unpeopled lay; happy, has the remainder so to this day. Ingratitude, a devil of black renown, attended her very early for his own. An ugly, surly, sullen, selfish spirit, who Satan's worst perfections does inherit: second to him in malice and in force, all devil without, and all within him worse. The lab'ring poor, in spite of double pay, are saucy, mutinous, and beggarly: the wish of their money and their time, to want of forecast is the nation's crime. Good drunken company is their delight, and what they get by day they spend by night. But thinking seldom do s their heads engage, but drink their youth away, and hurry on old age. Deprived of a good husbandry and sense; and void of manners most, when void of pence. Their dro g av rision to behaviour's such, they always talk too little or too much. So dull, they never take the pains to think, and seldom are good natur'd, but in drink. "An Englishman will fairly drink as much, as will maintain two families of Dutch." AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

L O N D O N, June 8.

THE populace from about six o'clock on Tuesday last were peaceable, and when the news of commons broke up, lord George Gordon came to the corner of St. George-street, and exhorted the people with the proceedings of the house, advising them to depart quietly. The mob from his exhortation were immediately taken up, and he was drawn away in triumph amidst the acclamations of a numerous multitude. The inside of the public office of Sir John Bull, in Bow-street, was destroyed, and its contents burnt. The remains of Sir George Corle's and Mr. Maberley's houses were also destroyed. The Ship at-house, in Gate-street, the South school in Ruffel-street, and a house in Great Queen-street, were also levelled by the mob. The Fleet prison, after the prisoners had removed their goods out of it, was let on fire and demolished; as was also the King's Bench prison, the New Bridewell and other adjoining buildings, and the toll-gatherer's house in Blackfriars-bridge. The Poultry Compter had also the same fate, if the lord had not ordered the rioters confined there before called. Justice Willmot's house and office, and a house in Moorfields were burnt, and several other houses pillaged and all the goods burnt. Lord Mansfield's house was also about to be attacked, but a party of horse prevented its demolition. Justice was taken out of his coach by the mob and rolled in the dirt, on account of some offence given by his coachman to them while on the road to Westminster. Between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning they attacked Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury-square, and all his lordship's elegant furniture, his law library, consisting of some thousands of volumes, many capital manuscripts, deeds, mortgages, his wardrobe, pictures, &c. They took possession of his wine cellars, and gave the wine actually to the populace. A small party of rioters arriving, the riot act was read and the rioters ordered to fire, by which five persons were killed and seven or eight wounded. The rioters however were not intimidated but proceeded in the attempt, and would not desist till the rioters, stables, &c. were all consumed. Lord Mansfield's loss is estimated at 30,000l.—Both he and his lady escaped by a back door but a

few minutes before the rioters broke the house open.

The damage done by the populace since last Friday is estimated at upwards of 1,000,000l. sterling.

About fifty of the rioters were killed on Wednesday night in different parts of the town, and a much greater number wounded. The warehouses of Mr. Langdae, a distiller, of Holborn, were set on fire, on account of his being a papist; which occasioned such a dreadful conflagration that the whole neighbourhood was in danger. No less than fourteen different places in the town were on fire at one time. A skirmish happened in the Poultry, between a large party of the populace (then on their march, as it is said, to attack the Bank) and a party of the horse and foot guards, in which eight people were killed and a great many wounded. The mob applied to people in coaches passing through Fleet market, and also at several private houses, for money, which was generally complied with through fear of the consequences.

An encampment is made in Hyde Park of seven battalions of militia, and at least 15,000 troops are already employed to quell the tumults. A large quantity of chain shot and cannon ball was sent for from Woolwich, to put the Tower in a posture of defence. A reinforcement of troops has also been sent there for its security.—At the queen's palace, Whitehall, St. James's, Kew and Windsor, the guards are ordered to be doubled.—Twenty-nine rounds of powder and ball were served to the soldiers on Tuesday, for the defence of both houses of parliament.

Orders were sent down last night to admiral Geary, at Borthmouth, to put to sea immediately, for fear the enemy should take advantage of our intestine commotions, and attempt to land a body of troops on this island.

June 10. This night's Gazette contains two proclamations for the suppression of the riots; one ordering the military force to be exerted for its suppression, and the other offering a reward of 50l. for apprehending the persons concerned in the demolition of Newgate, the King's Bench and the Fleet prison.

All the judges were summoned to attend at the grand council held at St. James's on Wednesday evening, to deliver their opinions on the resolution of the cabinet, relative to the publishing martial law; and it is said there was only one dissentient among that learned body, including the attorney and solicitor general, who was against the temporary expedient of military law at this very important and interesting crisis. Most of the lords in opposition were requested to attend at this grand council of the nation. The lords who attended in consequence of this application were, the duke of Portland and the marquis of Rockingham.

The gentlemen of the law for their security armed themselves, and troops were introduced into the Temple and Lincoln's Inn. The inhabitants of the Borough also exerted themselves very laudably for the suppression of the tumults; and, in conjunction with the assistance of the military, prevented the destruction of the Marshalsea, which was attempted to be set on fire. Several of the rioters were killed and wounded in the skirmish. One means used, namely, that of forcing every person, even ladies, to take their blue cockades out of their hats, was attended with a very happy effect. The military association in London had a very considerable share in restoring peace. They had a skirmish with the populace in Broad-street, in which several of the rioters were killed.

The attack on the Bank the night before last was made in the following manner: a brewer's man, mounted on a horse hung round with the Newgate chains, had the audacity to proceed to the very gates. The guard first used persuasives, but these proving ineffectual, the firelocks were levelled, and two men dropping, one of whom instantly expired, the mob desisted. The guard afterwards kept up a running fire for some time.

In several parts of London the populace went about from house to house, exacting contributions, and demanding money from every body that passed. All the shops were shut up on Thursday, and no business was done.

A considerable number of persons have been taken up by the military, having been concerned in the burning of the prisons and other riotous acts. They are confined in the navy prison. Two persons were also detected in delivering bills, appointing places for the populace to meet. They were carried before Alderman Woolhidge, who told them they would certainly be hanged if they did not discover their employers. They were committed to the Poultry.

The person who demanded the keys of Newgate of Mr. Akerman is also apprehended and committed to the Tower. And also a book-binder's apprentice, charged with throwing Mr. Akerman's furniture into the fire.

About five o'clock, on Friday, lord George Gordon was taken into custody by the king's messengers, and conveyed to the horse guards. About seven in the evening a cabinet council was held, by whom lord George Gordon was examined. This examination lasted till past nine, when lord Gordon was committed to the Tower. Two of his servants were also apprehended, and his papers, &c. secured. He was carried to the Tower in so judicious a manner, that no accident happened.

The guard which accompanied his lordship was one of the largest ever known to be employed on the like occasion. A very large body of infantry preceded and followed his lordship's coach very close. These were preceded by general Carpenter's regiment of dragoons, after which came a colonel's guard of foot, with a party of line guards. In the whole, the escort amounted to twelve or fifteen hundred men.

Mr. Fisher, secretary to the protestant association, and Mr. Hopkins, one of their principal managers, are also committed to the Tower.

At the meeting of parliament, lord North is to deliver a message from his majesty to the commons, informing them of his having given orders to seize a member of their house, and specifying the charges against him, after which a special commission will be appointed for his trial.

The commission to try the rioters was expected to be out this day. We hear Mr. Wedburne, and lord Amherst are named as two of the commissioners.

Amongst the rioters taken yesterday is a capital tradesman, who absolutely demanded admittance at the Tower, in order to get arms.

Thursday admiral Geary sailed from Spithead with the grand fleet under his command, consisting of twenty-three ships of the line, five frigates, a fire ship and several cutters. It is said they are to be joined by five more ships of the line at Plymouth. Admiral Barrington is second, admiral Darby third, admiral Digby fourth, and admiral Kots fifth in command.

The destruction of lord Mansfield's house may be considered as a public loss. Three hundred manuscript volumes of notes, and other valuable professional papers of this great law luminary, were destroyed. One of them was a large quarto on the distinct privileges of both houses of parliament, which, after the utmost persuasion, his lordship had consented to give to the world immediately.

A letter dated the first instant at Guernsey, says, "A king's cutter just arrived, gives an account that three 74 French men of war, about 70 transports and flat-bottomed boats, with frigates, were all in and about Concarve bay. The people at Guernsey are all under arms, and wish for their appearance. There is a cannonading which we hear, but whether at Jersey or at sea cannot determine."

B O S T O N, Aug. 14.

By captain Fellows, who arrived here last Saturday in 21 days from Fort-au-Prince, we are informed, that a fleet of 25 sail French and Spanish, intended to commence their attack on Jamaica, on or about the first instant.

Thursday evening last a number of persons on board the guard ship mutinied seized and disarmed the guard, consisting of eight men, cut the cable, and she drove ashore near Le Limer's point, leading up Cambridge-river. On the alarm being given, the town major (John Rice, jun. Esq.) attempting to go on board with an additional guard to quell the mutiny, was fired on from the guard ship, when the sergeant,