

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE
LAWS, VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS,
of the Two last Sessions of ASSEMBLY.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms,
H. Majesty's Patent or Grant for 20,000 Acres
of Land, in West Florida. Any Person or
Persons inclinable to purchase may be informed of
the Particulars, by enquiring of *Joseph Ogden*, at
the Sign of the cross Keys, at the Corner of *Chesnut*
and *Third-Street*, Philadelphia.

MADE and SOLD by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*,
for ready Cash, all Sizes of Anchors,
from 1500 to 5000, equal to any imported or made
upon the Continent, Anchors 500 or upwards, at
Six-pence per Pound, and smaller in Proportion.
He likewise repairs broken Anchors at the most rea-
sonable Rate, and will give ready Money for old
ones, or take them in Part of Pay. These Gentle-
men who are pleased to favour him with their Orders,
may depend on being carefully and immediately
served, by their
Humble Servant,
ISAAC HARRIS,
February 20, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber
has empowered Mr. *Joseph Howard*, junr., to
adjust all Claims, either by Bond, Note, or open
Account, for or against her deceased Husband; for
which Purposes Attendance will be given at the
Sheriff's Office, every Friday from the Date hereof,
until the Whole are settled.—Such Persons as are in-
debted, are requested to make immediate Payment,
and those who have Claims, to bring them in le-
gally proved to
MARY DORSEY, Administratrix of
CALEB DORSEY, deceased.

THE Subscriber can assure the Publick, that
notwithstanding the late inclement Weather,
upwards of Forty, from the Age of One Year
Forty-eight, have passed through the Small-Pox by
Inoculation, under his Direction, the major Part
Ladies and Gentlemen, at his House, which Dis-
cuss they have all had in the most favourable Man-
ner, with so little Sickness, as not to lay down or
be confined in the House, and are now perfectly well.
H. JERNINGHAM.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, a Con-
vict Servant Man, named *Richard Crouch*, about
Twenty-five Years of Age, Five Feet Four Inches
high, dark Complexion, and much pitted with the
Small-Pox; is something low in his Speech; Had on
and took with him, a brown Suit of Cloaths, a light
coloured Frize Coat and Jacket, with other Things
unknown.
Whoever takes up said Servant, so that I may get
him again, shall receive, if taken in the County, 20
Shillings, if out of the County, 40 Shillings, before
what the Law allows, paid by me,
ANNE MIDDLETON.

It is supposed he is gone off in my Yaw, along
with Two Sailors, belonging to the Brigantine *Pease*,
Moses Rankin Capt. Master; One of their Names *Benjamin*
Hays, middle sized, about Thirty Years of Age,
brown Complexion, and wears his own black Hair.
The other named *Edward West*, short of Stature, wears
his own brown Hair, and is about Twenty-five Years
of Age: Had on, when he went away, an old Green Coat.
Whoever takes them up, and brings them to *Annapolis*,
shall have 20 Shillings Reward for each of them,
and all reasonable Charges, paid by
JOHN CATTELL.

RAN away from the Ship *Johnson*, Capt. *Wiley*,
on Sunday the 24th of March, a Convict Ser-
vant Man, named *James Donovan*, about 32 Years
of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, has short curled Hair
of a Flaxen Colour, and is much pitted with the
Small-Pox: Had on a dark brown Coat with plain
Metal Buttons, a red or blue flowered Damask Waist-
coat, and Cloth Breeches the same as his Coat; he
has a Scar over one of his Eyes. He will probably
change his Name, and endeavour to get on board
some Vessel outward bound, as he has been used to
the Sea.
Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures
him in any Jail, or brings him to the Ship *Johnson*,
now lying in *Potomac*, shall have Forty Shillings
Reward if taken in the Province, and Three Pounds
if at a greater Distance, paid by
JOHN ASHLURNER.

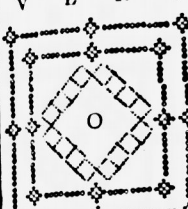
NE GREEN, at the PRINTING-
OFFICE, at 12s. 6d. a Year, ADVERTISEMENTS,
for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones
read, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS,
several Sorts, with their proper BONDS
Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed

XXVIth YEAR.)

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1771.

VENICE, Jan. 30.



UR Insurance Company sustains
a Loss of above 86,000 Ducats
on the Two Ships from Tur-
key, laden with Tobacco,
which foundered at Sea off
the Isle of Cerigo, or Zante.
Two Vessels, carrying English
Colours, laden with Salt Meat,
have, in the same Latitude,
met with the same Misfortune.

As to the Negotiation which has been carried on at
Constantinople between M. Le Bas, the French Am-
bassador's Secretary, and Count Orlov, concerning
Peace between the Turks and the Russians, nothing
as yet has transpired. However, from the great var-
ious Preparations, which are carried on with the
utmost Diligence, it may be concluded that it is come
to nothing. It is said that within this Month the
grand Signior will remove his whole Court and Serag-
lio to Adrianople, in order to be nearer his Cam-
paign, and he is said not to have as yet dropped the Resolu-
tion of putting himself at the Head of his Troops, which
will be by far more numerous than any of the pre-
ceding Campaigns.

Mahomed Bahaw, the new appointed grand Vizir,
is making great Strides from the Borders of Bosnia,
at the Head of a considerable Number of Arnauts and
Bosnians, towards Adrianople. A great Number of
Officers are sent to all Parts in the Turkish Dominions
to raise Troops, and to regulate the Head Quarters;
particularly great Diligence is used to restore the Loss
of the Artillery, and other warlike Stores they lost in
the last Campaign.

LOWER ELBE, Feb. 5. A Report prevails, that the
Russian Troops are preparing to leave Poland, as far
as Podolia; and that in their Stead Austrian and
Prussian Troops are to enter that Kingdom. It is
asserted that this is to happen very soon, but how
much this Report may be depended on, Time must
show.

ZEVENBERGEN, Feb. 7. There now remains no
longer a Doubt but that the Russian are Masters of
Wallachia. All the Peasants who fled from thence
into this Principality, are returned to their Home,
except their Wives, whom they left here, because they
would not risk whether it was safe for them to return
also. The Grand Vizir has forsaken the Places on the
Donau, after he had reinforced the Garrison of Sim-
bria and Varna, in Bulgaria, and retired farther into
Romeia. From Adrianople (where the new Vizir is
just arrived) to Balaclachick, along the River Muni-
tia, all swarms with Troops, which are divided and
quartered in Villages and Boroughs. The Roads from
Constantinople and Adrianople are continually covered
with Waggon and Carriages, wherefore great Num-
bers of Artillery, Ammunition and Provision, are
continually arriving at the Army.

L O N D O N.

JUNIOR on the late Negotiations with Spain.

IF we recollect in what Manner the King's Friends
have been constantly employed, we shall have no
Reason to be surprized at any Condition of Disgrace,
to which the once respected Name of Englishman may
be degraded. His Majesty has no Cares, but such as
concern the Laws and Constitution of this Country.
In his royal Breast there is no Room left for Reflec-
tion, no Place for hostile Sentiments against the na-
tural Enemies of his Crown. The System of Govern-
ment is uniform.—Violence and Oppression at Home
can only be supported by Treachery and Submission
Abroad. When the civil Rights of People are daringly
invaded on one Side, what have we to expect, but
that their political Rights should be deserted and be-
trayed, in the same Proportion on the other? The
Plan of domestic Policy, which has been invariably
pursued, from the Moment of his present Majesty's
Accession, engrosses all the Attention of his Servants.
They know that the Security of their Places depends
upon their maintaining, at any Hazard, the secret
System of the Closet. A foreign War might embar-
rass, an unfavourable Event might ruin the Minister,
and defeat the deep-laid Scheme of Policy, to which
he and his Associates owe their Employments. Rather
than suffer the Execution of that Scheme to be delayed
or interrupted, the King has been advised to make a
publick Surrender, a solemn Sacrifice, in the Face of
all Europe, not only of the Interests of his Subjects,
but of his own personal Reputation, and of the Digni-
ty of that Crown, which his Predecessors have worn
with Honour. These are strong Terms, Sir, but they
are supported by Fact and Argument.

The King of Great-Britain had been, for some
Years, in Possession of an Island, to which, as the Mi-
nistry themselves have repeatedly asserted, the Spani-
ards had no Claim of Right. The Importance of the
Place is not in Question. If it were, a better Judgment
might be formed of it from the Opinions of Lord Anson
and Lord Egmont, and from the Anxiety of the Spani-
ards, than from any fallacious Insinuations thrown out
by Men, whose Interest it is to under value that Property,

which they are determined to relinquish. The Pre-
tensions of Spain were a Subject of Negotiation be-
tween the Two Courts. They had been discussed, but
not admitted. The King of Spain, in these Circum-
stances, bids adieu to amicable Negotiation, and ap-
peals directly to the Sword. The Expedition against
Port Egmont does not appear to have been a sudden
ill-concerted Enterprize. It seems to have been con-
ducted not only with the usual military Precautions,
but in all the Forms and Ceremonies of War. A Fri-
gate was first employed to examine the Strength of the
Place. A Message was then sent, demanding imme-
diate Possession, in the Catholic King's Name, and
ordering our People to depart. At last a military
Force appears, and compels the Garrison to surrender.
A formal Capitulation ensues, and his Majesty's Ship,
which might at least have been permitted to bring
home his Troops immediately, is detained in Port
Twenty Days, and her Rudder forcibly taken away.
This Train of Facts carries no Appearance of the
Kathness or Violence of a Spanish Governor. On the
contrary, the whole Plan seems to have been formed
and executed in Consequence of deliberate Orders,
and a regular Instruction from the Spanish Court.
Mr. Buccarelli is not a Pirate, nor has he been treated
as such by those who employed him. I feel for the
Honour of a Gentleman, when I affirm that our King
owes him a signal Reparation.—Where will the Humi-
liation of this Country end? A King of Great-Britain,
not contented with placing himself upon a Level with
a Spanish Governor, degrades himself so low as to do a no-
torious Injustice to that Governor. As a Salvo for his
own Reputation, he has been advised to traduce the
Character of a brave Officer, and to treat him as a
common Robber, when he knew with Certainty that
Mr. Buccarelli had acted in Obedience to his Orders,
and had done no more than his Duty. Thus it hap-
pens, in private Life, with a Man who has no Spirit
nor Sense of Honour.—One of his Equals orders a
Servant to strike him.—Instead of returning the Blow
to the Matter, his Courage is contented with throwing
an Affection, equally false and publick, upon the
Character of the servant.

This short Recapitulation was necessary to introduce
the Consideration of his Majesty's Speech, and the
subsequent Measures of Government. The excessive
Caution, with which the Speech was drawn up, had
impressed upon me an early Conviction, that no serious
Reinforcement was thought of, and that the Conclusion
of the Business, whenever it happened, must in some
Degree, be dishonourable to England. There appears,
through the whole Speech, a Guard and Reserve in
the Choice of Expression, which shews how careful
the Ministry were, not to embarrass their future Pro-
jects by any firm or spirited Declaration from the
Turbine. When all Hopes of Peace are lost, his Ma-
jesty tells his Parliament, that he is preparing,—not
for barbarous War, but (with all his Mother's Softness)
for a different Situation.—It would indeed be happy for
this Country, if the Lady I speak of were obliged to
prepare herself for a different Situation.—An open
Hostility, authorized by the Catholic King, is called
An Act of a Governor. This Act, to avoid the mention
of a regular Siege and Surrender, passes under the pi-
rate Description of *seizing by Force*; and the Thing
taken is described, not as a Part of the King's Terri-
tory or proper Dominion, but merely as a *Possession*, a
Word expressly chosen in Contradistinction to, and Ex-
clusion of, the Idea of Right, and to prepare us for a
future Surrender both of the Right and of the Possession.
Yet this Speech, Sir, cautious and equivocal as it is,
cannot, by any Sophistry, be accommodated to the
Measures which have since been adopted. It seemed
to promise, that whatever might be given up by secret
Stipulation, some Care would be taken to save Ap-
pearances to the Publick. The Event shews us, that;
to depart, in the minutest Article, from the Nicety
and Strictness of Puntillo, is as dangerous to national
Honour, as to female Virtue. The Woman, who ad-
mits of one Familiarity, seldom knows where to stop,
or what to refuse; and when the Councils of a great
Country give Way in a single Instance,—when once
they are inclined to Submission, every Step accelerates
the Rapidity of the Descent. The Ministry them-
selves, when they framed the Speech, did not foresee,
that they should ever accede to such an Accommoda-
tion, as they have since advised their Matter to accept of.

The King says, *The honour of my Crown, and the
Rights of my People, are deeply affected.* The Spaniard
in his Reply, says, *I give you back Possession, but I adhere
to my Claim of prior Right, reserving the Assertion of it to
a more favourable Opportunity.*

The Speech says, *I make an immediate Demand of Sa-
tisfaction, and, if that fails, I am prepared to do myself
Justice.* This immediate Demand must have been sent
to Madrid on the 12th of September, or in a few Days
after. It was certainly refused, or evaded, and the
King has not done himself Justice. When the first
Magistrate speaks to the Nation, some Care should be
taken of his apparent Veracity.

The Speech proceeds to say, *I shall not discontinue my
Preparations, until I have received proper Reparations for
the Injury.* If this Assurance may be relied on, what
an enormous Expence is entailed, *fine Dies* upon this

unhappy Country! Restitution of a Possession and Re-
paration of an Injury is as different in Substance, as
they are in Language. The very Act of Restitution
may contain, as in this Instance it palpably does, a
shameful Aggravation of the Injury. A Man of Spirit
does not Measure the Degree of an Injury, by the
mere positive Damage he has sustained.—He considers
the Principle on which it is founded;—he reflects the
Superiority asserted over him; and rejects with Indig-
nation the Claim of Right, which his Adversary en-
deavours to establish, and would force him to acknow-
ledge.

The Motives, on which the Catholic King makes
Restitution, are, if possible, more insolent and dis-
graceful to our Sovereign, than even the Declaratory
Condition annexed to it. After taking Four Months
to consider, whether the Expedition was undertaken
by his own Orders or not, he condescends to disavow
the Enterprize and to restore the Island,—not from
any Regard to Justice, not from any Regard he bears
to his Britannick Majesty, but merely from the Per-
suasion, in which he is of the pacific Sentiments of the King
of Great-Britain.—At this Rate, if our King had dis-
covered the Spirit of a Man,—if he had made a pe-
remptory Demand of Satisfaction, the King of Spain
would have given him a peremptory Refusal. But why
this unseasonable, this ridiculous Mention of the King
of Great-Britain's pacific Intentions? Have they ever
been in Question; Was he the Aggressor? Does he at-
tack foreign Powers without Provocation? Does he
even resist, when he is insulted? No, Sir, if any Ideas or
Strife of Hostility have entered his royal Mind, they
have a very different Direction. The Enemies of Eng-
land have no hing to fear from them.

After all, Sir, to what Kind of Disavowal has the
King of Spain at last consented? Supposing it made in
proper Time, it should have been accompanied with
instant Restitution; and, if Mr. Buccarelli acted with-
out Orders, he deserved Death. Now, Sir, instead of
immediate Restitution, we have a Four Months Nego-
ciation, and the Officer, whose Act is disavowed, re-
turns to Court, and is loaded with Honours.

If the actual Situation of Europe be considered, the
Treachery of the King's Servants, particularly of Lord
North, who takes the whole upon himself, will appear
in the strongest Colours of Aggravation. Our Allies
were Masters of the Mediterranean. The King of
France's present Aversion for War, and the Distrac-
tion of his Affairs are notorious. He is now in a State
of War with his People. In vain did the Catholic
King solicit him to take Part in the Quarrel against us.
His Finances were in the last Disorder, and it was pro-
bable that his Troops might find sufficient Employ-
ment at Home. In these Circumstances, we might
have dictated the Law to Spain. There are no Terms,
to which the might not have been compelled to sub-
mit. At the worst, a War with Spain alone carries
the fairest Promise of Advantage. One good Effect at
least would have been immediately produced by it.
The Defection of France would have irritated her Al-
ly, and in all Probability have dissolved the Family
Compact. The Scene is now fatally changed. The
Advantage is thrown away; the most favourable Op-
portunity is lost. Hereafter we shall know the Value
of it. When the French King is reconciled to his
Subjects; when Spain has completed her Preparation;
when the collected Strength of the House of Bourbon
attacks us at once, the King himself will be able to
determine upon the Wisdom or Imprudence of his pre-
sent Conduct. As far as the Probability of Argument
extends, we may safely pronounce, that a Conjunction,
which threatens the very being of this Country, has
been wilfully prepared and forwarded by our own Mi-
nistry. How far the People may be animated to Re-
sistance under the present Administration, I know not;
but this I know with Certainty, that, under the pre-
sent Administration, or if any Thing like it should
continue, it is of very little Moment whether we are a
conquered Nation or not.

Having travelled thus far in the high Road of Mat-
ter of Fact, I may now be permitted to wander a little
into the Field of Imagination. Let us banish from our
Minds the Persuasion, that these Events have really
happened in the Reign of the best of Princes. Let us
consider them as nothing more than the Materials of a
Fable, in which we may conceive the Sovereign of
some other Country to be concerned. I mean to vi-
olate all the Laws of Probability, when I suppose that
this imaginary King, after having voluntarily disgraced
himself in the Eyes of his Subjects, might return to a
Sense of his Dishonour; that he might perceive the
Snare laid for him by his Ministers, and feel a Spark
of Shame kindling in his Breast. The Part he must
then be obliged to act, would overwhelm him with
Confusion. To his Parliament he must say, *I called you
together, to receive your Advice, and have never asked
your Opinion. To the Merchant, I have distressed your
Commerce; I have dragged your Seamen out of your Ships;
I have loaded you with a grievous Weight of Injurians.
To the Landholder, I told you War was too probable,
when I was determined to submit to any Terms of Accom-
modation; I extorted new Taxes from you, before it was
possible they could be wanted, and am now unable to accom-
plish the Application of them.* To the publick Creditor, I