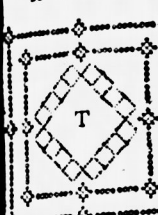


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1771.

HAMBURG, April 12.



HE Report is general, that the Venetians have taken a Resolution of joining their naval Force to that of the Russians.

April 12. On the 12th Instant an Edit-fette arrived at Brunswick, with a Letter from Count Scherffer, to give Notice, that the King of Sweden and his Brother intended to arrive here at Dinner the next Day. As the Belts are reported to be full of Ice, it is thought his Swedish Majesty's Stay will be prolonged in these Quarters, as well as at Berlin, till the Passage from Stralsund is less obstructed. It froze hard last Night, and it snows this Day.

BERLIN, April 13. The present Severity and extreme Rigour of the Weather is so very remarkable, that the People here do not remember to have seen or heard of the like, for it still continues to freeze every Night as in the Middle of Winter, and a great Quantity of Snow lies on the Ground, which to distressed the poor Inhabitants of the Country, that the most melancholy Accounts are daily received of the Misery and Wretchedness occasioned by this dreadful Calamity.

L O N D O N,

April 12. It is an un-doubted Fact, that the King of Prussia is at this Moment coll-cting as much Corn as can possibly be got into Magazines; nor are any Ships suffered to depart from any of his Ports without his special Licence.

April 19. We hear that an ingenious Watchmaker has lately had the Honour of presenting to his Majesty a very curious Machine of his Construction, calculated for accurately ascertaining the Progression of Sound, in order to the Computation of Distance. On the Dial are Five Circles, Two of which by their Indexes measure Time, the other Three Distances, viz. Miles, Furlongs, and Feet. This Machine may be very useful both in astronomical and geographical Observations. The Russians have taken the Siege of Crajova in Wallachia, near the Danubius, by their Possession of which, and now being Masters of the Black Sea, they keep all Communication with Constantinople, where Provisions grow more and more dear every Day; but as yet we hear of no Insurrection.

They write from Paris, that there is not a Day passes without Numbers being taken up; since the Banishment of the Parliaments, no less than 1900 Persons have been arrested, for no other Crime than speaking rather freely in Behalf of that Body against the King, so that the Prisons are quite full: And what renders it still more melancholy is, that there are no Judges to try them, that they may be dismissed or punished. Trade is quite at a Stand. A young Clergyman has been taken into Custody for writing a Letter to his Friend, in which he described the Situation of the City, and foretold what he thought would be the Consequence; which Letter was intercepted. The Court of Aiders have remonstrated twice to the King, but he will return no Answer.

April 20. A Report goes that the Crown Lawyers are employed to secure a legal Acquittal of the Messenger of a great Assembly, rather than push the Mode of Privilege any farther, as the People seem resolved not to swallow any Draughts that are hurtful to the Constitution.

Yesterday there was a Levée at St. James's, after which the great Officers of State had a Conference with his Majesty.

April 21. An Evening Paper of Saturday has the following Paragraph: Some Time ago Lord North complained to the King, that he had not the Cabinet, but was out-voted there; his Majesty replied, Lord Sandwich shall be appointed to a Post, which will give him a Place in the Cabinet, and then his Voice will give you a Majority: Lord Sandwich was accordingly appointed. Soon after Lord North applied to the King, desiring that Lord Hinchinbrook, Son of the Earl of Sandwich, might be appointed Chamberlain to the Queen: His Majesty answered, that he never suffered any Minister to recommend to Places in his Household; that Department belonged to himself, and he meant to appoint his own Officers, but that Lord Sandwich might apply to the King: Lord Sandwich accordingly applied to the King, who answered, that he had no Objection to Lord Hinchinbrook, and approved very much of Lord Sandwich, and that Lord Hinchinbrook should certainly be appointed Chamberlain, if Lord Sandwich would apply to Lord Rochford to ask it for him; for, added his Majesty, Lord Rochford is the Man who delivers my Sentiments in the Cabinet. It is said Lord North has ever since been lavish in the Praises of Sincerity in Politics, and has been heard often to exclaim, how happy he is that Lord Sandwich was not debauched from him as soon as he was given to him.

The Spaniards are fitting out their Flota; all the Appearances of War being blown over.

April 22. Private Letters from Copenhagen advise, that the Queen of Denmark is with Child, to the great Joy of the whole Nation, and is happily in perfect Health. These Letters add, that the King of Denmark has confirmed the Liberty of the Press in his Dominions, and that his Majesty has received a Letter in consequence from M. de Voltaire, together with a Poem, wherein he files this Liberty the greatest Blessing which his Danish Majesty could have bestowed upon his Subjects for the Improvement of Learning.

This Morning, about 10 o'Clock, the Right Hon. Brads Croft, Esq; Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Committee, went in Coaches from the Tower, through the City, to Westminster-hall, and being brought to the Court of Common-Pleas, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, opened the Matter with great Energy, and was seconded by Mr Serjeant Lee, pleading, that as his Lordship had acted as chief Magistrate of the City of London, he was answerable to no Jurisdiction but that of the Livery and Common Council; the Court was extremely attentive, and took Notes, as did several in the Galleries, which were exceeding full, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Horne and Mr. Wilkes. After the Council had ended, the Court spoke with great Precision and Clearness on the Subject, and found that no Court of Justice had any Jurisdiction over the House of Commons, who, in the present Case, were only acting with respect to their own Members, a Thing peculiar to every Society, and flowing a Power which was vested in them by the very Fundamentals of the Constitution; that his Lordship's Deed was not only a Contempt of the House of Commons, but even of the Citizens of London themselves, who are virtually a Part of that Hon. House by their Representatives; on which Account the Court found themselves incapable to relieve his Lordship, so that he was remanded back to the Tower.

Last Night arrived in Town, Watkin Lewes, Esq; with Addresses from the Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, to the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Oliver, and Wilkes, containing Expressions, we hear, of the highest Esteem and Approbation of their upright and faithful Discharge of their Duty as Magistrates.

It is said that Lord Chatham insists on a Dissolution of Parliament, as a previous Step to his coming into Office; which Measure is strongly opposed by some now in Office.

April 23. We hear that the Lord Mayor was never more eminently in his Office as Conservator of the Peace, than on his Return Yesterday from Westminster; for such was the honest though mistaken Zeal of his accompanying Friends (known at the West End of the Town by the Epithets Mob, Scum of the Earth, &c.) that they were ripe for the most desperate Enterprises in his Favour, nor would they have permitted him to revisit the Tower, had he been less spirited or less judicious in his Intreaties to them.

It is confidently reported, that a Legacy of 50,000l. has been lately bequeathed to Mr. Wilkes, by a Gentleman of the Name of Nesbit, near Hull in Yorkshire.

April 24. It is said, that the Bill for raising a military Force in the East Indies will not take Place.

The best Judges are now determined in their Opinion, that we shall have a Breach with Spain before next Spring.

April 27. Thursday the Higher Assembly concluded their Investigation of the embanking-Bill, on which they have been employed Six Days. Having had the fullest Evidence on the Subject and heard Council, they debated the Question in the House, and it was carried in Favour of the Embankment, and for committing the Bill, Twenty-nine to Four.

The Evidence on the Side of the Embankment was universally allowed to be the most satisfactory and conclusive that has ever been produced in any Cause, in-fomuch that Lord Camden, though strongly inclined to support the City, could not defend their Claim of Right to the Soil of the River, and was obliged to acknowledge the publick Utility of the Embankment; and allowed that the Manner in which the City had exercised their Office of Conservancy was criminal.

Thus have the City of London been led into a most ungenerous and illiberal Opposition, carried on for a Length of Time, at an enormous Expence; and have so exposed their Titles, which till this Time were not sufficiently understood, that they must thereby forfeit a Revenue perhaps of Forty Thousand Pounds per Annum, to gain what their own Counsel acknowledged could not be valued by a Jury at more than 5 Pounds.

If the City had succeeded in this Measure, it must have been fatal to an Undertaking which has merited the publick Approbation, as the noblest and most elegant Attempt to improve and embellish the Capital.

All this Series of publick Misconduct and private Oppression has been adopted to indulge the peevish Humour and Rancour of Mr. Alderman Townsend and some of his Creatures.

The Fleet is now reducing as fast as possible to the Peace Establishment, which will exceed any former one. The Guardships are to be kept in constant Readiness in every Respect for Service, and Five Ships of the Line from Portsmouth, with as many more from Plymouth, under a Flag Officer, will be kept continu-

ally cruising the Summer Months, to the Westward, in the Soundings of the Channel, to exercise their Officers and Men, and to be ready constantly for any Emergency.

To the PRINTER of the PUBLICK ADVERTISER.

SIR, TO write for Profit without taxing the Press; to write for Fame and to be unknown; to support the Intrigues of Faction and to be disowned, as a dangerous Auxiliary, by every Party in the Kingdom, are Contradictions, which the Minister must reconcile, before I forfeit my Credit with the Publick. I may quit the Service, but it would be absurd to suspect me of Defection. The Reputation of these Papers is an honourable Pledge for my Attachment to the People. To sacrifice a respected Character, and to renounce the Esteem of Society, requires more than Mr. Wedderburne's Resolution; and though, in him, it was rather a Profession than a Defection of his Principles [I speak tenderly of this Gentleman, for, when Treachery is in Question, I think we should make Allowance for a Scotchman], yet we have seen him in the House of Commons overwhelmed with Confusion, and almost bereft of his Faculties. But in Truth, Sir, I have left no Room for an Accommodation with the Piety of St. James's. My Offences are not to be redeemed by Repentation or Penitence. On one Side, our warmest Patriots would disclaim me, as a Burden to their honest Ambition. On the other, the vilest Prostitution, if Junius could defend to it, would lose its natural Merit and Influence in the Cabinet, and Treachery be no longer a Recommendation to the royal Favour.

The Persons who, till within these few Years, have been most distinguished by their Zeal for High Church and Prerogative, are now, it seems, the great Assertors of the Privileges of the House of Commons. This sudden Alteration of their Sentiments or Language carries with it a suspicious Appearance. When I hear the undefined Privileges of the popular Branch of the Legislature exalted by Tories and Jacobites, at the Expence of those strict Rights, which are known to the Subject and limited by the Laws, I cannot but suspect, that some mischievous Scheme is in Agitation, to destroy both Law and Privilege, by opposing them to each other. They who have uniformly denied the Power of the whole Legislature to alter the Defect of the Crown, and whose Ancestors, in Rebellion against his Majesty's Family, have defended that Doctrine at the Hazard of their Lives, now tell us that Privilege of Parliament is the only Rule of Right, and the chief Security of the publick Liberty. I fear, Sir, that while Forms remain, there has been some material Change in the Substance of our Constitution. The Opinions of these Men were too absurd to be easily renounced. Liberal Minds are open to Conviction. Liberal Doctrines are capable of Improvement. There are Professions from Atheism, but none from Superstition. If their present Professions were sincere, I think they could not but be highly offended at seeing a Question, concerning parliamentary Privilege, unnecessarily started at a Season so unfavourable to the House of Commons, and by so very mean and insignificant a Person as the minor Onslow. They knew that the present House of Commons, having commenced Hostilities with the People, and degraded the Authority of the Laws by their own Example, were likely enough to be refuted, per fas & nefas. If they were really Friends to Privilege, they would have thought the Question of Right too dangerous to be hazarded at this Season, and, without the Formality of a Convention, would have left it undecided.

I have been silent hitherto, though not from that shameful Indifference about the Interests of Society, which too many of us profess, and call Moderation. I confess, Sir, that I felt the Prejudices of my Education, in Favour of a House of Commons, still hanging about me. I thought that a Question between Law and Privilege could never be brought to a formal Decision, without Inconvenience to the publick Service, or a manifest Diminution of legal Liberty, and ought therefore to be carefully avoided: And when I saw that the Violence of the House of Commons had carried them too far to retreat, I determined not to deliver a hasty Opinion upon a Matter of so much Delicacy and Importance.

The State of Things is much altered in this Country, since it was necessary to protect our Representatives against the direct Power of the Crown. We have nothing to apprehend from Prerogative, but every thing from undue Influence. Formerly it was the Interest of the People, that the Privileges of Parliament should be left unlimited and undefined. At present it is not only their Interest, but I hold it to be essentially necessary to the Preservation of the Constitution, that the Privileges of Parliament should be strictly ascertained, and be confined within the narrowest Bounds the Nature of their Institution will admit of. Upon the same Principle on which I would have resisted Prerogative in the last Century, I now resist Privilege. It is indifferent to me, whether the Crown, by its own immediate Act, imposes new, and dispenses with old Laws, or whether the same arbitrary Power produces

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, PERSON who is well qualified in the Business of burning BRICKS. Such a one will meet with proper Entouragement, by applying to the Subscriber.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

WHEREAS Richard Culverwell, of Cheddar, in the County of Somerset, in May 1759, was shipped on board the *Atlas*, then lying in the Port of Bristol, and bound for Maryland; this is to give Notice, that if the said Richard Culverwell is living, and will apply to Mr. John M'Kirdy, Captain of the *Royal Charlotte*, now lying at Baltimore-Town, he will hear of something to his Advantage; or if the said Richard Culverwell is dead, and any Person can give a satisfactory Account of his death and when, by applying as above, shall be rewarded to his Satisfaction.

(if)

Annapolis, May 28, 1771.

SOME Time in the latter End of the Summer 1769, I lent a Pair of Wool Combs to one Thomas Savidge, a Wool-comber by Trade, who went to Prince-George's County (as he told me) to do some Work there, and promised to return my Combs in some short Time after, which he has not done, nor can I hear with any Certainty what is become of him. Any Person that knows where he is, and will recover my Combs, or the Value (Three Pounds) in Dollars, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each; the Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged, and if he refuses to deliver my Combs with One Pipe and some spare Teeth, which I lent him with the Combs, I shall esteem it as a Favour, that any Person will order a Writ for him in my Name, to oblige him either to deliver the Combs, &c. or to pay for them Three Pounds as above.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Said Reynolds wants to employ a Person to repair Three Stocking Frames; any one capable to undertake such a Job, he would be glad to employ.

May 22, 1771.

TO BE SOLD, A Commodious Plantation, on Elk-Ridge, within Twenty-two Miles of Annapolis, Eighteen of Baltimore-Town, and Ten of Elk-Ridge Landing, well adapted to Grain and Grass. A View of the Premises will sufficiently evince the Beauty of the Situation and Fertility of the Soil.

(if)

H. CRIBBETH,

May 11, 1771.

Just imported in the Galloway, Captain Blinoprick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscribers, Wholesale or Retail, at their Store, in Church-Street, Annapolis.

A Genteel, and well assorted Cargo of European and India Goods, suitable to each Season, among which are a great Variety of fashionable Silks and Millenary.

(if)

THOMAS HARWOOD, & JOHN BRICE.

THE Subscriber being fully empowered to settle and adjust the Accounts of Mr. Joshua Johnson, late of this Province, requests all those who have any Claims against him to bring them in; and all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; those who neglect to comply with this Request, will have Suits commenced against them at August Court next. Constant Attendance is given at my Office.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

May 7, 1771.

WANTED, AN ORGANIST for Port-Tobacco Parish, in Charles County.—The Salary is Four Pounds of Tobacco per Poll; there are about One Thousand Nine Hundred Taxables in said Parish, and it is mostly paid off at Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per Cent. Any Person inclinable to undertake the said Organs, is desired to apply to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Thornton, Rector of said Parish, who will have a Vestry called for that Purpose.

Signed per Order of the Vestry,

THEO. HANSON, Register.

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771. HIS MAJESTY'S Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General.

(12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary

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