

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 6, 1772.

A LETTER from JUNIUS.



O Man laments more sincerely than I do, the unhappy Differences, which have arisen among the Friends of the People, and divided them from each other. The Cause undoubtedly suffers, as well by the Diminution of that Strength which Union carries with it, as by the separate Loss of personal Reputation, which every Man sustains, when his Character and Conduct are frequently held forth in gross or contemptible Colours.—These Differences are only advantageous to the common Enemy of the Country.—The hearty Friends of the Cause are provoked and disgusted.—The lukewarm Advocate avails himself of any Pretence to relapse into that indolent Silence about every Thing that ought to interest an Englishman, so unjustly dignified with the Title of Moderation.—The false, insidious Partisan, who creates or foment the Disorder, sees the Fruit of his dishonest Industry ripen beyond his Hopes, and rejoices at the Promise of a Banquet, only delicious to such an appetite as his own.—It is Time for those, who only mean the Cause and the People, who have no new or private Advantage, and who have Virtue enough to prefer the general Good of the Community to the Gratification of personal Animosities—it is Time for such Men to interpose.—Let us try whether these dissensions may not yet be reconciled; or, if that is impracticable, let us guard at least against the worst Effects of Division, and endeavour to persuade these various Partisans, if they will not consent to draw together, to be separately useful to that Cause, which they all pretend to be attached to.—Honour and Honesty must not be renounced, although a Thousand Modes of Right and Wrong were to occupy the Degrees of Morality between Zeno and Epicurus. The fundamental Principles of Christianity may still be preserved, though every zealous Sectary adheres to his own exclusive Doctrine, and pious Ecclesiastics make a Part of their Religion to persecute one another.—The Civil Constitution too, that legal Liberty, that general Creed, which every Englishman professes, may still be supported, though Wilkes, and Horne, and Townsend, and Sawbridge, should obstinately refuse to communicate, and even if the Fathers of the Church, of Saville, Richmond, Camden, Rockingham, and Chatham, should disagree in the Ceremonies of their political Worship, and even in the Interpretation of Twenty Texts in Magna Charta.—I speak to the People as one of the People.—Let us employ these Men in whatever Departments their various Abilities are best suited to, and as much to the Advantage of the common Cause as their different Inclinations will permit, they cannot serve us, without essentially serving themselves.

If Mr. Nash be elected, he will hardly venture, after so recent a Mark of the personal Esteem of his Fellow-Citizens, to declare himself immediately a Courtier. The Spirit and Activity of the Sheriffs will, I hope, be sufficient to counteract any sinister Intentions of the Lord Mayor. In Collision with their Virtue, perhaps he may take Fire.

It is not necessary to exact from Mr. Wilkes the Virtues of a Stoic. They were inconsistent with themselves, who, almost at the same Moment, represented him as the basest of Mankind, yet seemed to expect from him such Instances of Fortitude and Self-denial, as would do Honour to an Apostle. It is not however Flattery to say, that he is obdurate, intrepid, and fertile in Expedients.—That he has no possible Resource but in the public Favour, is, in my Judgment, a considerable Recommendation of him. I wish that every Man, who pretended to Popularity, were in the same Predicament. I wish that a Retreat to St. James's were not so easy and open as Patriots have found it. To Mr. Wilkes there is no Access. The Favour of his Country constitutes the Shield, which defends him against a Thousand Daggers.—Defection would disarm him. However he may be misled by Passion or Imprudence, I think he cannot be guilty of a deliberate Treachery to the Publick.

I can more readily admire the liberal Spirit and Integrity than the sound Judgment of any Man, who prefers a republican Form of Government, in this or any other Empire of equal Extent, to a Monarchy so qualified and limited as ours. I am convinced that neither is it in Theory the wisest System of Government, nor practicable in this Country. Yet, though I hope the English Constitution will for ever preserve its original monarchical Form, I would have the Manners of the People purely and strictly republican.—I do not mean the licentious Spirit of Anarchy and Riot.—I mean a general Attachment to the Commonwealth, distinct from any partial Attachment to Persons or Families—an implicit Submission to the Laws only, and an Affection to the Magistrature, proportioned to the Integrity and Wisdom with which he distributes Justice to his People, and administers their Affairs. The present Habit of our political Body appears to me the very Reverse of what it ought to be. The Form of the Con-

stitution leans rather more than enough to the popular Branch; while, in Effect, the Manners of the People (of those at least who are likely to take a Lead in the Country) incline too generally to a Dependence upon the Crown. The real Friends of arbitrary Power combine the Facts, and are not inconsistent with their Principles, when they strenuously support the unwarrantable Privileges assumed by the House of Commons.

In these Circumstances, it were much to be desired that we had many such Men as Mr. Sawbridge to represent us in Parliament.—I speak from common Report and Opinion only, when I impute to him a speculative Predilection in favour of a Republick. In the personal Conduct and Manners of the Man I cannot be mistaken. He has shewn himself possessed of that republican Firmness, which the Times require, and by which an English Gentleman may be as useful and as honourably distinguished, as any Citizen of ancient Rome, of Athens, or Lacedæmon.

Mr. Townsend complains that the publick Gratitude has not been answerable to his Deserts.—It is not difficult to trace the Artifices, which have suggested to him a Language so unworthy of his Understanding. A great Man commands the Affections of the People. A prudent Man does not complain when he has lost them. Yet they are far from being lost to Mr. Townsend. He has treated our Opinion a little too cavalierly. A young Man is apt to rely too confidently upon himself, to be as attentive to his Mistress, as a polite and passionate Lover ought to be. Perhaps he found her at first too easy a Conquest. Yet, I fancy, she will be ready to receive him, whenever he thinks proper to renew his Addresses to her. With all his Youth, his Spirit, and his Appearance, it would be indecent in the Lady to solicit his Return.

I have too much Respect for the Abilities of Mr. Horne, to flatter myself that these Gentlemen will ever be cordially re-united. It is not however unreasonable to expect, that each of them should act his separate Part, with Honour and Integrity to the Publick. As for Differences of Opinion upon speculative Questions, if we wait until they are reconciled, the Action of human Affairs must be suspended for ever. But neither are we to look for Perfection in any One Man, nor for Agreement among many.—When Lord Chatham affirms that the Authority of the British Legislature is not supreme over the Colonies, in the same Sense in which it is supreme over Great-Britain;—when Lord Camden supposes a Necessity, (which the King is to judge of) and, founded upon that Necessity, attributes to the Crown a legal Power (not given by the Act itself) to suspend the Operation of an Act of the Legislature.—I listen to them both with Diffidence and Respect, but without the smallest Degree of Conviction or Assent. Yet, I doubt not, they delivered their real Sentiments, and they ought not to be hastily condemned. I too have a Claim to the candid Interpretation of my Country, when I acknowledge an involuntary, compulsive Assent to one very unpopular Opinion. I lament the unhappy Necessity, whenever it arises, of providing for the Safety of the State by a temporary Invasion of the personal Liberty of the Subject. Would to God it were practicable to reconcile these important Objects, in every possible Situation of publick Affairs. I regard the legal Liberty of the meanest Man in Britain, as much as my own, and would defend it with the same Zeal. I know we must stand or fall together. But I never can doubt, that the Community has a Right to command, as well as to purchase the Service of its Members. I see that Right founded originally upon a Necessity, which supercedes all Agreement. I see it established by Usage immemorial, and admitted by more than a tacit Assent of the Legislature. I conclude there is no Remedy, in the Nature of Things, for the Grievance complained of, for, if there were, it must long since have been redressed. Though numberless Opportunities have presented themselves, highly favourable to publick Liberty, no successful Attempt has ever been made for the Relief of the Subject in this Article. Yet it has been felt and complained of, ever since England had a Navy. The Conditions which constitute this Right must be taken together. Separately they have little Weight. It is not fair to argue from any Abuse in the Execution to the Illegality of the Power; much less is a Conclusion to be drawn from the Navy to the Land Service. A Seaman can never be employed but against the Enemies of his Country. The only Case in which the King can have a Right to arm his Subjects in general, is that of a foreign Force being actually landed upon our Coast. Whenever this Case happens, no true Englishman will enquire, whether the King's Right to compel him to defend his Country be the Custom of England, or a Grant of the Legislature. With regard to the Press for Seamen, it does not follow that the Symptoms may not be softened, although the Distemper cannot be cured. Let Bounties be increased as far as the publick Purse can support them, till they have a Limit; and when every reasonable Expende is incurred, it will be found, in Fact, that the Spur of the Press is wanted to give Operation to the Bounty.

Upon the whole, I never had a Doubt about the strict Right of pressing, until I heard that Lord Mansfield had applauded Lord Chatham for delivering some-

thing like this Doctrine in the House of Lords. That Consideration staggered me not a little. But, upon Reflection, his Conduct accounts naturally for itself. He knew the Doctrine was unpopular, and was eager to fix it upon the Man, who is the first Object of his Fear and Detestation. The cunning Scotchman never speaks Truth without a fraudulent Design. In Council, he generally affects to take a moderate Part. Besides his natural Timidity, it makes Part of his political Plan, never to be known to recommend violent Measures. When the Guards are called forth to murder their Fellow-Subjects, it is not by the offensive Advice of Lord Mansfield. That odious Office, his Prudence tells him, is better left to such Men as Gower and Weymouth, as Barrington and Grafton. Lord Hillsborough wisely confines his Firmness to the distant Americans.—The Designs of Mansfield are more subtle, more effectual, and secure. Who attacks the Liberty of the Press? Lord Mansfield. Who invades the constitutional Power of Juries? Lord Mansfield. What Judge ever challenged a Juryman, but Lord Mansfield?—Who was that Judge, who, to save the King's Brother, affirmed that a Man of the first Rank and Quality, who obtains a Verdict in a Suit for criminal Conversation, is intitled to no greater Damages than the meanest Mechanick? Lord Mansfield. Who is it that makes Commissioners of the Great Seal? Lord Mansfield? Who is it that forms a Decree for these Commissioners, deciding against Lord Chatham, and afterwards (finding himself opposed by the Judges) declares in Parliament, that he never had a Doubt that the Law was in direct Opposition to that Decree? Lord Mansfield. Who is he, that made it the Study and Practice of his Life to undermine and alter the whole System of Jurisprudence in the Court of King's Bench? Lord Mansfield. There never existed a Man but himself, who answered exactly to so complicated a Description. Compared to these Enormities, his original Attachment to the Pretender (to whom his dearest Brother was confidential Secretary) is a Virtue of the first Magnitude. But the Hour of Impeachment will come, and neither he nor Grafton shall escape me. Now let them make common Cause against England and the House of Hanover. A Stuart and a Murray should sympathize with each other.

When I refer to signal Instances of unpopular Opinions delivered and maintained by Men, who may well be supposed to have no View but the publick Good, I do not mean to renew the Discussion of such Opinions. I should be sorry to revive the dormant Questions of Stamp Act, Corn Bill, or Press Warrant. I mean only to illustrate one useful Proposition, which it is the Intention of this Paper to inculcate;—That we should not generally reject the Friendship or Services of any Man, because he differs from us in a particular Opinion. This will not appear a superfluous Caution, if we observe the ordinary Conduct of Mankind. In publick Affairs, there is the least Chance of a perfect Concurrence of Sentiment or Inclination. Yet every Man is able to contribute something to the common Stock, and no Man's Contribution should be rejected. If Individuals have no Virtues, their Vices may be of Use to us. I care not with what Principle the new-born Patriot is animated, if the Measures he supports are beneficial to the Community. The Nation is interested in his Conduct. His Motives are his own. The Properties of a Patriot are perishable in the Individual, but there is a quick Succession of Subjects, and the Breed is worth preserving.—The Spirit of the Americans may be an useful Example to us. Our Dogs and Horses are only English upon English Ground. But Patriotism, it seems, may be improved by transplanting.—I will not reject a Bill, which tends to confine parliamentary Privilege within reasonable Bounds, though it should be stolen from the House of Cavendish, and introduced by Mr. Onslow. The Features of the Infant are a Proof of the Descent, and vindicate the noble Birth, from the Baseness of the Adoption.—I willingly accept of a Sarcastic from Colonel Barre, or a Simile from Mr. Bourke. Even the silent Vote of Mr. Calcraft is worth reckoning in a Division.—What though he Riots in the Plunder of the Army, and has only determined to be a Patriot when he could not be a Peer?—Let us profit by the Assistance of such Men, while they are with us, and place them, if it be possible, in the Post of Danger, to prevent Defection. The wary Wedderburne, the gentle Suffolk never threw away the Scabbard, nor ever went upon a forlorn Hope. They always treated the King's Servants as Men, with whom, some Time or other, they might possibly be in Friendship.—When a Man, who stands forth for the Publick, has gone that Length, from which there is no practicable Retreat,—when he has given that Kind of personal Offence, which a pious Monarch never pardons, I then begin to think him in earnest, and that he never will have Occasion to solicit the Forgiveness of his Country.—But Instances of a Determination so intire and unreserved are rarely met with. Let us take Mankind, as they are. Let us distribute the Virtues and Abilities of Individuals, according to the Offices they affect, and when they quit the Service, let us endeavour to supply their Places with better Men than we have lost. In this Country, there are always Candidates enough for popular Fa-

four. The Temple of Fame is the shortest Passage of Riches and Preferments.

Above 21 Things, let me guard my Countrymen against the Meanness and Folly of accepting of a trifling or moderate Compensation for extraordinary and essential Injuries. Our Enemies treat us as the cunning Trader does the unskillful Indian. They magnify their own Generosity, when they give us Bawbles, of little proportionate Value, for Ivory and Gold. The same House of Commons, who robbed the constituent Body of their Right of free Election, who presumed to make a Law under Pretence of declaring it, who paid our good King's Debts without once inquiring how they were incurred, who gave Thanks for repeated Murders committed at Home and for national Infamy incurred Abroad, who screened Lord Mansfield, who imprisoned the Magistrates of the Metropolis for asserting the Subject's Right to the Protection of the Laws, who erected a judicial Record, and ordered all Proceedings in a criminal Suit to be suspended;—this very House of Commons have graciously contented that their own Members may be compelled to pay their Debts, and that contested Elections shall for the Future be determined with some decent Regard to the Merits of the Case. The Event of the Suit is of no Consequence to the Crown. While Parliaments are septennial, the Purchase of the sitting Member or of the Petitioner makes but the Difference of a Day.—Concessions, such as these, are of little Moment to the sum of Things; unless it be to prove, that the worst of Men are sensible of the Injuries they have done us, and perhaps to demonstrate to us the imminent Danger of our Situation. In the Shipwreck of the State, Trusts float and are preferred; while every Thing solid and valuable sinks to the Bottom, and is lost for ever.

J U N I U S.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 7.

WE look upon a Peace to be farther removed than ever. Muhzun Oglou, at the Head of 30,000 Horse, has surprised and beaten a Body of 15,000 Russians.

BERLIN, Sept. 28. We are informed, that the Empress of Russia has ordered her Resident here to acquaint his Majesty, that she had rejected Seven of the preliminary Articles which had been sent by the Porte; and that she had come to a Resolution not to agree to any Suspension of Arms during the Negotiation for a Peace. It should seem to the Empress taking Advantage from her Conquest of the Crimea, has risen in her Demands on the Porte. Peter the Great formerly had schemed to possess himself of that Peninsula in order to render himself Master of the Black Sea, but the unlucky Affair in the Pruth, in 1711, rendered his Scheme abortive.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 1. The Accounts we receive from Moscow are very melancholy. Great Numbers die daily of a malignant Fever which prevails there; and, as it appears to be epidemical, the greatest Precautions are taken to prevent its spreading further.

WARSAW, Oct. 2. The grand Russian Army is encamped near Lake Kahul, Four Leagues from the Danube. A Body of 30,000 Ottoman Troops occupies a Camp before Giurgewo, defended by Four strong Entrenchments. Count Romanzow has ordered Generals Samayten and Igelfstrom to go and attack that Camp; and if they do not succeed, it is said, he is determined to march thither himself.

The Russians lately attempted to surprize Tyniec, and take it from the Confederates, but they did not succeed; on the contrary, they lost 450 Men in the Attempt.

LEMBERG, Oct. 6. It is certain that the Russians have not made any Attempt for the retaking of Giurgewo; but it is confirmed, that Colonel Fabricius has passed the Oltus, and that with his Hussars and Hunters, he attacked and defeated a Body of 3000 Turks in Upper Moldavia. A Sickness reigns in the Russian Army.

PARIS, Oct. 13. The Members of the Parliament of Provence are exiled to their Estates. There are 72 of them in Number.

BERLIN, Oct. 17. The last Letters from Warsaw advise, that Count Oginski after his Defeat took Refuge at Konisberg, where he borrowed some Money, and then proceeded on his Journey to Dantzick. After staying at this Place Two Days, he set out to join the Confederates in Poland, which he will enter again on the Side of Cracovia. According to these Letters, some Papers were found in the Chancery of great Consequence to the Confederates and their Party.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 29. Letters from the Continent of the 29th Ult. advise, that the Prince of Brunswick and some other Volunteers of the Russian Army, had very near fallen with their Escorts, into the Hands of the Confederates near Warsaw; but, after a sharp Contest, they beat them off with considerable Loss. His Royal Highness and his Retinue are since arrived safe in Gen. Romanzow's Camp.

The King's Silversmith has just finished an elegant Piece of Plate, which the Merchants of South-Carolina have presented to Mark Robinson, Esq. late Commander of his Majesty's Ship Fowey, as a Token of their Regard for his great Attention to their commercial Interests during the Three Years he was stationed in that Province.

It is positively asserted that Sir William De Grey is to accept the Seals upon very advantageous Terms; Mr. Thurlow to succeed him in the Common Pleas; Mr. Wedderburne to succeed Mr. Thurlow in the Attorney Generalship; and Mr. Perrin to succeed Mr. Wedderburne in the Office of Solicitor General.

Oct. 31. Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. lately appointed Governor of the Caribbee Islands, is preparing to set out for his Government, and will embark at Port-

mouth on board the Portland Man of War in a few Days.

A Merchant of this City has stopped Payment for the Sum of 50,000l.

A Letter from a Gentleman at Caton, near Lancaster, dated Oct. 19, says, "On the 13th Inst. we were visited with the far greatest Inundation ever known in the Memory of the oldest Inhabitant, which has made a most melancholy Havock and sad Devastation in this and the adjacent Parts of the County; many Individuals have sustained intolerable Losses; and what is still more lamentable, some Lives lost. The fine single Arch Bridge at Wennington was entirely beat down by the Violence of that impetuous Brook, and Two Men and a Boy, who were casually crossing the Bridge at the Time of its falling, perished in the Water amongst the Ruins thereof; it is also said that a Silk Mill is destroyed, some Houses damaged, and much Corn swept away out of that Neighbourhood. A Farmer at Whittington had Four Acres of fine Corn taken away by the Rapidity of the Lune, and another at Melling had Six Acres, which shared the same Fate; at Hornby, Earleton, and Claughton, were nothing but Scenes of Distress, and much Loss of Corn, Cattle, &c. in that Quarter. Many in and about Caton have suffered very considerably, none escaping some Loss, that had any Connections near the River. Attlebeck was so very rapid and furious, that it destroyed Bridges, Weirs, &c. sparing nothing within its merciless Reach; most of the Mills supplied with Water therefrom, are entirely stopped."

They write from Amsterdam, that the late Storms have greatly damaged the Dykes, and occasioned the Loss of much Shipping upon the Coasts of Holland.

Orders are said to be given for Shipping to be immediately taken up on Government Contract, to serve as Transports to the West-Indies.

Nov. 2. A Letter from a Gentleman of Newcastle, on his Journey through Westmoreland, Cumberland, &c. dated Ambleside, October 15, says, "During my Peregrination to the West, I met with the most dismal Weather that can be well imagined, the Wind from the South West. Most of the Corn, from the Western Part of Bilboprick to Sedberg and Kendal, is standing in a very perishable Condition; a considerable Quantity has been swept away in the Parish of Mufgrave. The Bridge at Sedberg is likewise swept away. There was never known, in the Memory of Man, such a Flood at Kenwick as was last Sunday; and what was remarkable, a Salmon was taken in the Street."

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, October, 30.

"The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered his Majesty's Ships Magnificent and Monarch, both new Ships of 74 Guns each, to be navigated from this Port, to lie in Ordinary at Portsmouth. They have likewise ordered the following new Ships to sail to, and be laid in Ordinary at Sheerness, viz. Canada, Suffolk, and Robust, of 74 Guns each.

"His Majesty's Ship Victory, of 100 Guns, and the London of 90, are put out of Dock, having had a Repair fit for sea Duty.

"The Pembroke of 60 Guns, now at the Nore, is ordered to be paid off at this Port.

"Commodore Proby, who was lately appointed a Commissioner at the Navy Board, in the Room of Robert Osborne, Esq. deceased, is now appointed Commissioner of this Dock Yard, in the Room of Commissioner Hanway, who goes to the Board by Exchange. Mr. Hanway quitted the Yard this Day; and Commissioner Proby made his Appearance here this Afternoon."

Nov. 5. A certain unpopular Colonel has been examined before a certain great Personage, relative to a much talked of Marriage; but the Colonel positively asserted, that he was wholly unconnected in this Affair; that he was entirely ignorant of it from Beginning to End; otherwise he most certainly should have apprised his Majesty of it in good Time.

An Evening Paper, however, has the following Paragraph: We are informed of the following Fact from respectable Authority: His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland being on a Visit some Time ago, where Mrs. Horton, Sister to the Member of Middlesex, was present, he fell so desperately in Love with her, as to make a Declaration of his Passion that Evening. For that Time the Lady passed it off as a Piece of Rallery; but the Duke continuing his Visits to her every Day after, alarmed her so far as to acquaint her Brother with the Particulars. The Colonel immediately waited on his Highness, and in the most respectful Terms told him, "that though he could not expect the Honour of an Alliance, he hoped he had a Hand and Heart to protect his Sister from Dishonour, and therefore begged he would discontinue his Visits." This resolute Expostulation, for some Time, had the desired Effect; but at last, finding all his Hopes depended on possessing her, he sent for the Colonel, and told him, he was ready to marry his Sister directly. The Colonel took him at his Word.

Nov. 7. Would the British Court but show a proper Repentment, says a Correspondent, for the Seizure of the Hawke Sloop at Carthagea, they would immediately order an Embargo on all Spanish Ships in the Thames, and in all our Ports; such a Proceeding has been, and has wrought the desired Effect.

Lord Sandwich, when he heard that the Hawke was taken, cried out, "Well done Spain, but if we don't make you pay for the Insolence, there is not a Spark of Courage remaining in England."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated October 21.

"An extraordinary Event has happened at Chanteloup, the Seat of the Duke de Choiseul. One of the Wings of the Castle fell down just as the Company were going to Supper (the Duke de Choiseul had not set down to Table, having staid in his Closet to finish something he was writing) and happily the Two sons of the Countess de Grammont, who were not to sup

with the Company because of their rising early, had not yet entered their Apartments in that Wing. The Steward had just left it. Nobody remained in it but the Pastry-Cook, who had the Presence of Mind to throw himself into the Oven, the Masonry of which was so strong that it supported itself, and he was hurt out unhurt. No one was hurt; but if this Accident had happened in the Night, Twenty Persons at least would have been crushed to death."

Messrs. Wilkes and Bull, the Two Sheriffs of the City, have given Notice to the Lord Mayor Elect, that if his Lordship will have any French Wine at the Dinner next Saturday at Guildhall, it must be at his Lordship's own Expence; and we hear his Lordship has given Orders for the customary Quantity that has been sent in by his Predecessors, to be furnished at his sole Expence.

The St. Joanna, a Register Ship from Carthagea, last from the Havanna, is lost near Cadiz, and only 19 of the Crew saved.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, November 10.

"We are very busy in our Dock-Yard getting our Fleet here on a very respectable Footing against the Spring."

There is a great Division among the Rockingham Party.

We have been informed that a late Marriage has not given the Royal Family so much Uneasiness as has been represented: On the contrary, they think that they shall not now hear of any fresh Acts of Adultery, which have so frequently given them much Pain, as well as rendered his R. H. publicly intamous and ridiculous. Besides which, they have no Dislike to the Family with which he is connected.

The Paragraph of Particulars relative to a late Marriage, which has been in all the Papers for some Days past, is entirely false. The D— was directed by his Menaces, perhaps he judged right to seek no Council. He has acted from Feelings that do Honour to the Man, with a Firmness and Confidence becoming the Prince. His R. H. never received a bulging Visit from Col. Luttrell, nor from any Body else; so that the Article of Lies in Question may be added to numberless others respecting the same Personage, which have of late been manufactured by the pampered Parasite of a certain corrupted Baron near West Chester.—The fortunate Lady has remarkable fine black Eyes, and a very graceful Deportment, but is not celebrated for any other personal Perfections; her Disposition is said to be good natured and lively to an eminent Degree, though a little sullied by an extreme Affliction of the Bon Ton.

A certain celebrated Irish Orator is said to have entirely excused himself to a great Personage, with Respect to being the Author of the Letters signed Junius, and the Suspicion is now said to fall entirely on a late Secretary to a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Before the War with Spain in the Year 1759, the Spaniards (as they have lately done) treated the Subjects of these Kingdoms with the utmost Insolence and Contempt; many brave English Seamen were seized by their Guarda Costas, and thrown into Dungeons in the West-Indies, where they miserably perished, under the old Pretence of being Free-boaters and cutting Legwood, and the Captain of one of these Vessels had the Audacity to board an English Ship which refused to bring to, on his firing at her, and in cool Blood, with great Barbarity, cut off one of the Ears of Mr. Jenkins, the Master of the Ship, for this Offence. The News of this atrocious Act, and the Appearance of Jenkins soon after in London, so irritated the Populace, that they surrounded the Parliament-house, stopped several of the Members, and called repeatedly for War! War! and, on the late King's Return to St. James's, addressed him in the same Terms, which they constantly echoed whenever he appeared in Publick, till the Declaration of Hostilities was made.

Lord Chatham has recommended to a great Personage the laying Britain's and Dudley's Affairs before an August Assembly, at their next Meeting.

It is an undoubted Fact, that our Court have no serious Intention of resenting the fresh Insults offered by the Spaniards. The People have no Confidence in the present Ministry, and the King will not remove them. By the Wickedness of one, and the Obtuseness of the other, the Honour of the Nation is tarnished.—And Great-Britain from being, in the glorious Reign of his late Majesty, on the highest Pinnacle of Respect, is now in the peaceful Reign of his present Majesty, sunk into the lowest Vale of Contempt. The present wretched Set of Ministers, cannot put the Nation into a proper State of Defence. They have no Friends but those they purchase. And this annual Corruption, to support the favourite Scheme of governing by Clerks and Underlings, swallows so great a Part of the publick Treasure, that the Remainder is not sufficient for the real current Service.—Hence 200,000l. extraordinary were voted last Year for the Navy; and this Year another great Sum will be wanted.—And still the Fleet is in no Condition for Sea. In the Yards there are few Stores, and less Timber. Instead of 60,000 Loads of Timber which (the House of Commons were told last Winter) were necessary, and ought to be in the Yards, there are not 12,000. The Spaniards know this, and therefore they despise us.—And it is also an absolute Fact (notwithstanding another lying Article may come out from Authority) THAT THE SPANIARDS WILL NOT GIVE UP FALKLAND'S ISLAND.—They will indeed give us, for a little Time, Port Egmont; but not an Inch more. Our Court dares not take the Island; and the Spaniards know it.—It is natural to ask, what is become of the great Sums which have been levied on the Subjects, under the Pretence of supporting the Honour of the Nation; the Publick are entitled to an Answer. It is thus: Publick-Credit is injured, the landed Interest is plundered, Trade is distressed, to raise Money to procure a Majority in both Houses of Parliament, to support the tattering System of the Minister, and corrupt Depravity of the Court.

ANNAPOLIS, February 6.

This Day his Excellency arrived in Town, and, by the Advice of his Lordship's Council, issued a Proclamation, further proroguing the General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the Eighteenth Instant, to Tuesday the Twenty-fourth Day of March.

The Weather still continues so extremely severe that no Post has arrived for near a Fortnight past, and all Intercourse by Water is stop'd by the Ice.

This Gazette, No. 1378, complets the Year: Those indebted are therefore earnestly requested to make Payment, to enable the Printers to carry on a very expensive Business. Hitherto they can truly say they have not received more from their Subscribers than barely to enable them to pay for the Materials; and, though the Collection of a Number of small Debts is very troublesome and disagreeable, yet, if those indebted for more than One Year do not immediately discharge their Balances, they may depend every legal Step will be pursued to compel them thereto. Those who are really unable to pay, they hope will at least have Honesty enough to signify the same by a Line, that their Papers may be kept without further Expence to

The PRINTERS.

Annapolis, Feb. 5, 1772.

To be sold at publick Sale, on Saturday the 8th Day of February Instant, at the late Dwelling House of Mr. James Cannon, late of this City, deceased, for ready Cash only,

ALL the Household Furniture of the deceased, consisting of Two good Featherbeds, a neat Clock and Case, a large Looking-glass, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c. Also the Time of a Servant Man, who is a very good Tailor, and has about Two and a Half Years to serve.

CORNEIUS GARRETSON, } Administrators.
WILLIAM SLICER, }

N. B. All Persons having any Claims against the said Deceased, are desired to make them immediately known, and those indebted are desired to make immediate Payment

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

January 22, 1772.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in Frederickburg, Virginia, on Friday the 15th of November last, the Two following Convict Servants, both Yorksiremen, (which may easily be discovered by their dialect) viz. Thomas Henry Enman, alias Eaman, a Schoolmaster, has lost one of his Eyes, which has a Mark all round it, had pretty long light Hair when he went away, but may probably cut it off: Had on, a light coloured Cloth Coat, red jacket, with a striped lapelled one under it, and a Pair of black everlasting Breeches. William Moor, a Farmer, about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, well set, full faced, with black curled Hair: Had on when he went away, a light coloured Newmarket Coat, blue Cloth Jacket, and Buckskin Breeches, a blue Bonnet bound round with blue Ribbon, which ties in a Rose Knot behind.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so as we get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

HESLOP & BLAIR.

N. B. We suspect they are gone towards Philadelphia.

Charles County, January 13, 1772.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Tuesday the 11th Day of February next, at the House of Mrs. Anne Halckerton, in Port-Tobacco, for Sterling, current Money, or Tobacco,

EIGHT healthy Country-born Slaves, consisting of Two breeding Women about Thirty Years of Age, a lusty Lad of Sixteen, a Girl of Fifteen, another of Nine, and Three Children, all very likely.

On the ensuing Day will be sold as above 200 Acres of Land, lying about Two and a Half Miles below Port-Tobacco Town, and One from the Creek, whereon are a Dwelling-House 16 Feet Square with a Plank Floor, a Blacksmiths Shop, and a Tobacco-House, all lately built. The Lands are level, and will suit either Farmer or Planter. Six Months Credit will be given, on giving either Bond or Security, if required.

FRANCIS WARE.

January 16, 1772.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Prince George's County, having purchased 100 Acres of Land, according to Act of Assembly, to build a House for the Poor of said County, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 2d Day of March, in order to contract with Workmen to build a Brick Building for the above Purpose. There are on the Land very good Clay, Sand, Water, Wood and Scantling. Any Persons inclinable to apply on that Day, or before, may leave their Proposals in Writing with any of the Trustees.

JOHN FENALL BEALL,
NATHANIEL MAGRUDER,
STEPHEN WEST,
EDWARD SPRIGG,
NATHANIEL OFFUTT.

(6w)

A List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, February 5, 1772.

A. BENNETT ALLEN, Annapolis. Rev. Arch. Aven, Frederick County. John Adams, Somerset County.

B. Thomas Bowles or G. Murdock, Frederick County. John Brevit, John Brian, Benedict Brice, Charles Beatty, Thomas Bridges, Mr. Bullen, Annapolis. Edward O'Brien or Arthur O'Brien, Calvert County. William Bacon, Potomuck River. John Brown, Elkridge. Capt. John Barnes, Hallowing Point. Mrs. Esther Barron, Charles County.

C. Samuel Chase, Esq; William Cossing, Jeremiah Chase, Ann Crowley or Dan. Galloway, William Clark, Thomas Carlic, John Claypole, Annapolis. James Capper, Queen Ann, Prince George's County. Thomas Contee, Nottingham; Patuxent.

D. Elizabeth Dougherty, Cecil County. Walter Dulany, Esq; Nisbitt Darby, Esq; Annapolis. Colonel John Dagworthy, Indian River. John Derang; St. Mary's River.

E. John Ennes, Worcester County.
F. Elizabeth Frazer, Talbot Court House. William Faris, Thomas French, Jubb Fowler, Herrn Ulrich Folck, Annapolis. Andrew Ferguson, in Snow Hill Townships. Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, on the River Potomack. Doctor Henry Franks, in Westm. County. Nathaniel Ford, Cecil County.

G. Charles Geoghagan, James Geoghagan, Cornelius Garretson, Mr. Green, Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, Annapolis. Messrs. Francis Goddard and Abraham Gibbs, Somerset and Worcester Counties. Joseph Gibbs, New London, South River. Richard Graves, Kent County. Joseph Gill, West River. Samuel Galloway, Williamsburgh. William Geddis, Esq; Chester Town. Rev. George Gown-drill, Charles County. Doctor James Gray, Calvert County.

H. Mr. Hardy, James Hackett, Esq; Capt. Joseph Harrison, John Hall, Esq; Messrs. John Hall and Robert Alexander, Mr. John Hewitt, Annapolis. Miss Elizabeth Hands, New Town, Chester River. Mr. John Hancock, in Williamsburg, Virginia. Mr. John Hall, near Charles Town. Mr. James Hutchings, Kent Island Ferry.

J. Thomas Johnson, Esq; John Ivers, Esq; Annapolis. Mr. Samuel Jones, Potomuck River. Mr. Andrew Johnson, Chester Town.

K. William Kidder, Michel Krips, Capt. John Knox, John King, Capt. John Keity, Annapolis. Francis King, near Princes Ann Town.

L. Adam Little, Kent County. Mrs. Henrietta Lewis, Annapolis. Mr. William Lafield, Somerset County. Mr. John Lane, Herring Bay.

M. Dr. David Morrow, Cecil County. Mrs. Elizabeth Morton, Capt. Beriah Maybury, Annapolis. James John Mackall, Mr. George Mitchel, Humphry Minchin, Patuxent River. Mr. William Murphy, Virginia. Mr. Luther Martin, Queen Ann County. Mr. George M' Kenzie, Leonard Town.

N. Mr. Dyener Nash, Nottingham. Mrs. Ann Neale, Charles County. Capt. Samuel Nicholson, Mr. William Nocks, Annapolis.

P. William Paca, Esq; Mr. Jonathan Pinkney, Mr. Mark Pringle, Jonathan Parker, Saint George Peale, Mrs. Elizabeth Parry, Annapolis. Captain John Poley, Queen's Town.

R. Mr. Theophilus Russell, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. William Reynolds, Benjamin Roberts, Rev. Robert Renney, John Rideout, Esq; Mrs. Richbell, Miss Sarah Richardson, Annapolis. Mrs. Russell Francis Roberts, St. Mary's County. Mr. Thomas Russell, Cecil County. Mr. Robert Read, Kent County. Mr. Benjamin Rumfay.

S. Mr. John Stewart, Mrs. Spaight, Mr. Thomas Slofs, Somerset County. John Smyth, Esq; Queen Ann's County. James Sloan, the Head of Elk River. Mr. John Singleton, Great Choptank. Capt. William Scott, Ladesburgue. Mr. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Cecil County. Mr. Musgrave Simpson, Westm. County. Anthony Student, Annapolis. Mrs. Margaret Smith, Chester River. Mr. Josias Simpson, St. Mary's County. Mr. Samuel Snowden, Patuxent Iron Works.

T. Mr. Robert Tyler, Prince George's County. Mr. Edward Thompson, Mr. Edward Tilghman, Annapolis.

V. Mr. John Vear, London Town.
W. Solomon Wright, Esq; Mr. Nathaniel Wifsen, Annapolis. Mr. Samuel Waters, Patuxent.

TAKEN up at the Mouth of Broad Creek, Patuxent River, a Ship's Long-Boat, about 11 Feet and a Half long by the Keel, 2 and a Half by the Beam, and 2 and a Half in the Hold. Had in her an Oar, a Boat-hook, and a turned Bowl. The Owner may have her, on proving Property and paying Charges to Thomas Rutland, living near Annapolis.

THERE is at the Plantation of Humphry Berry, taken up as a Stray, a small bright bay Horse, all his Feet white, and he has a blaze Face, and branded on the near Buttock q he has been in the Neighbourhood about Twelve Months.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

Jan. 11, 1772.

THE Vestry of Queen-Anne's Parish, in Prince George's County, give this publick Notice, that they will attend at their Church, on the Second Tuesday in March next, to contract with Workmen to build a new Brick Church in the said Parish, 60 Feet by 46 Feet. Any Person or Persons, inclined to undertake the said Building, are requested to meet the Vestry at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to give in their Proposals,

Signed per Order,

(w6)

SAMUEL TYLER, Register.

Jan. 6, 1772.

To be sold at Frederick-Town, on Thursday the 28th Day of May next, 6300 Acres of Land by Virtue of an Act of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, empowering the Executors of Col. Thomas Colvill, to grant Deeds to Mr. John Semple, his Heirs, or Assigns, for a certain Tract of Land, called Merryland, in Frederick County, and Province aforesaid, containing 6300 Acres.

WE the Subscribers being Assigns of the said Semple, and having received from the Executors of Col. Colvill, sufficient Deeds for the Land aforesaid, do hereby undertake to dispose of the same, at the Time and Place above-mentioned. It is laid off into Lots, in the most advantageous Manner, so that any one of them will make One, Two, or Three good Settlements, as will appear by the Plat, a Copy of which may be seen at the Coffee-Houses of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Annapolis, in the Hands of Camberland Wilson, Dumfries, Adam Stewart, George-Town, and Mr. Charles Beatty, Frederick-Town, who will direct those desirous of seeing the Land, to a Person acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premises, who will shew them the same; but as we intend to meet on the Spot ourselves a few Days before the Sale, in order to run the Lines, &c. those inclinable to purchase will have an Opportunity of viewing it with us, by attending from Monday the 25th, till the 28th, the Day of Sale.

This Land is very suitable for planting or farming; being well watered and timbered, no settlement having ever been made on it, and a very good soil; it lies along the Banks of Potomack River, adjoining it for a considerable Way, near to Harper's Ferry, the main Road from which, to Frederick-Town (a very flourishing populous Place) runs through it, from which it is distant only about Nine Miles, from George-Town, the Sea-port of the County Forty five Miles, and from Baltimore about Sixty-five Miles; at each of which Places a constant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on Potomack River must be of considerable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immensely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done without any great Difficulty for a considerable Distance; there being at present a tolerable Navigation, both below and above, it lying near the Shanandoa Falls, from whence up to Fort-Cumberland, 110 Miles, Battoes now frequently pass, and downwards to the Seneca Falls, 25 Miles, which is within 20 Miles of George-Town. It will be sold in separate Lots, or all together, for Sterling or Current Money, as may best suit the Purchasers; one Third to be paid down at the Sale, one Third payable in Twelve Months, and the other in Two Years, giving Bond and Security with Interest, till paid.—A most undoubted Title will be made to the Purchasers, by

(ts)

ADAM STEUART,
THOMAS MONTGOMERIE,
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

Pigg-Point, Jan. 7, 1772.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Tuesday the 17th of March next, at the House of Mrs. Charlton, in Frederick-Town, for Sterling or Current Money,

THE Plantation that lately belonged to Mr. Edward Sprigg, junr. being Part of Three Tracts of Land, Self Defence, Happy Choice, and Final Conclusion; all adjacent to each other, containing about 560 Acres, situate near the Sugar-loaf Mountain; there are several Houses and other valuable Improvements. The Soil is good for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. A Plot of the Land may be seen on the Day of Sale, by applying to

(tf)

THOMAS MORTON, junr.

THERE is at the Plantation of James Gibson, living in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus A, about 15 Years old, and is a natural Pacer. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Jacob Lydig, living on Antietam Creek in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small bay Mare, between Twelve and Thirteen Hands high, with a small Star on her Forehead, and a small Piece cut off the Top of her left Ear, has no perceivable Brand, and is a natural Trotter. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Oswald Clements, on Watts's Branch, Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a dun Horse, between Thirteen and Fourteen Hands high, white Mane and Tail, paces slow, shod before, has no perceivable Brand. The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

(w3)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1772.

the **PUBLICK LEDGER** of October 21, 1771.
To **JOHN WILKES**, Esquire.
I R,



ORD Chatham's Prophecy is in Part fulfilled, but I trust in God it will never be completed. You are now sworn into the Office of Sheriff, not so much by the free Suffrages of the Livery, as by the ridiculous Interference of a private Gentleman. Mr. Robinson's confidential Letter to Benjamin Smith (for it was not an official Letter) was so effectually propagated by your Patrons in the City, as to mandate from the Treasury, that it secured your Election, and you are now engaged in the Business of the Publick, which no Doubt you will support with candour and Extravagance at their Expence.

There is a Peculiarity in your Fate that exceeds all imagination, and Posterity will scarce believe the monstrous Story, when History informs them, that at a Period one John Wilkes, a Person of the most undoubted Principles, without a single Virtue, publick private, was, by the Livery of the City of London, advanced first to the Dignity of an Alderman, and then to the important Office of Sheriff. The impartial Historian will, at the same Time, do Justice to the on-accidental Virtue you can possibly pretend to; I can your being the fortuitous Individual of the whole Community, through whose Sides the Freedom of Election was most infamously violated. He will, no Doubt, expatiate largely on the Villainy of that Proceeding, and the Annals of *George the Third*, in the Historic Page, will be indelibly stamped with Reproach; that he will endeavour to palliate the Conduct of Administration by candidly confessing (if any Pretence could possibly justify so flagrant an Infringement on the Laws of the Constitution) the House of Commons might claim some Merit in expelling and incapacitating a Man, who, by the whole Tenor of his Life, had rendered himself obnoxious to God, his King, and his Country.

You are now, Sir, employed in taking the Suffrages of the Livery for their Nomination of Two fit Persons to be returned to the Court of Aldermen, for their choice of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing Year. This part of your Duty you will no Doubt execute disinterestedly. I do not rely on the Sanctity of the Oath you have so recently taken, for this Disinterestedness, but on the Impossibility of acting otherwise.—To act consistent with your Word or Oath, when your own interest interferes, is a Practice you have long exploded. I cannot sufficiently admire the boasted Impartiality you have industriously propagated through the Channel of the News-Papers, in disclaiming all Interference in the present Contest for Mayor—"because you are one of the returning Officers." Is it really equally indifferent to you whether *Crosby* or *Nash* fills the Chair? Whatever it may be for the Peace and Prosperity of the City, it is certainly of no Consequence to you as a Sheriff. The official Duty of a Mayor and a Sheriff, though not quite incompatible, differ much in their operations. It is your Duty, Mr. Sheriff Wilkes, to see the Laws properly executed. You are not the promulgator but the *Enforcer* of the Law; and, if you do not procure a Deputy, you must, with your own unaccustomed Fingers, fasten the Noose about the Neck of another Man by far than yourself.—An Occupation of this Kind is very suitable to the natural Malevolence of your Disposition; for your Conduct has fully convinced every reasonable Man, that Probity, Truth, Honesty, and the most sacred Ties of Friendship, and of Gratitude, are irreconcilable with your Notions of Politics and Morality.

The present Poll for Mayor will soon be over, and your next Duty as Sheriff will be to attend those unhappy Wretches, now under the Sentence of the Law, to the Place of Execution. Though the Publick cannot possibly reap any Advantages from any Sheriff whatever (for their Duty is limited by Law, and the Laws will oblige them to do that Duty to its full Extent, but no farther) yet on this Occasion I cannot help conceiving your Election to that Office, as an Instance of the Intervention of Providence (who sometimes makes Use of more *degenerate Beings* than Mr. Robinson, to be the Instruments of his Pleasure) to call you to a timely Repentance for all your accumulated Crimes. On the Day of Execution, when you are obliged to attend the Duties of your Office, let me conjure you, by all your Hopes of Happiness hereafter, or rather by all your Hopes of being Lord Mayor here, seriously to reflect on the unhappy Fate of those poor Creatures that are to suffer. Compare their Crimes and their present Situation with your own, and you will profit by the Comparison. Their Lives are forfeited to the Laws of their Country; they have been found guilty by a Jury of their Peers; they are dragged from a comfortable Dungeon, in a common Cart, to suffer an ignominious Death; and all this (oh! shameful Prostitution of Justice) for some trifling Depredations on publick or private Property. Such is the Fate of these *petty Larceny Rogues*; while you, whose smallest

Transgression exceeds the greatest of all their Crimes, either from a mistaken Lenity, or a lucky Escape from Prosecution, enjoy the Blessings of a Life, more justly forfeited to the Laws of your Country, had you ever been brought to a Trial. Roused from the polluted Embraces of a *French Prostitute* (for you have long disdained the Purity of a Marriage Bed) or awakened by the Effects of an Over-nights Debauch of *French Wine*, you are drawn triumphantly along in a gilded Chariot, by Horses richly caparisoned (unless the *rugged Mules*, vulgarly called the Mob, yoke themselves in the Harness) to attend the Execution of those miserable Wretches, whose chief Inducement to rob and steal was, in all Probability, owing to a Necessity, arising from a mistaken Generosity, in subscribing their little all to support your Extravagance in the King's Bench Prison; and all this Parade, and all this Pageantry of splendid Infamy (oh! scandalous Prostitution of Common-sense) is supported at the Expence of the Publick, and wantonly lavished on an abandoned Wretch, by a Junto of sturdy Beggars, who have modestly assumed to themselves, the Title of *Supporters of the Bill of Rights*.

Design, most virtuous Sheriff, to glance your invested Eye at yonder poor emaciated Creature, convulsed in the Agonies of an unnatural Death. What capital Crimes has he committed? Has he robbed the Widow and Fatherless? Has he surreptitiously obtained the Property of his Neighbour, and converted it to his own extravagant Purposes? Has he blasphemed his God, and libelled his King? Has he cancelled and tore in Pieces, Securities for large Sums advanced him by a too credulous Friend in the Hour of Distress? Or has he defrauded every one with whom he had any Connection?

These self Examining, Sir, if your Conscience is not quite callous to all Sense of Feeling, as well as of Shame, will naturally occur to you, at the melancholy Scene you are officially obliged to be a Spectator of; and Experience will tell you, that if he had even committed these most enormous Crimes, and been equally fortunate as you in escaping from Justice, instead of falling a Sacrifice to the rigid Severity of the Laws, for pilfering a few Shillings to support a starving Wife and helpless Family, the *Patriots of London*, as a Proof of the sincere Affection they bear to their Sovereign, and as a Reward for his *publick Services*, would have decorated him with an Alderman's Gown, and Golden Chain.

TULLIUS.

LONDON, October 14.

THE following is an exact State of Facts. Mr. Townsend made no Reply publickly in the Common-council to Mr. Wilkes, when he called on Mr. Townsend to name the certain Person unworthy of the Cup, who had been guilty of Collusion in the Business of the Printers, and made one of them guilty of *Perjury*, which ought to be imputed to him. Mr. Wilkes immediately, in the Face of the Court, declared the Assertion to be an *impudent Falshood*; a Falshood only to be paralleled by another of the same Alderman, when he went down with Mr. Horne to Farnham last Summer, on a Visit to Mr. Bellas, on Purpose to tell him that Mr. Reynolds had given Mr. Wilkes 200l. for his Interest to succeed the Town Clerk. To this, advanced in the Face of the Court, Mr. Townsend made no Reply. Afterwards Mr. Wilkes sat down in his Place next to Mr. Oliver, at whose left Hand Mr. Townsend was. Mr. Wilkes then said to Mr. Townsend, in the Hearing of Mr. Oliver, "You just now advanced an *impudent Lie*." Mr. Townsend replied, "You are a Scoundrel." Mr. Wilkes then added, "Set your Name to the Charge, and I will prove you a lying Scoundrel to the World." Nothing more passed at that Time, nor has since. When Mr. Townsend has settled his former Affair of Honour with Mr. Heaton Wilkes, he will, probably, begin with the Elder Brother.

Oct. 15. The following Letter from Britain was inserted in the Reading Mercury of last Saturday, addressed to the Printer of that Paper.

"Sir, On the 22d Instant, I received a Letter (by Post) of a very extraordinary Nature; the following is an exact Copy.

Mr. Britain, CALAIS, Oct. 16, 1771.
by a Letter I rec'd a Portmanteau from a Friend in London he tells me, that you have a going to turn King's Evidence, if you do you will certainly be Dam'd, for you took the Sacrament and swore you would not tell. Now if you will promise Me to say no more about it, I will get you two Two Thousand Pounds from Count —, who I was with a Week ago; You know where to write to the Count. I am Yrs. &c. PERRIE ROGERS.

P. S. Remember me to Sney'd and all our old Friends I sent this by a Smuggling Vessel who will put it into the Post.

To Mr. Jonathan Britain in Reading Jail.
The original Letter I have sent to London, and ordered it to be delivered to the Lord Mayor. The

Hand-writing I am perfectly unacquainted with, an doubt not but it is a political Trap to catch me in, but I am determined to accept no Offer whatever, but stand firm to the Cause I have undertaken. I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
Reading Jail, Oct. 16, 1771. J. BRITAIN."

Nov. 12. It is said that proper Inquiries have been made, by order, after the *Pierre Rogers*, said by Britain to have been the Principal in the late Fire at Portsmouth; but all the Letters from Calais, Dunkirk, and other Towns on the Sea Coast of France, import, that no such Person as a *Pierre Rogers*, or any one under any other Character that could be supposed to be the Party fought, is, or has been, in any of those Places.

Terrible Effects of a DUEL.

LATELY reading some very sensible Remarks on the ridiculous Height to which the French in general carry their Resentment, through a false Punctilio of Honour; which made me reflect on the many bad Consequences too often attendant thereon, an Instance of which not long since happened in Germany while I was at the Spa there. In the publick Room an English Gentleman (whose Name I afterwards learned was Musgrave) happened to tread on a French Officer's Toe, at which, though it was done undesignedly, the Officer was highly provoked, and beckoned him into the Field. Some of us fell wed, in Hopes of making a Reconciliation, which promised very fair on the English Gentleman's Side, who, though very far from a Coward, genteelly begged Pardon, saying it was not done intentionally. However the French Officer taken this civil submission for a Sign of Cowardice, let drop some taunting Words, upon which they drew; and, after a Parry or Two, the Englishman was killed, and the French Officer instead of making his Escape, remained at the Spa till he was capt into the Bastille for Life, as a Punishment for this Crime, by which his Wife, a very virtuous Lady, and four Children were reduced to extreme Poverty. The former Part I was an Eye-witness to, the latter I have from the best Authority.

G. B.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.
Extra of a Letter from a Gentleman in another Colony to his Friend in this Town.

"I perceive that political Disputes still continue very warm in your Province. The Governor's being made independant of the People alarms you, and well it may; for it strikes at the Root of Liberty, and, if continued, will prove fatal to it. I am astonished that New-York has been silent upon this very important Subject, as the basest Plan first took Place there. Nothing can have a worse Aspect upon the Liberties of the People; for this will open a Door to Tyranny, and all Kinds of Corruption and Wickedness.—I hope your House of Commons will continue to be warm Advocates for Liberty, and zealous Patrons of their Country, and the Rights of Mankind."

Jan. 6. Governor Tryon, of New York, has issued a Proclamation, requiring all Persons residing on any of the Lands within that Colony, heretofore claimed by the Province of New-Hampshire, to declare themselves as good and faithful Subjects. And also requiring all civil Officers to be vigilant in their Duty, and to transmit to him the Names of all Persons who shall, for the future, be found exciting any Riot, &c. that such Measures may be taken for the Punishment of the Offenders, as the Nature of their Crimes shall require.

We hear from Pownallborough, that a large Brig which was loaded there and just ready to sail for London, lately caught on Fire, and was entirely consumed, except part of her Sails and Rigging, which were saved by cutting away her Masts and letting them fall over board.

We also hear from the Vineyard, that a Schooner from Philadelphia bound to Marblehead with upwards of 400 Barrels of Flour on board, Reed, Master, by some Means caught on fire, while the People were asleep, and was likewise consumed.—'Tis supposed this Accident happened from a Defect at the Fire-place in the Steerage, and had got to such a Height before it was discovered, that it was with Difficulty the Men saved themselves.

ANNAPOLIS, February 13.

Capt. Spencer, in the Ship *Isabella*, of Bristol, last from St. Vincent's; informs, that on the 24th or 25th of December, the greatest Part of the Town of St. George's, in the Island of Grenada, was destroyed by Fire; that before he left St. Vincent's a tender arrived there, dispatched by Admiral Man, to take on board what Flour could be spared, for the immediate Relief of the Inhabitants, who by the above melancholy Accident were reduced to the greatest Distress, as from a moderate Computation, not less than 200 Houses with the Contents, were entirely reduced to Ashes.

POETS CORNER.

ODE to DELIA, playing on the Harpsichord, with her Gloves on.

WOMEN, by Nature, cruel are,
For though they all delight to please,
Yet they all take peculiar Care
In pleasing, to be sure to tease:

This Truth thy Conduct, Delia, proves,
Ere why, when lovesick Damon stands,
Attentive to the Strains he loves,
Rais'd by thy nimbly pliant Hands,

Why, cruel, dost thou veil those Arms
And rosy Fingers, ting'd with white?
Why, cause thus weakling Musick's Charms,
Giving him Pain, gives thee Delight.

PHILANDER.

January 28, 1772.
ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of Edward Norwood, late of Baltimore County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

(8w) EDWARD NORWOOD, Executor.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

January 22, 1772.
RAN away from the Subscribers, living in Frederickburg, Virginia, on Friday the 15th of November last, the Two following Convict Servants, both Yorkshiresmen, (which may easily be discovered by their Dialect) viz. Thomas Henry Enman, alias Laman, a Schoolmaster, has lost one of his Eyes, which has a Mark all round it, had pretty long light Hair when he went away, but may probably cut it off: Had on, a light coloured Cloth Coat, red Jacket, with a striped lapelled one under it, and a Pair of black everlasting Breeches. William Moor, a Farmer, about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, well set, full faced, with black curled Hair: Had on when he went away, a light coloured Newmarket Coat, blue Cloth Jacket, and Buckskin Breeches, a blue Bonnet bound round with blue Ribbon, which ties in a Knot behind.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so as we get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home,

(45) HESLOP & BLAIR.

N. B. We suspect they are gone towards Philadelphia

January 16, 1772.
THE Trustees of the Poor for Prince George's County, having purchased 100 Acres of land, according to Act of Assembly, to build a House for the Poor of said County, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 2d Day of March, in order to contract with Workmen to build a Brick Building for the above Purpose. There are on the Land very good Clay, Sand, Water, Wood and Scantling. Any Persons inclinable to apply on that Day, or before, may leave their Proposals in Writing with any of the Trustees.

JOHN FENALL BEALL,
NATHANIEL MAGRUDER,
STEPHEN WEST,
EDWARD SPRIGG,
NATHANIEL OFFUTT.

(6w)

Pigg-Point, Jan. 7, 1772.
To be sold at publick Vendue, on Tuesday the 17th of March next, at the House of Mrs. Charlton, in Frederick-Town, for Sterling or Current Money,

THE Plantation that lately belonged to Mr. Edward Sprigg, junr. being Part of Three Tracts of Land, Self Defence, Happy Choice, and Final Conclusion; all adjacent to each other, containing about 500 Acres, situate near the Sugar-loaf Mountain: there are several Houses and other valuable Improvements. The Soil is good for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. A Plot of the Land may be seen on the Day of Sale, by applying to

(tf) THOMAS MORTON, junr.

January 8, 1772.
THE subscribers being now confined languishing Prisoners in Anne-Arundel County Jail, hereby take this Method to inform their Creditors, that they intend to apply to the next general Assembly for Relief.

NICHOLAS SELLERS,
JACOB MEEK,
ISAAC COX,
RICHARD SCOTT.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON, at the PRINTING OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed, BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

Jan. 11, 1772.
THE Vestry of Queen-Anne's Parish, in Prince-George's County, give this publick Notice, that they will attend at their Church, on the second Tuesday in March next, to contract with Workmen to build a new Brick Church in the said Parish, 60 Feet by 46 Feet. Any Person or Persons, inclined to undertake the said Building, are requested to meet the Vestry at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to give in their Proposals,

Signed per Order,
(w6) SAMUEL TYLER, Register.

Jan. 6, 1772.
To be sold at Frederick-Town, on Thursday the 28th Day of May next, 630 Acres of Land by Virtue of an Act of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, empowering the Executors of Col. Thomas Colvill, to grant Deeds to Mr. John Semple, his Heirs, or Assigns, for a certain Tract of Land, called Merryland, in Frederick County, and Province aforesaid, containing 6300 Acres.

WE the Subscribers being Assigns of the said Semple, and having received from the Executors of Col. Colvill, sufficient Deeds for the Land aforesaid, do hereby undertake to dispose of the same, at the Time and Place above-mentioned. It is laid off into Lots, in the most advantageous Manner, so that any one of them will make One, Two, or Three good Settlements, as will appear by the Plat, a Copy of which may be seen at the Coffee-Houses of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Annapolis, in the Hands of Cumberland Wilton, Dumfries, Adam Stuart, George-Town, and Mr. Charles Beatty, Frederick-Town, who will direct those desirous of seeing the Land, to a Person acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premises, who will shew them the same; but as we intend to meet on the Spot ourselves a few Days before the sale, in order to run the Lines, &c. those inclinable to purchase will have an Opportunity of viewing it with us, by attending from Monday the 25th, till the 28th, the Day of Sale.

This Land is very suitable for planting or farming, being well watered and timbered, no Settlement having ever been made on it, and a very good Soil; it lies along the Banks of Patowmack River, adjoining it for a considerable Way, near to Harper's Ferry, the main Road from which, to Frederick-Town (a very flourishing populous Place) runs through it, from which it is distant only about Nine Miles, from George-Town, the Sea port of the County Forty five Miles, and from Baltimore about Sixty-five Miles; at each of which Places a constant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on Patowmack River must be of considerable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immensely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done without any great Difficulty for a considerable Distance; there being at present a tolerable Navigation, both below and above, it lying near the Shanandoa Falls, from whence up to Fort-Cumberland, 110 Miles, Batoes now frequently pass, and downwards to the Seneca Falls, 25 Miles which is within 20 Miles of George-Town.—It will be sold in separate Lots, or all together, for Sterling or Current Money, as may best suit the Purchasers; one Third to be paid down at the Sale, the Third payable in Twelve Months, and the other in Two Years, giving Bond and Security with Interest, till paid.—A most undoubted Title will be made to the Purchasers, by

(ts)

ADAM STEUART,
THOMAS MONTGOMERIE,
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

December 18, 1771.
RAN away from the Subscriber on Sunday Night last, living in Bladenburg, a Servant Man, named WILLIAM DANIEL ANGESS, a Shoemaker by Trade, an Englishman, about Five Feet Three Inches high, aged Twenty five Years, light brown Hair, round Face, with black Eyes, and a very fair Skin, has a Scar under his left Knee the Size of an Half Dollar: Had on when he went away, a brown Cloth Jacket, and blue Breeches, but may have changed his Cloath, and have forged himself a Pass; is a pert bold spoken Man, and likely to behave with a great deal of Assurance if examined.

Whoever shall take him up, and bring him to his Master, shall receive Five Pounds Reward and reasonable Charges, from

JOHN FRANCIS.

A Person who understands the Building of a Wind-Mill, and is desirous of undertaking such a Piece of Work may meet with Employment, by applying to the Printers hereof. (tf)

To be sold to the highest Bidder, in Upper-Marlbrough, on Wednesday the 25th Day of March next, Storehouse, Thirty-five by Twenty-five, with a good stable and lot well raised in.

(tf) GEORGE DIGGINS,
FRANK LEEKE.

July 25, 1770.
RAN away last Night from the Subscriber's Place, about 10 Miles from Baltimore-Town, 2 Convict Servants, viz. DAVID TOOLE, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, a well set Fellow, black Hair, gray Eyes, fresh ruddy Complexion, he is an Irishman, but doth not talk much of that Dialect: Had on and took with him, a old Farnought Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt, Croc Trousers, Felt Hat, and half worn Shoes. JOHN ROBERTSON, an English Convict Boy, about 4 Feet high, and about 14 or 15 Years old, has black Hair, black Eyes, and a good Complexion; he is very smart talkative Boy, and can read and write pretty well; he has had both of his legs broke by Cart, which occasions them to be somewhat crooked. Had on when he went away, an Osnabrig shirt, Felt Hat, a good blue Coat, brown Holland Jacket, and blue Breeches: They may not be dressed as described, as they took sundry Cloaths with them, viz. A half worn Gold laced Hat, which has a very narrow Brim, a redish Wilton Coat, with Pockets in the Skirts, a Check Shirt, and striped Holland Trousers, an old blue under Jacket, old white Shirt, and a new white ditto, 8 Pair of Thread Stockings, and One Pair of worsted ribbed ditto; the Boy has a Pair of Boots.—Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so that their Master gets them again, shall have 30 Shillings, if taken above 20 Miles from home, if out of the County, 40 Shillings, and if out of the Province 3 Pounds for each, and reasonable Charges if brought home.

(tf)

JOHN R. HOLLIDAY

Baltimore, Jan. 14, 1772.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the 4th of March next, at the Coffee-House in Baltimore,

THE House wherein I now live, on the South Side of Market Street, a few Doors above the Market House; the House is commodious and well situated for Business, stands on a Lot 160 Feet deep, in which there is a Fee Simple.

At the same Time will be sold, a House adjoining the above, in which Mr. William Harris lives, it is fitted exactly in the same Manner as the other in Front, and the Lot is the same Depth; the only Difference between them is, there is a back Building added to the one in which I live, and none to this.

The First may be entered on immediately, the other is on Lease to Mr. Harris, at 60 l. per Annum, which Lease expires the First Day of April, 1773.

The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale. The Houses may be viewed at any Time on Application.

EBENEZER MACKIE

I intend going out of the Country next Summer, therefore all Persons indebted to Messrs. French, French, and Co. of Glasgow, for Dealings with me, are requested to make speedy Payment; if that is not in their Power, I expect at least they will settle their Accounts by Bond. I have on hand a large and well assorted Parcel of Goods, which I will sell very cheap by Wholesale.

EBENEZER MACKIE

To be rented for one Year, or a Term, as may be agreed on.

The House and Wharf on Fell's Point, known by the Name of Long's. It is conveniently calculated, and well situated for taking in Goods on Storage, and has been rented for 140 l. per Annum.

(w6)

EBENEZER MACKIE

To be sold by the Subscriber,

ABOUT Four Hundred and Fourteen Acres of Level Land, lying on Elk-Ridge, near the Church. The Soil is mostly good, and well adapted either for planting or farming, and easily may be made near Twenty Acres of good Meadow. There is on the Premises, a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Two Tobacco-houses, and sundry other convenient Out-houses, with a good Apple and Peach Orchard. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Title and Terms, by applying to

(5w)

WILLIAM COALE

COMMITTED to my Custody as Runaways a Negro Man and Woman; the Man calls himself George and the Woman Nan; both say they belong to Mr. Robert Hard of Talbot County. Their Master is desired to pay Charges and take them away.

RICHARD THOMAS,

Sheriff of Cecil County.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 20, 1772.

PETERSBURG, September 13.



Russian Detachment, attempting to pass by Taman, met with an unexpected Repulse from the Circassians, who being joined by some Tartars, very few of the Russians escaped.

WARSAW, Oct. 2. A Process is carrying on by Order of the Empress of Russia, against such Officers as are accused of having contributed to the repulse of Giurgewo.

The Duchy of Courland is in such a Ferment, as to endanger the Peace of that State.

Nov. 9. His Majesty the King of Poland, thank heaven, is pretty well, considering the late horrid Attempt made on his sacred Person. The Wound which received on the Head from a Sabre is not dangerous. Those who have seen the Coach he was in, and the coach he wore that Day, agree that the Hand of the mighty had visibly protected him on the Occasion. His Garment is pierced in Two different Parts, not with Balls, but seemingly with cut Lead, besides a Stroke upon the Back, which is cut in two, without Majesty's receiving any Wound.

The Heyduck, who lost his Life by the courageous resistance he made to save that of the King, was buried the 6th of this Month in the Church-Yard of the Assistants, with the greatest Pomp, and the Company who followed the Corpse amounted to upwards of a thousand Persons, amongst whom were Three Knights of the King's Orders. The Mother of this faithful servant will be amply provided for the Remainder of her Days. The Miller and his Wife, to whose House the King retired in the Night, have received an Hundred Ducats from his Majesty, who hath besides given orders for a new Mill to be built at his own Expence, which is to be possessed by them and their Descendants free from all Taxes and Imposts. The Assassins were concealed in the Dominicans Convent in the old town, and from that Asylum watched the Opportunity to execute their barbarous Design.

Eight of the Assassins who attacked the King are already taken, and brought Prisoners to this City.

A Turkish Officer passed through Kaminiac in great haste, going in quality of Envoy from the Porte to Petersburg, to treat of Peace.

HAMBURG, Oct. 25. All our Advices continue to be very alarming with Respect to the Sicknes raging in Moscow, which carries off 300 Persons a Day. Notwithstanding this great Mortality, the Physicians do not look on it as a Plague, but call it only a putrid fever, accompanied with a Disentery, caused by eating ripe Fruits, which the poorer Sort of People, who were in want of better Provisions, were driven to feed on. The Illness is confined to the lower Class of People.

HAGUE, Oct. 30. Prince Gallitzin, the Russian Envoy, at this Place, has received a Letter from Leghorn, dated Oct. 11, informing him, that several Greek Ships arrived there from Zant, report, that the Russian Fleet was actually besieging the Isle of Negropont; that they had actually burnt 32 Vessels from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, in the Port of Modon; and that the Russians had lost only one Chebec and an English built Frigate.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 17. Tuesday as a Tailor at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, was drinking at a Public-house with some Bricklayers, one of them undertook, for a trifling Vager, to carry the Tailor in his Hod over the Fields about Half a Mile, but in passing over the Bridge at that Place, the Bricklayer threw the Tailor, Hod and all, into the Water, to the no small Diversion of the Spectators.

Oct. 25. Among the Livery of London are now to be found a Doctor in Divinity, a Counsellor at Law, Captain in the Army, and a notified Patriot Apothecary, if not a Physician.—Yet with all their preaching, quacking, fighting, and quacking, the City still remains such out of order, and diseased in Mind, Body, and State.

It is said that Captain S——d has wrote a very sentimental Letter to General Scot, in Consequence of which the General ordered proper Attendance to be given him during his Illness, and also sent him a Sum of Money.

Lady Mary S——t is Grand-daughter to the Earl of Kilmarnock, who was beheaded in Consequence of the Rebellion in 1745. Lord Boyd, Son of that Earl, succeeded to the Title of Errol in right of his Mother; and hence it is that a Peerage continues in the Family.

A Lady saying to a Gentleman, I wonder who Junius is, and whether he is married? was answered, a Bachelor to be sure, Madam, otherwise the Wonder would not have existed a Day.

Oct. 26. The following Anecdote of the late Duke of Bedford may, it is said, be depended upon as a Fact:—When his Grace negotiated the late Peace at Paris,

he signed the Preliminaries with the French Minister Choiseul, and stipulated no farther for the Possessions of the East-India Company than he was advised to stipulate by the Court of Directors. A Gentleman (a Dutch Jew of great Abilities and Character) hearing this, wrote a Letter to the Duke of Bedford, informing him that the English East-India Company had materially neglected their own Interest, as their chief Conquests were made subsequent to the Period at which they had fixed their Claim of Sovereignty; and if these latter Conquests were to be restored, an immense annual Revenue would necessarily be taken from England. The Duke, struck with the Force of the Fact, yet embarrassed how to act, as Preliminaries were really signed, repaired to Choiseul at Versailles, and addressed him thus:—"My Lord, I have committed a great Mistake in signing the Preliminaries, as the Affairs of the India Possessions must be carried down to the last Conquest in Asia." To this Choiseul replied, "Your Grace astonishes me; I thought I had been treating with the Minister of a great Nation, and not with a Student in Politics, who does not consider the Validity of written Engagements." "Your Reproach, my Lord, is just (returned the Duke); but I will not add Treachery to Negligence, nor betray my Country deliberately, because I have overlooked her Interest unaccountably in a single Circumstance; therefore, unless your Lordship agrees to cede the latter Conquests in India, I shall return home in Twelve Hours, and submit the Fate of my Head to the Discretion of an English Parliament." Choiseul, staggered at the Duke's Intrepidity, complied; and this Country now enjoys above Half a Million annually, through the Firmness of a Man, whom it is even Patriotism at present to calumniate, but whose Virtues have never yet received Justice from the Community. On the Termination of the Affair, to his Satisfaction, he gave his Informant, the Dutch Gentleman, the warmest Recommendations to England, who accordingly came over, and receives at this Moment a Pension of 500l. a Year from the India Company, as a Reward for his Services.

Nov. 1. The City of Jerusalem has, we are told, submitted to Ali Bey. Amazing are the Revolutions that ancient City has undergone. Jews, Christians, Turks, and Pagans have alternately possessed it.

Mr. Wilkes a few Days ago was at a publick Entertainment, when a Gentleman from the Bottom of the Table bowed out, "Mr. Wilkes, are not you the Writer of Junius?" To whom Mr. Wilkes replied, "No matter who is the Writer of Junius; the Company, I am persuaded, are convinced that you are not the Whiffer.".

The Groom of a noted Jockey on the Turf has found so much Favour in his Master's Family, that his Daughter, a young Lady who was his Companion, and Two of the Servants are actually with Child by him. His Activity has been such, that it is not known which of the Females will be brought to bed first; and some Bets have been proposed among the knowing Ones, though the Odds are in favour of the Squire's Daughter. The Groom is come up to London, with a Recommendation on his Back to a certain Duchess; and it is the Opinion of some Macaronies, that he will be taken into the Service of the Coterie next Winter.

Extra of a Letter from Boston in Lincolnshire, Oct. 31.

"The Rioters who have so long been the Dread of this Country, on Monday Night, Oct. 7, set fire to a Barn and Corn Stacks of Mr. Stephen Carnel, of Swineshead, near this Town. His Son seeing the Flames got up, when immediately Three or Four Villains cried out, 'We'll murder him.' Upon this he ran off, without any Cloaths; they pursued him a considerable Way, but he at last got safe out of their Reach. On the 10th Inst. they also set fire to a Barn of Mr. Simpson's, in Heckington Fen, with 60 or 70 Loads of Corn in it, and left threatening Letters for Mr. Simpson; and not long ago they fired some Hay at Chapel-Hill. The Damage done to Mr. Carnel is supposed to be 500l. and to Mr. Simpson 1000l.

"These Disturbances are occasioned by the Fens being inclosed about Three or Four Years ago, since when they have been frequent, and often terrible. The Rioters have several Times filled up the Ditches, and broke down the Rails of the new Inclosures for many Miles together. All the Excuse that can be made for these poor People is their Distress; for it is a melancholy Truth, that the Village of Tost, which not Four Years ago was parcelled out into numerous little Farms, is now all let to one Man."

It is said that Government has in View the Discovery of the North-west Passage, which would be of infinite Use to Navigators. Sir Francis Drake went as far as 40 Degrees of Latitude, and found the Land declining to the East. The great Height of the Tides in Hudson's Bay leaves no doubt of a Communication between the Two Seas. Great Expectations are formed of new Light being thrown on this Discovery by the new Voyage which is intended to be made to the South Seas.

Nov. 3. It is said that Lord Mansfield is much chagrined at the Reflections thrown out against him, for

admitting Mr. Eyre of Salisbury-court, to Bail; and declares he did it through the Misrepresentation of his Clerks.

From Constantinople we have Advice, that Abaza Pacha, and several other Officers have been beheaded by order of the Grand Signior, for having abandoned the Crimea without making any Efforts to defend it. Their Heads were exposed at the Gate of the Seraglio.

They write from the Levant, that since the withdrawing of Admiral Elphinston, and the British Sailors, the Russian Fleet under Count Orlov has not gone forward one right Step.

Nov. 4. According from the last Letters from Berlin we are informed, that notwithstanding the warlike Preparations that have been making in the Dominions of his Prussian Majesty as well as those of the Emperor, the former seems not much disposed to embroil Europe once more in a general Rupture. These pacific Dispositions in his Prussian Majesty are more to be attributed to the present Habit of his Body, than to the Turn of his Mind; that Prince having been for some Time in a declining Way, which has baffled the Art of his most skilful Physicians.

Nov. 5. King Henry the Fifth had but 56,000l. and Queen Elizabeth but 160,000l. Yearly. In the Time of James the Second, the Revenue for the whole Expence of the Government was 2,129,000l. a Sum that will not now supply the current Service of the Year.

The People now pay near Eight Millions in Taxes per Annum, which is above Forty Times as much as they did in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

According to an Account delivered in some Days ago, it appears that the Court of Chancery has at this Time in Trust for different Persons the Sum of Five Million Three Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Extra of a Letter from Turin, dated October 10:

"In my last I acquainted you of the several Visits that the unfortunate Charles Stuart had paid to this City, and the private Conferences he had with his Sardinian Majesty, but could not learn on what Account; but is now discovered it was to settle a Plan for the placing the Crown of Poland upon the Head of the Chevalier. In this Undertaking, France, Spain, Portugal, and all the Roman Catholic Princes in Germany, had promised to give their Assurances; but the King of Prussia, who by some Means had got Intelligence of their Design, marched an Army well disciplined to the Borders of Poland, which so intimidated our Sovereign, that he thus laid by all Thoughts of carrying his favourite Project into Execution. Several Persons from your Side of the Water came hither to enlist into this Service, in Hopes of sharing the Spoils of their Conquest; but a few Days ago left this Place, and, as we have since learned, are gone after the Chevalier to Genoa. Our Troops not disbanded as we expected they would have been, but are sent into Winter Quarters."

The Premier has declared, that whenever he shall find himself personally attacked in the Course of the ensuing Sessions, he is determined in his own Defence, to make Use of parliamentary Craft, by proposing the Question for the Order of the Day.

Lord Mansfield is again the Adviser of the King and Ministry in the new Dispute with Spain.

Several of the Ministry are very apprehensive lest Spain should not be in Humour to make another Apology.

Nov. 7. The Patriot Party give out, that Lord Mansfield's bailing Mr. Eyre will be brought before the Parliament, at its next Meeting, in order to settle how far the Power of the Lord Chief Justice ought to go on a Point on which the Liberty of the Subject so much depends.

Nov. 9. The Story of the Discovery of Junius by the Ministry, some Time since, is this.—They were determined, if possible, to trace the Writer, and having very strong Reasons to suspect a certain Person, they kept Two or Three Spies in continual Observation of his Movements, and those of his Bosom Friend.—The Penny-post had been, it is thought by many, for some Time, the Vehicle of Conveyance; but the Bosom Friend of the supposed Junius, was at last himself traced to the Printer's, and in Two Days after appeared a Letter from Junius. In about a Week the same Journey was again taken by the Friend, and the same Consequence followed, that is, another Letter from Junius. A Third Time the same Circumstance occurred, and this was Junius's last flaming Letter to the King. Not long after Junius himself was watched thither in a Hackney Coach, and the Manuscript seen to be given in, the Party never quitting the Coach; and the next Day but one, Junius appeared as usual. This is, however, even now; all that the Ministry know of the Writer; to the Certainty of whom they have only Proof presumptive, and not Proof positive.

A Society is now forming, by the real Friends of the Constitution in Church and State, in Defence of the Thirty-nine Articles, against those who, at a Time when every one enjoys Liberty of Conscience without the least Molestation, are endeavouring not to revise and amend, but to cancel and destroy them.

We hear that the Petition to Parliament for repealing the Thirty-nine Articles is highly approved of, and espoused by certain great Dignitaries in the Church.

The Petition for a Repeal of the Thirty-nine Articles, hath met with a cold Reception from the Members of the University of Cambridge.

An Abstract of the said Petition, we are informed, hath been sent to the Members of both Houses.

Nov. 10. Much having been said of the ill Behaviour of the Portuguese Minister to our Merchants, and Complaints having been made of his infringing the Liberties which they formerly enjoyed, with Respect to the Portuguese Trade, we are told that he has declared, in his Vindication, that he has done Nothing but what every Nation has a Right to do in support of itself, having lately revived an ancient Law, by which all Foreigners were obliged to pay one per Cent. for the Commodities they imported into Portugal; that his chief Aim being to encourage Industry among his Countrymen, he has invited them to set up Manufactures for home Consumption; and that, though the English, and other Foreigners, formerly made Shoes, &c. for the Portuguese, and charged what Price they pleased, he insists the Portuguese have a Right to make their own Cloaths: In fine, he says there are very few English Merchants at Lisbon that are not contraband Traders; that they import Goods from France, and become considerable Dealers, by acting against the Interest of both Countries, and, when checked in their illicit Practices, complain of Infringement of Treaties.

Letters from Poland give us the following Anecdote: "Some of the confederate Soldiers meeting a Dissident Minister, who had a Bible under his Arm, they snatched it from him, and finding it to be in the Polish Language, were so exasperated, that they were preparing to murder him; when an Officer happily came up, who, at first, thought the Man whom the Soldiers were using so ill, was a Spy; but on interrogating both Parties, soon discovered how the Case stood. He took the Minister under his Protection, and ordered the Soldiers to retire. The latter, chagrined at this Disappointment, expostulated with the Officer, and gave him the Bible, observing to him at the same Time, that it was in the vulgar Tongue, and adding, that the Man who made Use of such a Book, deserved a Thousand Deaths. "My Friends, replied the Officer, God understands our Language; he is too excellent, and too full of Majesty, to condemn it. Why should he reject the Prayers which are offered him in Polish? Believe me, it is only Sin that he hates, and Murder is the most horrible of all Sins. As to Errors, it belongs to him alone to punish them. If you think this Man is to be damned, would this Punishment be sufficient? And ought you to perform the Functions of the Devil in this World?" This Speech had such an Effect on the superstitious Wretches, that they swore to their Officer they would henceforth turn their Vengeance only against the Enemies of the State.

Nov. 12. We hear that the Reason why Lord Mansfield bailed Mr. Eyre was, that he might transfer his Stock, and settle his Affairs, which he could not do in Prison, that the Sheriffs might not come in for any Part of his Estate, which they would have done.

The following Fact may be relied on. The Court of Lisbon, whose whole Fleet a few Years since did not consist of above Twenty-five Vessels, is now entreated to Sixty Sale of the Line, Twenty of which are now in the Tagus, all ready to sail on the shortest Notice.

A War between Prussia and the Emperor is inevitable. In the Plan of Pacification between Russia and the Porte, the Interests of the House of Austria were entirely neglected.

The King of Prussia is on the Point of entering Poland with a great Army.

Considerable Bets are laid in Pall-Mall, that the English and Dutch are united and at War with the French and Spaniards before Lady-day next.

A Correspondent observes, that if Mr. Alderman Townsend should carry his Point against the Persons who have seized his Effects, it will necessarily follow that all the Acts of a certain Assembly are illegal.

On Wednesday last a Beggar picking up dead Wood in the Grove in Hyde-Park, saw a Gentleman with a Sword by his Side walking in a pensive Manner, and thinking he came to fight a Duel, hid herself behind a Bank; soon after the Gentleman came near the Place where the Beggar lay, and taking a Paper out of his Pocket, read it, and then tore it in Pieces; he then pulled out a Pistol, looked at the Priming, and beat the Flint with a Key; after throwing his Hat on the Ground, he clapped the Pistol to his Head, but it only flashed in the Pan. The Beggar then run up to the Gentleman, laid hold of the Pistol, and said, for Shame, Sir, have more Courage; I have lived more than Twenty Years in Pain and Misery, but leave God to put an End to them. The Gentleman was so struck with this Rebuke, that he burst into Tears, and giving a Purse, extracted a Promise from the Beggar never to mention it. The Gentleman then went off towards Kensington, and the Beggar to Grosvenor-square Gate, and there, notwithstanding her Promise, told the Story.—But it must be observed the Beggar was a WOMAN.

It is reported that Mr. Eyre has received a free Pardon, on Condition of his distributing 2000*l.* among the different Charities in this City.—Mr. Eyre, notwithstanding the invidious Assertions of Junius, is not a Scotchman, but proves to be a light fingered Englishman.

Nov. 16. The Physicians of a great Personage now abroad, we are told, are using every Means to prevent a Consumption in their royal Patient.

It is said that Dr. Jebb, and Mr. Adair, who are gone to attend the Duke of Gloucester, are allowed 800 Guineas per Month each.

A Correspondent has sent us the Description of the Drefs of a modern Fine Fellow.—A Coat of light Green with sleeves too small for the Arms, and Buttons too big for the Sleeves. A Pair of fine Manchester Stuff Breeches, without Money in the Pockets.

Clouded Silk Stockings,—but no Legs. A Club of Hair behind, larger than the Head that carries it. A Hat of the Size of a Six-pence, on a Block not worth a Farthing.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, President of the College of New-York, is just arrived in the Fox, Captain Norman, from New-York. He is said to have come over at the Desire of the Clergy, to further the Settlement of a Bishop in America.

Nov. 25. The Affair of the Mississippi Government is revived since Lord Hillsborough's Return from Ireland, and we are told that a civil Establishment on that River will take Place in the Course of the present Winter.

Early this Morning, about One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners under Transportation, were taken from Newgate, and conducted on board a Lighter at Blackfriars to be carried down the River and shipped on board the Vessel that is to take them to America. There are among these unhappy Wretches, Two Carts loaded with Sick, whose Stench in particular affected many Persons, and may probably produce a malignant Disorder.

Lord North, we hear, determines in the Course of next Sessions, to bring in a Bill for the Purpose of lessening the Number of Executions, and confining capital Criminals (unless convicted of Murder) to some Publick Work for Life, where it is possible their Labour may make an Atonement for the Violation which they have committed upon the Laws of their Country.

A Mr. — is arrived from Bengal, who is said to have amassed above One Hundred Thousand Pounds by a Monopoly of Rice; and to which Monopoly, it is said, was chiefly owing the late terrible and affecting Famine in that Country, by which nearly 100,000 unhappy People lost their Lives.—Who would wish the Enjoyment of Riches at such a Price?

It is confidently asserted, that a Treaty of Marriage is on Foot, and will be celebrated in a few Days, between her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Bedford, and the Hon. Richard Rigby, Esq; Member of Parliament for Tavistock in Devonshire, formerly Secretary to his Grace the late Duke, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It is said that the Seizures made since the first of June last, on the Coast of Great-Britain and Ireland, amount to upwards of 90,000*l.*

The Smugglers from the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, taken by his Majesty's Cutters in the Course of this Year, have been computed at 40,000*l.*

On Thursday last the Right Hon. the Lord Molyneux, and the Right Hon. the Lord Fortrose, both Sons-in-law to Lady Harrington, kissed Hands at St. James's, on being raised to the Dignity of Irish Earls. The first as Earl of Sifton, the second as Earl of Seaforth.

A War in Germany is inevitable. The King of Prussia has entered Poland with Forty Thousand Men. The Russians have evacuated the fortified Places in their Possession, on the Germanic Side of Poland; for Prussian Garrisons. The unadvised Precipitancy of the Court of Vienna, in making a Demand of Cessions on the Side of Moldavia, kindled this Flame. The Czarina was enraged; and she set all Engines at work to rouse his Prussian Majesty's Ambition and natural Jealousy against Austria.

The Dispute between Great-Britain and Spain will produce no immediate Consequences. It was altogether a smuggling Affair in the West-Indies; and it will be explained away. In the mean Time Spain is actually arming. France will not continue an idle Spectator on the Continent; and we, from Treaty as well as good Policy, must take an active Part on the opposite Side.

The Cabinet here has declared, in the most solemn Terms, against continental War. I hope the Resolution will be kept. But it is apparent, it is certain, that we must, in Three Weeks begin to arm. The general Disposition to War on the Continent renders the Measure necessary; and I am convinced that every necessary Measure will be taken. To be prepared is, perhaps, to prevent War: If we keep to the Ocean, Hostilities, under a prudent Management, will do no Harm to Commerce.—I would, therefore, advise Stockholders not to be bubbled out of their Property. There is no Fear of publick Bankruptcy; there can be no Fear as long as we are determined to confine ourselves to our own Element, the Sea. SCÆVA.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Nov. 8.

"I could not suffer the Courier to depart, without the Pleasure of acquainting you, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester is so far recovered as to be able to bear the Coach without affecting his Breath, and to dine with his Company as usual. We leave this Place the 12th Inst. for Pisa, where our Stay may be about Three Weeks; it is then a Doubt whether we make Florence in our Way to Rome, or take it in our Return."

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Cadiz, to his Correspondent in London, dated October 20, 1771.

At Five o'Clock this Afternoon, the Vera Cruz, a Spanish Frigate (Don Antonio de la Vega, Commander) arrived here from the Isle of Falkland, after a Passage of 55 Days; and Two Hours after, one Scot (an Irish Sailor, who has been for some Time in the Spanish Service, and sailed in the same Frigate) came to my House. — This Fellow assures me, that on the 15th or 16th of July, Two English Ships arrived at that Island, in order to take Possession thereof, in conformity to the Convention lately signed between the Spanish Ambassador and Lord Rochford; that the Commodore presented his Orders to the Spanish Commander, but that he raised so many Difficulties about the Restitution, whether it was to be of the whole Island; or barely of Fort Egmont, that after a Three Days Conference upon the Matter, the said English Ships were forced to depart; yet it is not known for what Port they set sail. The Sailor could not inform me what was the Purport or Substance of the Difficul-

ties started; however, this Fact is what I have related, and that the Restitution was not made. It is also certain, that the Vera Cruz was purposely dispatched hither, to give Information of this Affair to the Court, and that for the greater Secrecy of it, the Captain has Orders to pretend, that he comes immediately from Buenos Ayres, and to suffer nobody to come on board. The Sailor in my House, being one of those who boarded the Boat that brought ashore the Court Dispatch, watched his Opportunity to clope, and, in hopes of handsome Gratuity for bringing the News to an Englishman, fled to my House to communicate it to me, through the Captain's great Care, it is kept as a found Secret from the Publick.

"This is so very interesting a Piece of Intelligence that I beg you will immediately Cause it to be inserted in our publick Papers, that the Nation may not be surprised and imposed upon, but be prepared against every Event that may happen; and if you have any intimacy with any of our Ministers, you will do me the favour to communicate it to them, and produce this very Letter of mine, to convince them of the Reality of the Matter, &c."

P. S. By the next Post you may expect further Particulars relative to this Affair, Time not permitting me at present to say more."

Nov. 29. A Letter from Ireland advises, that the House of Commons of that Kingdom waited on Lord Lieutenant with their Resolution, viz.—"Seven Commissioners have been sufficient for the Collection of the Revenue," he said;

Gentlemen, I think it my Duty to inform his Majesty of the Sentiments of the House of Commons, expressing this Resolution; and I think it incumbent upon you upon this Occasion, to acquaint you, that I have received his Majesty's Letters for appointing Commissioners therein mentioned, to the Number Five, to be Commissioners of Excise, and certain Persons to the Number of Seven, to be Commissioners of Customs, pursuant to several Acts of Parliament this Kingdom.

The Resolution was carried by a Majority of Six.

The patriotic Party in the Irish House of Commons we hear, intend, since they have carried the Question against increasing the Number of Revenue Commissioners, to make a Motion for reducing the present Board; which consists of Seven Members, as follows: more than Three ever reside in the Kingdom for Transaction of Publick Business.

The Lord Lieutenant may, in Obedience to Royal Command, increase the Officers of the Customs to what Number he pleases in Ireland. But if Parliament refuses to make a Provision for their Maintenance, we apprehend that very few, indeed, will be proud of enlisting themselves under the Banner of Government.

Died, at his Seat in Hampshire, the most noble and illustrious Prince Henry Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Wilton, Baron Chandos of Sudley, Knight of the Bath. Grace is succeeded in his Honours and Estates by his only Son, James, Marquis of Carnarvon.

Nov. 30. This being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, when enters the 53d Year of her Age, their Majesties received the Compliments of the Nobility and Ministers on the Occasion, and at Night there will be a grand Ball at St. James's. Entertainments the magnificent will be given this Evening by the Officers of State, and all the Trademen of the Royal Family have a Sum of Money allowed them to celebrate it as a high Festival.

It is beyond a Question certain, that Lord Chatham has broke entirely with Lord Chatham, from an impossibility of submitting any longer to that Nobleman's assumed Airs of Superiority; so that Opposition is now weakened in one of its principal Quarters, bids fair for Annihilation before the Meeting of the next Session.

An old Correspondent, on whose Intelligence can depend, says, that while the Ministry are trading from all Quarters, and charged with almost every sible Malversation, their Conduct in regard to Naval Department (a very essential Branch of their business) is highly meritorious and Praise-worthy; that our Fleet is in excellent Order; 40 Sail of Line can, on any Emergency, be fitted out immediately; and that the Establishment of our Navy is so high and so respectable, there is not a single Navy in this Time bearing Interest, which has not been the Case for a great many Years past.

The Lucretia, Packwood, of New-London, Lately laden, was met with at Sea the 10th of Sept. Lat. 29 Deg. N. and Lon. 65 Deg. by the Druid of War, without any living Soul on-board.—Supposed to be deeply infused.

The Courts of Westminster-Hall are at present in a State of much Surprise, from a Permission given to Common Pleas for a new Trial, in a Case lately decided before Lord Mansfield. The Ground upon which the new Trial was granted, is an Assertion (we know not how true) that his Lordship misdirected the Jury, and it is thought that the Affair will be productive of very serious Consequences.

The Russian Fleets in the Archipelago, were principally employed during the last Campaign, in destroying the Turkish Magazines, and intercepting Private Vessels bound to Constantinople.

By an incessant Rain which fell last Week, the River Tees swelled upwards of 20 Feet perpendicular higher than the oldest Man can remember. The four Ships were wrecked on Sunderland Bar and the North and South Sand, Three Colliers were with Water, one Engine entirely ruined, out of Keels belonging to the Wear, not 100 are found. Nineteen Houses were washed away at Briggate, Ford Castle, and a Number of Work-Houses, and a Stock in Trade of many Persons swept away. At Yarm Half the Town is swept away, 46 Persons missing.

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To Lord Chief Justice MANSFIELD.

T the Intercession of Three of your Countrymen, you have bailed a Man who I presume is also a *Whisperer*, and whom the Lord Mayor of London has tied to bail. I do not mean to enter into an Examination of the partial, sinister Motives of your Court; but, confining myself strictly to the Fact, I am, that you have done that, which by Law you are not warranted to do. The Thief was taken in Theft; the stolen Goods were found upon him, he made no Defence. In these Circumstances (the truth of which you dare not deny, because it is of public Notoriety) it could not stand indifferent whether he was guilty or not, much less could there be a Presumption of his Innocence; and, in these Circumstances, I affirm, in Contradiction to YOU, Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, that, by the Laws of England, he was not bailable. If ever Mr. Fyre should be brought to trial, we shall hear what you have to say for yourself, and I pledge myself, before God and my Country in proper Time and Place to make good my word against you.

JUNIOUS.

TO THE PRINTERS.

R, SOME pitiful Paragraph-maker harps daily upon Eyre's being admitted to bail by Lord Mansfield. His Lordship in this, as in every Thing, adhered to the Law: And, the City Solicitor, who is his Prosecutor, was so certain of the Admission to bail being legal and just, that he applied in Person to Lordship in favour of Eyre.

DETECTOR.

the MORNING CHRONICLE, of October —, 1771.

TO THE PRINTERS.

I shall venture to intrude upon your Paper with a few curious Remarks upon the *Whisperer* of Saturday the 5th Instant. The Writer begins with a Sort of historical Account of the Life of Jonathan Britain, whereby it appears, that Britain has rose, by a Sort of max, from one Villainy to another, until he arrived to the highest Summit of Iniquity, that of an Indiscreet and a principal Conspirator and Agent in dissolving his native Country by a most infernal Conflagration, and of attempting the Life of the King. Though I give the Demon due Credit, yet I must make some Observations on the Assassination Plot. It is here said, "that Britain was to fire at the King, Rogers was to walk at a small Distance with more powder and Ball, in Case the First did not take Place." This Circumstance appears to be most ridiculously contrived, and not in the least feasible. Could Britain or Associates, such adepts in Villainy, conceive that he missed upon the first Fire, that the Devil would be admitted them in a Second? Or can it be supposed that even the Snap of the Cock of the Pistol, though without a Flash of Powder, could pass unnoticed? This Circumstance seems incredible, yet I shall attempt to take from him the least Particle of his Glory of being capable and willing to make such an inhuman sacrifice. Now a short Word on the Convention Affair. The Account given and positively affirmed to be true, that a Letter was wrote to Lord Halifax to give 5000l. of Pelcot, Grote, and Co. Bankers, appears totally false by the solemn Oaths of those Bankers and Partners made before the Lord Mayor of London, in flat Contradiction to such Assertion, and who are Men of unquestionable Veracity. His Evidence appears false, and fully contradicted, so material a Point, what must become of the Rest? Who will believe it? Suppose this Bribery Matter was in a Course of legal Examination, and this part of the Evidence should be positively confuted, would not the whole fall to the Ground and become entirely invalid? Most certainly it would. The Falsity of this Assertion must destroy the Testimony of Lord Eyre's receiving 5000l. from Grimaldi, through the hands of Choiseul; and what makes it more improbable, is, the Spaniards knew that our Ministry did not, that Time of Day, want to be bribed into pacific measures, we being then unprepared either for the offensive or Defensive. If a Peace was purchased on any Hand, the Generality of the People rather thought that England became the Purchasers. I do not attempt to palliate Crimes, but merely to make some observation on the Inconsistency of this Detail. Upon the whole, the Narrative may be possible; but until *incontestible Proofs* appear, they must be esteemed probable, and as fully irreconcilable, as Junius's account of the Stop put to the Sale of Timber in Littlebury Forest, by the Duke of Grafton, the Ministry of the Treasury in withdrawing the Warrant issued for that Purpose, and the King's Humility in giving up his Prerogative merely upon his Grace's mandate. All allow Junius to be very picturesque, and his Detestation and Calumny make most odious rapery. The Multitude are too apt to be fond of a tale of Scandal, but Inconsistencies and Improbabilities render their Favourite contemptible.

DUBLIN, November 6.

Character of our late PATRIOT.

DOCTOR CHARLES LUCAS was born in Dublin, about the Beginning of the present Century, having received a liberal Education, was bred an Apothecary. He was a Gentleman of unblemished honour, and endowed with every Virtue that could adorn a publick Station. As a Physician, he was eminent, humane, and charitable; and as a Senator, unflinching in judgment, inviolable in Conduct, and irreproachable in Integrity. In the Year 1749, he was elected an Enemy to his Country, by a venal Majority the most abandoned — that ever gave Laws to a Kingdom (except the present) and, like Coriolanus,

became an Exile, for having justly merited the Thanks and Approbation of all his Fellow-Subjects. Several Years elapsed, during which he improved his medical Knowledge, and became eminent in that Profession. In the Year 1762, he returned to his native Country, in Consequence of a *Noli Prosequi*, obtained from his present Majesty, and a Vacancy happening at the same Time for the City of Dublin, by the Dissolution of Parliament, on the Demise of the late King—he was elected a Member for this City, by the grateful Suffrages of a loyal and free People, who were acquainted with his Sufferings, and had the most unreserved Confidence in his patriotic Virtues. He then entered on the Theatre of publick Life, and has ever since continued to discharge his Duty to his Constituents, with a Firmness not to be relaxed; with an Integrity not to be paralleled; and with an Intrepidity not to be intimidated. He remained unmoved amidst every Change of Government, and every Revolution of Politics, and persisted to the last Moment of his Life, in an avowed Detestation of Tyranny and Injustice, and a Love to his Country, which no Threats could diminish, nor Bribes could purchase. In the midst of Venality and Corruption, unplaced, unbribed, and unpensioned, he stemmed the Torrent of Abuse, the Opposition of Party, and the Frowns of Power. He was the Palladium of constitutional Liberty, in this Kingdom, and one of those few Friends to the Publick, who have kept the Promises made to their Constituents, through all Temptations of Advancement, and every sinister Artifice of ministerial Craft, or viceregal Influence.

BOSTON, January 30.

Since our last arrived here Capt. Wier in a Schooner from Falmouth in England, which he left the 5th of December, and informs, that the Packet for New-York was to fail in a Day or two after him; but imagines that by the strong Westerly Winds which he had for Twenty Days after he came out, she could not fail till some Time after.

By a Gentleman lately from London, we learn, that just as he failed from thence, he was informed by a Person well acquainted with the secret Movements of Administration, that the Commissioners, Men of War and Troops, would all be removed from Boston within Six Months, and the Board dissolved.—Should the Ministry be Wise and Righteous enough to effect this, and cause the American Revenue Acts to be repealed, Harmony would be restored between the Two Countries, and Great-Britain would have real instead of imaginary Advantage from the Colonies, by a returning Trade.

Letters from London by the Packet mention, that the Board of Revenue and Excise in Ireland being made into Two distinct Boards, Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. was appointed First Commissioner of the Board of Excise, with a Salary of 1000l. Sterling a Year.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

Several Counterfeit Jersey Three Pound Bills are now current among us, dated 31st Dec. 1763, signed *Smith, Johnson, and Skinner*: They are well executed, but the Coat of Arms and Bordering appear more plain in them than in the true ones: The Words *New-Jersey, Three Pounds*, on the Margin of the Sun, are very visible and plain in the Counterfeits, and scarcely to be observed in the true ones; the Coat of Arms is very remarkable in the Plainness of the Supporters.—In the Word *THREE* in the Counterfeits, under the Sun, the Two E's are shorter than the rest of the Word.—In the true Bills, on the right Hand Border, are Two remarkable black Spots, near the upper and lower End, which are wanting in the Counterfeits: The Signers Names are wrote well, and rather better than the true ones.

The Snow Mercury Packet, lately built here, Capt. Dillon Commander, is ready to sail for London, to which Place she is bound this Voyage as a Merchant-ship, and is thence to proceed to Falmouth, and fail to this Place as the 5th Packet-boat, for which Purpose she was built.

The General Assembly have appointed Five of the Members of the House, to be a Committee to examine and see what Repairs are necessary to be made to the Fortifications of this City, and that they report their Opinion thereupon to the House, with all convenient Speed.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

Extra of a Letter from Trenton, dated Friday, Jan. 31.

"Yesterday Morning between One and Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out in Mr. Adams's Store, which soon made its Way into the House, burnt that down, together with Mrs. Marcellus's House, Mrs. Cummins's, and Mr. How's, where it stood that Course: Mr. Morris's Stable, and a little House Job Moore lived in, adjoining Mr. Pinkerton, are also burnt. Never had a Fire a more terrible Appearance in so small a Town: I believe for a considerable Time, we expected nearly the whole Town to have been destroyed. Mr. Morris's House, Mrs. Wright's, Mrs. Britain's, Mr. Higbee's, were all at several different Times, on Fire; and so was Mr. Reed's Kitchen, Mr. Cox's Office, &c.—When the Fire was first discovered, the Wind was North; it presently blew from North East. Had it continued from the North as it was at first, Mr. Hunt's House and Stores must of shared the same Fate with the other Sufferers; he was obliged to move chief Part of his most valuable Effects, expecting the House to go.—Mr. Clayton moved every Thing too. Mr. Pinkerton's House was saved in a most extraordinary Manner; had that been destroyed, there is no telling where it would have stopped. Poor Adams lost every Thing, I believe all he saved is not worth Ten Pounds.—Mr. How saved every Thing. All the others are considerable Sufferers."

Extra of a Letter from Baltimore in Maryland, January 23, 1772.

"The Brig Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Thompson, who sailed from Dublin in Company with the Brig Connolly, Capt. Miller, for Philadelphia, and Capt. Graham for this Port, arrived here Yesterday.—Capt. Thompson was, by the Gale the 16th of October, obliged to put into Cardingford, where he suffered some Damage and put back to Dublin; from whence he sailed the 14th of November, and says, it was generally conjectured, and reported in Dublin, that Capt. Miller was amongst a Number of Vessels cast away on the Coast of Wales: But that a Letter had been received from Capt. Shaw belonging to New-York, who failed in Company with Capt. Miller from Dublin, and put into Loughendall, in which he writes, Capt. Miller is well."

A Cane with a Gold Head and a Cypher D D engraved on it, was left at the Coffee-House; the Gentleman that has the said Cane, is desired to send it to Mrs. Howard at the Coffee-House.

TO BE SOLD.

A Neat Philadelphia made Chair and Harness; also a large Chair Horse, Five Years old.—Any Person desirous of purchasing either, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in Annapolis.

(w3)

RICHARD POTTS.

Cambridge, Dorchester County, July 19, 1771.

THIS is to acquaint the Publick, and my kind Customers in particular, that I have lately furnished myself with a large and compleat Assortment of European, West-India and Country Goods, which I will sell very reasonable for Cash, Wheat, Flaxseed, Corn, Pork, Staves, Plank, and Feathers.

(tf)

MICHAEL BURKE.

January 28, 1772.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of Edward Norwood, late of Baltimore County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

(8w)

EDWARD NORWOOD, Executor.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

January 22, 1772.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in Frederickburg, Virginia, on Friday the 15th of November last, the Two following Convict Servants, both *Yorkshiresmen*, (which may easily be discovered by their Dialect) viz. *Thomas Henry Enman*, alias *Eaman*, a Schoolmaster, has lost one of his Eyes, which has a Mark all round it, had pretty long light Hair when he went away, but may probably cut it off: Had on, a light coloured Cloth Coat, red jacket, with a striped lapelled one under it, and a Pair of black everlasting Breeches. *William Moor*, a Farmer, about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, well set, full faced, with black curled Hair: Had on when he went away, a light coloured Newmarket Coat, blue Cloth Jacket, and Buckskin Breeches, a blue Bonnet bound round with blue Ribbon, which ties in a Rose Knot behind.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so as we get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(w5)

HESLOP & BLAIR.

N. B. We suspect they are gone towards Philadelphia.

Annapolis, Dec 16, 1771.

THE Subscriber having been solicited by several Gentlemen of this Place, hereby gives Notice, that he has opened a Vendue House in South-East Street, where he will receive Goods of all Kinds, and in any Quantities, which he will sell on very low Commission; those Gentlemen whom it may suit to employ him in such an Undertaking, may be assured that due Care will be taken to render Satisfaction; Goods that may at any Time remain unsold will be carefully stored, and at a very low Price.—Days of Sale will be on Saturday in every Week—the Quality and Kind of Goods for each Days Sale will be publickly advertised.—Those Gentlemen that live at a great Distance, and have Goods to dispose of in that Way, are desired to direct them to the Subscriber, living in South-East Street, where their Commands will be thankfully received and answered with the greatest Dispatch,

(tf)

by their humble Servant, PHILIP MERONEY.

THERE is at the Plantation of James Gibson, living in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus A, about 15 Years old, and is a natural Pacer. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Jacob Lydig, living on Antietam Creek in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small bay Mare, between Twelve and Thirteen Hands high, with a small Star on her Forehead, and a small Piece cut off the Top of her left Ear, has no perceivable Brand, and is a natural Trotter. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

POETS CORNER.
ODE for VALENTINE'S DAY—
Addressed to DELIA.

HAIL! ever-honour'd happy Morn
Of this mysterious holy Day,
Whose sacred Badge, by Lovers worn,
Imparts of Bliss a casual Ray
To those, to whom the God of Love
Doth on this Day propitious prove,
And smiling gracious on their mutual Fires,
Gives unto each whom each the most desires.

The feather'd Choir attentive wait
This Morn, on each succeeding Year,
And joyous, from AURORA's Gate
Soon as they see the Sun appear,
The little Warblers ope their Throats,
And with their highest shrillest Notes
Make Mountains, Waters, Rocks and Woods around
Join in their Chorus, and their Joys rebound:

'Tis now, by forth'ring Nature taught;
(Yes, Nature prompts) the Sweets of Love,
With purest Joys their Bosoms fraught,
Joining in Pairs, they long to prove;
Each half'ning seeks, ere 'tis too late,
A Junction with some willing Mate,
Which form'd, Hours, Days and Months slide swift
away,
Their Bus'ness, Love; their Life, for ever, Play.

Let their Example thee direct,
My dearest DELIA, in thy Choice,
And straight do thou a Mate elect,
Like them obeying Nature's Voice;
Then will thy gen'rous Heart approve
His Flame, who most deserves thy Love,
So shalt thou never of thy Choice repent,
Nor grieve, but at thy Hours too quickly spent.

PHILANDER.

January 16, 1772.
THE Trustees of the Poor for Prince George's County, having purchased 100 Acres of Land, according to Act of Assembly, to build a House for the Poor of said County, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 2d Day of March, in order to contract with Workmen to build a Brick Building for the above Purpose. There are on the Land very good Clay, Sand, Water, Wood and Scantling. Any Persons inclinable to apply on that Day, or before, may leave their Proposals in Writing with any of the Trustees.

(6w)
JOHN FENALL BEALL,
NATHANIEL MAGRUDER,
STEPHEN WEST,
EDWARD SPRIGG,
NATHANIEL OFFUTT.

Pigg-Point, Jan. 7, 1772.
To be sold at publick Vendue, on Tuesday the 17th of March next, at the House of Mrs. Charlton, in Frederick-Town, for Sterling or Current Money,

THE Plantation that lately belonged to Mr. Edward Sprigg, junr. being Part of Three Tracts of Land, Self Defence, Happy Choice, and Final Conclusion; all adjacent to each other, containing about 560 Acres, situate near the Sugar-loaf Mountain; there are several Houses and other valuable Improvements. The Soil is good for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. A Plot of the Land may be seen on the Day of Sale, by applying to
(tf) THOMAS MORTON, junr.

Annapolis, January 8, 1772.
THE Subscribers being now confined languishing Prisoners in Anne-Arundel County Jail, hereby make this Method to inform their Creditors, that they intend to apply to the next general Assembly for Relief.

NICHOLAS SELLERS,
JACOB MEEK,
ISAAC COX,
RICHARD SCOTT.

THERE is at the Plantation of Oswald Clements, on Watts's Branch, Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a dun Horse, between Thirteen and Fourteen Hands high, white Mane and Tail, paces slow, shod before, has no perceivable Brand. The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.
(w3)

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

Jan. 11, 1772.
THE Vestry of Queen-Anne's Parish, in Prince-George's County, give this publick Notice, that they will attend at their Church, on the Second Tuesday in March next, to contract with Workmen to build a new Brick Church in the said Parish, 60 Feet by 46 Feet. Any Person or Persons, inclined to undertake the said Building, are requested to meet the Vestry at the Time and Place abovementioned, to give in their Proposals,
Signed per Order,
(w6) SAMUEL TYLER, Register.

Jan. 6, 1772.
To be sold at Frederick-Town, on Thursday the 28th Day of May next, 6300 Acres of Land, by Virtue of an Act of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, empowering the Executors of Col. Thomas Colvill, to grant Deeds to Mr. John Semple, his Heirs, or Assigns, for a certain Tract of Land, called Merryland, in Frederick County, and Province aforesaid, containing 6300 Acres.

WHE the Subscribers, being Assigns of the said Semple, and having received from the Executors of Col. Colvill, sufficient Deeds for the Land aforesaid, do hereby undertake to dispose of the same, at the Time and Place above-mentioned. It is laid off into Lots, in the most advantageous Manner, so that any one of them will make One, Two, or Three good Settlements, as will appear by the Plat, a Copy of which may be seen at the Coffee-Houses of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Annapolis, in the Hands of Cumberland Wilson, Dumfries, Adam Stuart, George-Town, and Mr. Charles Beatty, Frederick-Town, who will direct those desirous of seeing the Land, to a Person acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premises, who will shew them the same; but as we intend to meet on the Spot ourselves a few Days before the Sale, in order to run the Lines, &c. those inclinable to purchase will have an Opportunity of viewing it with us, by attending from Monday the 25th, till the 28th, the Day of Sale.

This Land is very suitable for planting or farming, being well watered and timbered, no Settlement having ever been made on it, and a very good Soil; it lies along the Banks of Patowmack River, adjoining it for a considerable Way, near to Harper's Ferry, the main Road from which, to Frederick-Town (a very flourishing populous Place) runs through it, from which it is distant only about Nine Miles, from George-Town, the Sea-port of the County Forty-five Miles, and from Baltimore about Sixty-five Miles; at each of which Places a constant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on Patowmack River must be of considerable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immensely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done without any great Difficulty for a considerable Distance; there being at present a tolerable Navigation, both below and above, it lying near the Shanandoa Falls, from whence up to Fort-Cumberland, 110 Miles, Batoes now frequently pass, and downwards to the Seneca Falls, 25 Miles, which is within 20 Miles of George-Town.—It will be sold in separate Lots, or all together, for Sterling or Current Money, as may best suit the Purchasers; one Third to be paid down at the Sale, one Third payable in Twelve Months, and the other in Two Years, giving Bond and Security with Interest, till paid.—A most undoubted Title will be made to the Purchasers, by
(ts) ADAM STEUART,
THOMAS MONTGOMERIE,
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

December 18, 1771.
RAN away from the Subscriber on Sunday Night last, living in Bladensburg, a Servant Man, named WILLIAM DANIEL ANGESS, a Shoemaker by Trade, an Englishman, about Five Feet Three Inches high, aged Twenty-five Years, light brown Hair, round Face, with black Eyes, and a very fair Skin, has a Scar under his left Knee the Size of an Half Dollar: Had on when he went away, a brown Cloth Jacket, and blue Breeches, but may have changed his Cloaths, and have forged himself a Pass; is a pert bold spoken Man, and likely to behave with a great deal of Assurance if examined. Whoever shall take him up, and bring him to his Master, shall receive Five Pounds Reward and reasonable Charges, from
JOHN FRANCIS.

A Person who understands the Building of a Wind-Mill, and is desirous of undertaking such a Piece of Work may meet with Employment, by applying to the Printers hereof. (tf)

To be sold to the highest Bidder, in Upper-Marlborough, on Wednesday the 25th Day of March next, Storehouse, Thirty-five by Twenty-five, with a good Stable and Lot well fenced in.
(tf) GEORGE DIGGES,
FRANK LEEKE.

July 25, 1771.
RAN away last Night from the Subscriber's Plantation, about 10 Miles from Baltimore-Town, 2 Convict Servants, viz. DAVID TOOLE, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, a well set Fellow, has black Hair, gray Eyes, fresh ruddy Complexion, he is an Irishman, but doth not talk much in that Dialect: Had on and took with him, an old Fearnought Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt, Crocus Trowsers, Felt Hat, and half worn Shoes. JOHN ROBERSON, an English Convict Boy, about 4 Feet high, and about 14 or 15 Years old, has black Hair, black Eyes, and a good Complexion; he is a very smart talkative Boy, and can read and write pretty well; he has had both of his Legs broke by a Cart, which occasions them to be somewhat crooked. Had on when he went away, an Osnabrig Shirt, Felt Hat, a good blue Coat, brown Holland Jacket, and blue Breeches; They may not be dressed as is described, as they took sundry Cloaths with them, viz. A half worn Gold laced Hat, which has a very narrow Brim, a redish Wilton Coat, with Pockets in the Skirts, a Check Shirt, and striped Holland Trowsers, an old blue under Jacket, old white Shirt and a new white ditto, 8 Pair of Thread Stockings, and One Pair of worsted ribbed ditto; the Boy has a Pair of Boots.—Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so that their Master gets them again, shall have 30 Shillings, if taken above 20 Miles from home, if out of the County, 40 Shillings, and if out of the Province 3 Pounds for each, and reasonable Charges if brought home.
(tf) JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

Baltimore, Jan. 14, 1772.
To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the 4th of May next, at the Coffee-House in Baltimore,

THE House wherein I now live, on the South Side of Market Street, a few Doors above the Market House; the House is commodious and well situated for Business, stands on a Lot 160 Feet deep, in which there is a Fee Simple.

At the same Time will be sold, a House adjoining the above, in which Mr. William Harris lives, it is fitted exactly in the same Manner as the other in Front, and the Lot is the same Depth; the only Difference between them is, there is a back Building added to the one in which I live, and none to this.

The First may be entered on immediately, the other is on Lease to Mr. Harris, at 60 l. per Annum, which Lease expires the First Day of April, 1773.

The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale. The Houses may be viewed at any Time on Application.
EBENEZER MACKIE.

I intend going out of the Country next Summer, therefore all Persons indebted to Messrs. Speers, French, and Co. of Glasgow, for Dealings with me, are requested to make speedy Payment; if that is not in their Power, I expect at least they will settle their Accounts by Bond. I have on hand a large and well assorted Parcel of Goods, which I will sell very cheap by Wholesale.

EBENEZER MACKIE.
To be rented for one Year, or a Term, as may be agreed on,

The House and Wharf on Fell's Point, known by the Name of Long's. It is conveniently calculated and well situated for taking in Goods on Storage, and has been rented for 140 l. per Annum.
(w6) EBENEZER MACKIE.

To be sold by the Subscriber,
ABOUT Four Hundred and Fourteen Acres of level Land, lying on Elk-Ridge, near the Church. The Soil is mostly good, and well adapted either for planting or farming, and easily may be made near Twenty Acres of good Meadow. There is on the Premises, a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Two Tobacco-houses, and sundry other convenient Out-houses, with a good Apple and Peach Orchard. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Title and Terms, by applying to
(5w) WILLIAM COALE.

COMMITTED to my Custody as Runaways a Negro Man and Woman; the Man calls himself George and the Woman Nan; both say they belong to Mr. Robert Hard of Talbot County. Their Master is desired to pay Charges and take them away.
RICHARD THOMAS,
Sheriff of Cecil County.



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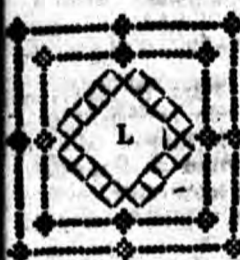
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 27, 1772.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of Nov. 2.

The NORTHERN ELOPEMENT, or the Amours of the Scotch Worthies, LADY MARY SCOTT, and CAPT. SUTHERLAND.



LADY Mary Scott, the Heroine of our Story, is Daughter of the present Earl of E---l by his first Wife, who was Daughter to Alexander Lock---t, the Norton of the Scotch Bar. Her Grandfather, Kilm---k, felt the Edge of the fatal Axe on Tower-hill. Lady Mary is tall, elegant, and admirably well proportioned in all her Limbs; she has fair Tresses, that might excite the Envy of the Paphian Queen. Her Complexion may be more easily conceived than described, it is pure as the driven Snow. The Features of her Face are regular and expressive; and there is in her Eye a melting Softness, which nothing can withstand. Whoever has seen her at the London Assembly (for she has honoured that Place with her Presence) move like one of the Graces, will find his own Heart the most powerful Advocate for the Treachery of Capt. S---d.

To all these Circumstances add, that she is but Eighteen Years of Age, the Season for Love, and you will not wonder that she made an indelible Impression on the Heart of a young Man, who had nothing to engross his Attention but the Ladies. The only Thing which ought to surprize us, if indeed any Effect of her Beauty could surprize us, is that she could captivate a Man of General Scott's Character, so far as to make him conclude in the Ardour of his Passion a Match of Love. Yet this is actually Fact. Except her Person, nothing worth mentioning came by the Marriage into his Family. The Kilmarnock Estate having been forfeited by the Imprudence of the late Earl, her Father had only the Wracks of the Fortune, and could therefore make no Settlement on his Daughter, suitable to her Birth. For, though he had, according to the common Policy of the Scotch Nobility, adhered to the opposite Side, and kept his Captaincy in the Guards, his Interest was not sufficient to secure any Thing but what descended to him in Right of his Mother, who was not only Countess of Kilmarnock, but sole Heiress of the Earldoms of Callan---r, Linlith---w, and E---l.

In Spite of these Disadvantages, Lady Mary made an entire Conquest of General Scott, who was by his Acquaintances deemed rather a bold Man to venture on such a young and buxom Bride.

What then, you will ask, was the General's Age at this memorable Era? According to himself he had hardly completed the mystical Number 45; but the envious and malevolent insinuated that he was nearer his grand Climacteric. Be this as it will, he was still hale and strong, and no disagreeable Figure; being of a middle Size, robust, and fresh coloured. At Sixteen he entered into the Army, and served many Campaigns as an inferior Officer. Though the Family Estate at Balg---ie in Fife, which is not despicable, was sufficient to procure him Respect, he found that neither it, nor his Connections, had Weight enough to raise him in the Service. It is only of late that Lord Mansfield, his Relation, is become omnipotent. Hence his Youth passed in Obscurity.

Our Hero, who is not destitute of Sagacity, observing these Obstructions to his Preferment, studied the Art of shuffling the Cards, instead of wielding the Spontoon. Hoyle was with him a greater Favourite than Cæsar or Polybius; and he attended with much more Anxiety to the Revolutions of a game at Whist, than to the various Turns of Fortune in the most famous Battle ever fought by the King of Prussia. In short, he was an absolute Macaroni, and became a distinguished Character at Almack's. Not that he played at Random with the Heat and Indiscretion of our young Nobility. Far from trusting to the fickle Goddess Fortune, he endeavoured to command her Attention by Address and Dexterity. In order to keep himself cool, he generally dined at home upon Chicken Broth, and drank but little Wine. Hence, when he stumbled of an Evening into the Temple of Fortune in Pall-Mall, he was sober as a Judge, while his Antagonists were, in the Seaman's Phrase, Half-seas over. Hence he frequently came home with his Four or Five Thousand Pounds in his Pockets of a Night. But if, notwithstanding all his Precautions, Luck run against him, he made it a settled Maxim never to lose above a fixed Sum.

By the regular Observation of this Plan, he accumulated an immense Fortune; being, after Sir Laurence Dundas, the richest Commoner in Scotland. Nor are there in England many to whom he is inferior in that Respect, if, as we are credibly informed, he be worth above Four Hundred Thousand Pounds. Certain it is, however, that he has lent Two Hundred Thousand Pounds upon very good Security; an alarming Proof of the extravagant Height to which Gaming is carried in the present Age. It is not that we would mark out the General as an unfair Player. No Stain of that Nature lies upon his Character, though, since the Days

of Chartres, he is the greatest Gamester that Europe has seen.

Till his Connection with Lady Mary, he never distinguished himself in the World of Gallantry, except in the Character of what the Ladies of Angustus Court called Ancillariola; a Term of Reproach for one who carried on Amours with Maid-servants and low Wenches.

Such is the Man, whom by the Persuasions of Friends, and the Allurements of Fortune, our Heroine honoured with her Bed. The first Fruits of their Union, if a Male, was by the Marriage Articles, to have a Hundred Thousand Pounds settled upon him and his Heirs for ever; the second was to receive Twenty Thousand Pounds; and the rest of his Fortune was to be equally divided among their common Issue. The Jointure of Lady Mary amounted to Fifteen Hundred a-Year; a sufficiently ample Provision.

Notwithstanding all these flattering Prospects, she found a Void in her Heart, which it was not in the Power of the General to fill. He was old and grave; she young and gay. The latter loved toying and trifling; the former was past that Age. The one required a constant Attendance, and a Succession of Amusements; the other from Habit, and a Passion for Money and Gaming, found no Amusement for a Length of Time in any Thing but Cards, and could give his Attendance only at Almack's.

In this Opposition of Sentiment between him and his Rib, what was to be done? He could not recal his Youth, nor did he chuse, in Imitation of Italy, to furnish her with a *Cicibee*. In order to render every Thing solid and sure, a trusty Person was appointed both to watch her Conduct, and to make the Hours seem less tedious in the General's Absence. And who should this trusty Person be? The Guardian Angel of her Virtue was the General's Friend, Capt. S. a young Man about Thirty, and a Grandson of Lord D---, who was attainted in the Year 1715, for being engaged in the Rebellion; and forfeited the Family Estate. With this gallant Youth, who has a fine Person, and is therefore, tho' no Wiseacre, apt enough to engage the Affections of the Fair, my Lady made Shift to pass the long Winter Evenings pretty agreeably. Being a near Relation, and almost a Child of the General's own Creation, no Suspicion of Infidelity could be entertained. The General never attended to the Observation of Manly, in the Play, that, if you are made a Cuckold, it is by your Friend; because your Enemy has no access to your House. And that, if your Honour is sullied, it is by your Friend, because your Enemy is not believed against you.

This Security proved the Bane of all the Parties. My Lady having soon discovered that her Husband was not so young as she could wish, began to pay a particular Attention to the Captain. Never easy without his Company, she would frequently desire him to wait upon her to the Play, to the Opera, to Ranelagh, or some other place of publick Resort; and there discovered much more Pleasure in conversing with him, than in listening to the Entertainment of the Evening. When they happened to be playing alone at All-fours, she would often fall into a Reverie, and throw down a Triumph for a common Card. Waking from her Dream, she would sigh and cry out, I believe Captain, I am bewitched; for while I should be minding my Hand, I am watching the Issue of the Game in your Face. In mine, Madam!—Well—I talk foolishly—How old, Captain, do you think the General may be? Upon my Word, my Lady, I never examined the Parish Register.—But I wish you would for my Satisfaction; for I do think he has imposed upon me in that Particular. O, Captain! That he were but as young and handsome, and as gallant as you! My dear Madam, you are too partial to your humble Servant. Why so, Captain? Because to a Lady of your unequalled Beauty, and irresistible Charms—Hold, hold, for Fear you should stand self-confuted—I think you know one to whom they have not proved irresistible. He blushed, she smiled, and they understood one another. From this Time they ogled, passed mutual Compliments, and interchanged Marks of Tenderness and Affection; till at last they began to think it meritorious to provide an Heir to the old General's Estate. Whether the Child that was fathered upon the Husband, was the Fruit of their Intimacy, cannot be positively affirmed. Certain it is, that he is now extremely glad the Child is no more; because its Legitimacy would be always questionable. So far, however, was he, good easy Man, from suspecting their Intimacy, that, by the Persuasions of his Lady, he invited the Captain to pass the Summer Months at his Country-House in T---se. The usual Summons was no sooner given than obeyed. The Parks, the Gardens, the Arbours of Balg---ie were inviting Scenes to Lovers. Their Privacy and Retirement brought to their Minds the Idea of Paradise.

In this Elysium they found frequent Opportunities of being alone, without exciting the Jealousy of Scott; but they were not equally lucky with Respect to his Domesticicks. An Argus-eyed House-keeper, who used to be sole Mistress of the House, and did not relish the Renunciation of her Authority, perceived their Familiarity, and gave the Hint to her Master. Accordingly

he began to watch their Conduct, and finding that they whispered too often, and that he was too assiduous at her Toilette, he called the Captain one Day aside, and said, Captain, my Regiment has been for a long Time in America. The Lieutenant Colonel is absent as well as the Major; and I have not seen it for a Series of Years. Yet it is a Duty incumbent on me to keep it in good Condition. You may easily see that it is very inconvenient for me to take such a long Voyage at the present Juncture. You are disengaged, I would therefore esteem it a Favour, if you would go, and report to me its present State.

Struck with conscious Guilt, the Captain immediately perceived that this was a Sentence of Banishment, and said he would take the Matter into Consideration; but, instead of examining the Merits of the Case, flew directly to Lady Mary, who was in Despair at the News. Impatient of a Separation from her Paramour, she proposed an immediate Elopement. He was too gallant, and had proceeded too far to retire. Accordingly his Servant engaged at the next Town a Carriage to convey them to the Ferry at Kinghorn. The General had Company that Night, and after drinking pretty freely and seeing his Guests gone, went to Bed about Twelve. The Lady begged to be indulged with an Hour or Two to herself, as she intended to write some Letters that were to be sent by the Captain, who she understood, was going to leave them, promising at the same Time to follow her Husband with all Speed. About Four in the Morning she got with her Lover into the Tim-whisky, which waited at the Garden-wall. Off they rode, the Captain driving Jehu-like. Twice was the Chaise overturned, Twice was Lady Mary remounted. What though she lost in the first Jolt her Capuchin, and in the second her Cloak? When a Lover is in the Question, these are Objects of no Moment. Fearless as a Lioness, and protesting she had sustained no Damage, she pursued her Rout, and arrived at the Ferry about Seven in the Morning. An immediate passage was procured. They arrived at Edinburgh about Nine, and set out immediately for London, in a Post chaise and Two.

Now let us turn our Eyes to the enchanted Castle, whence our Knight-errant had rescued the afflicted Fair. About Nine o'Clock the Giant having snored his Fill, and slept out his Debauch, began to stretch his Limbs, and to grope for his Bed-fellow. Finding her not as usual within the Reach of his Arms, he rubbed his Eyes, and employed them in looking out for her in the Room. But the Bird was flown. He rung the Bell. The Maid appeared. Where is your Mistress? I cannot tell; I thought she had been a-bed. Go and look out for her. She obeyed, but nobody could discover the Place of her Retreat. The Parks, the Gardens, and the Arbours were searched; but neither in Arbour, nor Garden, nor Park was she. In this Moment of Doubt and Suspence the House-keeper entered, and sagaciously said, suppose you examine Capt. Sutherland's Bed chamber? Whether it was that my Lady found the Leather of your Honour's Camp-bed too hard for her tender Limbs to repose on, I cannot say; but I have frequently seen her leave your Honour's Arm in the Arms of Sleep, and go to refresh herself upon the Captain's softer Couch. Have you so, you old Beldame? Why then did you not tell me the Secret? I was afraid of creating Disturbance in the Family. The General immediately took the Hint, and imagining that they had over-slept themselves, bolted into the Room, but it was desolate. Neither the Lady, nor the Captain, nor his Servant, were to be found.

No farther Key to the Mystery was wanting. The Husband immediately took Horse, crossed the Ferry, and, like a prudent General, held a Council of War with Hyl Camp---l, the Lawyer, what was to be done. The Result was, that the Enemy was to be pursued. As the Fugitives had only a Post-chaise and Pair, the General and his Two Seconds, Hyl Camp---l, and another worthy Limb of the Law, took the Road with a Post-chaise and Four. Hearing of the Chaise at every Stage, and finding that they gained Ground, they rode on with unremitted Ardour, till they came about Twelve at Night to Barnet; the General having in Fifty Hours completed a March of 400 Miles. Here they understood that they had come up with the Enemy. The Lady being quite spent with Fatigue, could not hold out for one Hour more till she reached London, where she might have mocked all Search. Their first Care was to seize the Baggage, and their next to secure the Servant. He disclosed all he knew, and among other Particulars informed them, that he was to call them up at Five. Improving upon this Hint, they knocked gently at the Door. The Capt. got up, and cautiously opening it, saw the General, with his left Elbow pressed against it, and a Pistol in his right Hand. He directly thrust back, and bolted the Door.

What now could the Captain do? It was shameful to give up the Prize, which he had so gallantly carried off, and to leave a Lady under his Protection to her insulting Foes. Yet the Enemy was burking open the Gate, and he was unarmed. Lady Mary would not go to sleep till he had unloaded his Pistol. In this Dilemma he wisely recollected the Distich of Hudibras;

— He that runs away,
May live to fight another Day.
Accordingly he made his Escape out of the Window, leaving behind him, like another great Captain, Marshal Broglio, his Breeches. As the former was hence called *Le Marechal aux culottes*, the latter is now called *Le Capitaine aux culottes*. He did not however, like Marius, hide himself up to the Neck in a Marsh. He got upon the Top of a Haystack, and there lay covered till the next Evening, when he dismounted and reclaimed his Clothes.

As he had suspected, the Post was not tenable. The Door was forced, and the General, at the Head of his Army, which was now increased by the Accession of the People of the Inn, entered. Far, however, from behaving rudely to the forsaken Nymph, he observed the humane Maxims of European War, and said, 'Lie still, Lady Mary; you have come a great Way, and must be fatigued; lie still, and take your Rest, I am heartily sorry for your Misfortune. I will send your Two Uncles Capt. B——, and Counsellor L——, to take care of you, and to conduct you back to your unhappy Father.'

After these Words he seized upon the Spoils of Prince Prettyman, and found that they contained about an Hundred Pounds in Cash and Notes. But what chiefly attracted his Attention was the Family Gold repeating Watch, which he had given Lady Mary. 'This Trinket, Gentlemen,' said he to Ilay Camp— and the rest, 'I reclaim before you, not so much for its Value, as for the unworthy Use to which it has been put, having been given to the most ungrateful of Men.'

In the Morning he waited on Lord M—— at Cane-wood, to concert the proper Measures for a Divorce. His next Step was to call upon Rofs, the Agent of the Regiment. How does Captain S——'s Account stand, Mr. Rofs? As usual, General; the poor Devil always eats his Corn in the Blade. You must desire him to fall out, Mr. Rofs. He has taken a Step by which he has justly forfeited all Claim to my Protection. I need not inform you of the Particulars; you will soon learn them from all the World. Such are the Consequences of yoking unequal Ages! They will never draw together.

To the Editor of the LADY'S MAGAZINE.

S I R,

The following Instructions and Cautions are humbly recommended to the Notice of your fair Readers, especially the younger Part, by, Sir, their and your humble Servant,

A. B——n.

LADIES,

YOUTH is the Season for Diversions, and it should also be the Season for acquiring Knowledge, for fixing useful Habits, and for laying up in Store a Stock of such well-chosen Materials, as may be a Means of increasing our Happiness, as our Years increase: Thus will Life be filled up in the most pleasing Manner. The great Art of Education consists in assigning to each its proper Place, in such a Manner, as that one shall never become irksome by intrenching on the other.

My fair Countrywomen, make it an invariable Rule to begin and end the Day with a solemn Address to the Supreme Being. It is scarcely possible to offer up our sincere and fervent Devotions to Heaven every Morning and Evening, without leaving on our Minds such useful Impressions as will naturally dispose us to a ready and cheerful Obedience, and inspire a filial Fear of offending; the best Security Virtue can have. Therefore, as you value your own Happiness, let not the Force of bad Examples, or an unpardonable Negligence, so far prevail, as ever to lead you into an habitual Disuse of private Prayer. Let your Hearts, as well as your Hands, be lifted up, and Experience will soon convince you, that this Permission of addressing the Almighty is the most valuable Prerogative of human Nature, the chief, nay, the only Support under all the Distresses and Calamities this State of Imperfection is liable to; the highest rational Satisfaction the Mind is capable of on this Side the Grave, and the best Preparative for everlasting Happiness beyond it.

It is an excellent Method, Ladies, and what every sensible Person must approve of, to appropriate the Morning wholly to Improvement. One Half Hour, either before or immediately after Breakfast, should be set apart for the attentive Perusal of, not Novels and Romances, but, some rationally religious Author, or some Part of the New Testament. With this divine Book you ought to make yourselves perfectly acquainted, as it is that Basis on which your Religion is founded. From this Practice you will reap more Benefit than can be supposed by one who has never made the Experiment. The other Hours may be divided amongst those necessary and polite Acquisitions, which are suitable to your Sex, Age, and Rank in Life.

Another important Article that I have to recommend to your Attention, my fair Readers, is never to descend to converse with those, whose Birth, Education, and early Views in Life, were not superior to a State of Servitude; their Minds are suited to their Station; intoxicated by any Degree of Familiarity, they become proud and impertinent. The Habit very many Ladies have contracted of talking and consulting with their Women, has so spoiled that Set of Servants, that few of them are to be met with, who do not commence their Service by giving their unasked Opinion of your Person, Drefs, or Management, artfully conveyed in the too generally accepted Vehicle of Flattery; and if allowed in this, will next proceed to offer their ridiculous Advice on any Occasion that may happen to discompose or ruffle your Tempers. Check, my Dears, the first Appearance of any Impertinence, by a Reprimand sufficiently severe to prevent a Repetition of it.

With Persons, Ladies, for whom you have no Esteem, good Breeding may oblige you to keep up an

Intercourse of ceremonious Visage; but Politeness enjoins not the Length or Frequency of them. Few People are capable of Friendship, and still fewer have all the Qualifications one would chuse in a Friend. The fundamental Point is a virtuous Disposition; but to that should be added, a good Understanding, solid Judgment, Sweetness of Temper, Steadiness of Mind, Freedom of Behaviour, and Sincerity of Heart. Seldom as these are to be found united, never make a Bottom Friend of a Person greatly deficient in any of them. Be slow of contracting Friendship, and be invariably constant in maintaining it. Expect not many Friends; but think yourselves happy, if, through Life, each of you meet with One or Two who deserve that Name, and have all the Requisites for that valuable Relation. This may justly be esteemed the highest Blessing of this sublunary World; uninterrupted Health has the general Voice, but, in my Opinion, such a Friend as much deserves the Preference, as the mental Pleasures, both in Nature and Degree, exceed the corporeal. The Weaknesses, the Pains of Body, may be inexpressibly alleviated by the Conversation of a Person, by Affection endeared, by Reason approved, whose tender Sympathy partakes of your Affliction, and shares your Enjoyments; who is steady in the Correction, but mild in the Reproof of your Faults; like a Guardian Angel, ever watchful to warn you of unforeseen Danger, and by timely Admonitions prevent the Mistakes incident to human Frailty and Self-Partiality. This is the true Office of Friendship: With such a Friend, no State of Life can be absolutely unhappy; but destitute of some such Connexion, Heaven has so formed our Nature for this intimate Society, that, amidst the Affluence of Fortune and the Flow of uninterrupted Health, there will be an aking Void in the solitary Breast, that can never know a Plenitude of Happiness.

Happy is the Lot of that Female, who in a Husband finds this invaluable Friend. The chief Point, Ladies, to be regarded in the Choice of a Companion for Life, is a real virtuous Principle, an unaffected Goodness of Heart; without this you will be continually shocked with Indecency, and pained by Impiety.

So numerous have been the unhappy Victims to the ridiculous Opinion, that a reformed Libertine makes the best Husband, that did not daily Experience evince the contrary, one would believe it impossible for a Girl, who has a tolerable Degree of common Understanding, to be made a Dupe of so erroneous a Position; a Position that has not the least Shadow of Reason for its Foundation, and which a small Share of Observation will prove to be false in Fact. A Man who has long been conversant with the most abandoned of Women, is very apt to contract a bad Opinion of, and a Contempt for, the Sex in general. Incapable of esteeming any, he is suspicious of all; jealous without Cause, angry without Provocation, and his own distracted Imagination is a continual Source of ill Humour: To this is frequently joined a bad Habit of Body, the natural Consequence of an irregular Life, which gives an additional Sourness to the Temper. What rational Prospect of Happiness can there be with such a Companion? And that this is the general Character of those who are called reformed Rakes, Observation will certify. But admit there may be some Exceptions, it is a Hazard that no considerate Woman would venture the Peace and Happiness of her whole future Life upon. The Vanity of those Girls who believe themselves capable of working Miracles of this Kind, and give up their Persons to a Man of libertine Principles, upon the wild Expectation of reclaiming him, justly deserves the Disappointment they will generally, not to say always, meet with; for a Wife is of all others the least likely to succeed in such an Attempt. Be it your Care, therefore, each of my fair Readers, to find that Virtue in a Lover, which you must never hope to form in a Husband. Good Sense and good Nature are almost equally requisite; if the former is wanting, it will be next to impossible for you to esteem the Person, of whose Behaviour you may have Cause to be ashamed (and mutual Esteem is as necessary to Happiness in the Marriage State as mutual Affection); without the latter every Day will bring with it some fresh Cause of Vexation, till repeated Quarrels produce a Coldness that will settle into an irreconcilable Aversion; and you not only become each other's Torment, but the Object of Contempt to your Family and Acquaintance. This Quality of good Nature is, of all others, the most difficult to be ascertained; which proceeds from the general Mistake of blending it with good Humour, as in themselves the same, though in Fact no Two Principles of Action are more essentially different. This may require some Explanation.—By good Nature then we mean, that true Benevolence which participates the Felicity of all Mankind, that promotes the Satisfaction of every Individual within the Reach of its Ability, that relieves the distressed, comforts the afflicted, diffuses Blessings, and communicates Happiness as far as its Sphere of Action extends; and, in the private Scenes of Life, that shines conspicuous in the dutiful Son, the affectionate Husband, the indulgent Father, the faithful Friend, and the compassionate Master; whilst good Humour is nothing more than a cheerful, pleasing Deportment, arising either from a natural gaiety of Mind, or an Affectation of Popularity, joined to an Affability of Behaviour, the Result of good Breeding, and a ready Compliance with the Taste of every Company. This Kind of mere good Humour is by far the most striking Quality; it is frequently mistaken for, and complimented with, the superior Name of real good Nature. A Man by this specious Appearance has often acquired that Appellation, who in all the Actions of his private Life has been a morose, cruel, revengeful, sullen, and a haughty Tyrant. On the contrary, a Man of a true benevolent Disposition, and formed to procure the Happiness of all around him, may sometimes, perhaps, from an ill Habit of Body, an accidental Vexation, or a commendable Openness of Heart, above the Meanness of Disguise, be guilty of little Sallies of Peevishness or ill Humour, that may carry the Appearance of, and be

justly thought to proceed from, ill Nature, by Persons who are unacquainted with his true Character, and take them for synonymous Terms, though in Reality they bear not the least Analogy to each other. The best Method to avoid Deception in this Case, is to lay no Stress on outward Appearances, too often fallacious, but to take the Rule of judging from the simple, unpolished Sentiments of those, whose dependent Connexions give them an undeniable Certainty; who not only see, but hourly feel, the good or bad Effects of that Disposition they are subject to. By which it is meant, that if a Man is equally respected, esteemed, and beloved by his Tenants, Dependants and Domestic, from the substantial Farmer to the laborious Peasant, from the proud Steward to the submissive Wretch, who, thankful for Employment, humbly obeys the menial Bribe; you may justly conclude he has that true good Nature, that real Benevolence, which delights in communicating Felicity, and enjoys the Satisfaction it diffuses. But if by these he is despised and hated, served merely from a Principle of Fear, devoid of Affection, which is very easily discoverable, whatever may be his publick Character, however favourable the general Opinion, be assured his Disposition is such, as can never be productive of domestic Happiness.

Never be prevailed with, my Dears, to give your Hands to Persons defective in these material Points. Secure of Virtue, good Nature and Understanding in your Husbands, you may be secure of Happiness; without the Two former it is unattainable, without the latter, in a tolerable Degree, it must be very imperfect.

Jealousy is on several Accounts more inexcusable in a Woman than in a Man; there is not any Thing that so much exposes her to Ridicule, or so much subjects her to the Insult of affrontive Addresses: It is an Index to almost every possible Evil, the fatal Source of innumerable Indiscretions, the sure Destruction of her Peace, and frequently proves the Bane of her Husband's Affection. Give not, my fair Ladies, a momentary Harbour to its Shadow in your Breasts; fly from it as from the Face of a Fiend, that would lead your unwary Steps into a Gulph of unalterable Misery. When once embarked in a matrimonial Voyage, the fewer Faults you discover in your Partners for Life, the better; never search after that which will give you no Pleasure to find; never desire to hear what you will not like to be told: Therefore avoid that Tribe of Impertinents, who, either from a malicious Love of Discord, or the meaner though less criminal Motive of ingratiating themselves, by gratifying that blamable Curiosity of others, sow Dissension wherever they gain Admittance, by telling unwelcome Truths, or, more frequently, by insinuating invented Falshoods, injure innocent People, disturb domestic Union, and destroy the Peace of Families. Treat these busy Meddlers with that Contempt they deserve; hear not what they offer to communicate, but give them at once to understand, that you can never look on those as your Friends who speak in a disadvantageous Manner of those Persons whom ye have chosen for Life, and whom ye would always chuse to see in the most favourable Light. If not effectually silenced by such Rebukes, be inaccessible to their Visits, and break off all Acquaintance with such incorrigible Pefts of Society, who will ever be upon their Watch to seize an unguarded Opportunity of disturbing your Repose.

My Dears, should any of your Companions, whom ye have chosen for Life, be guilty of some secret Indiscretions, run not the Hazard of being told by such malicious Meddlers, what in Fact it is better for you never to know; but if some unavoidable Accident betrays an imprudent Correspondence, take it for a Mark of Esteem, that they endeavour to conceal from you, what they know you must, upon a Principle of Reason and Religion, disapprove; and do not, by discovering your Acquaintance with it, take off the Restraint which your supposed Ignorance lay them under, and thereby, perhaps, give a Latitude to undisguised Irregularities. Be assured, whatever accidental Sallies the Gaiety of inconsiderate Youth may lead them into, they can never be indifferent to you, whilst they are careful to preserve your Peace, by concealing what they imagine may be an Infingement of it: Rest satisfied, that Time and Reason will most certainly get the better of all Faults, which proceed not from a bad Heart; and that by maintaining the first Place in their Esteem, your Happiness will be built on too firm a Foundation to be easily shaken.

My dear Ladies, I have been thus particular in giving you Instructions for making proper Choice of Partners for Life, and in pointing out the material Parts of Conduct in a married State, because thereon depends not only the temporal, but often the eternal Felicity of those who enter into that State; a constant Scene of Disagreement, ill Nature, and Quarrels, necessarily unfitting the Mind for every religious and social Duty, by keeping it in a Disposition diametrically opposite to the Christian Piety, that practical Benevolence, and rational Composure, which alone can prepare it for everlasting Happiness.

Many are the Degrees between Happiness and Misery. Absolute Misery, we will venture to affirm, is to be avoided by a proper Behaviour, even under all the complicated Ills of human Life; but to arrive at that proper Behaviour, requires the highest Degree of Christian Philosophy: And who would voluntarily put themselves upon a State of Trial so severe, that not One in a Thousand has been found able to come off victorious? Betwixt this and positive Happiness, there are innumerable Steps of comparative Evil; each has its separate Conflict, variously difficult, differently painful, under all which a patient Submission, and a conscious Propriety of Behaviour, is the only attainable Good: Far short of possible temporal Felicity is the Case arising from hence! Rest not content with the Prospect of such a Case, but fix on a more eligible Point of View, by aiming at true Happiness; and that can never be found in a married State, without the Three essential Qualifications already mentioned, viz,

Virtue, good Nature, and Understanding. Remember, the repeated Caution Marriage, never wants any of these; those Vexations Mortals hourly feel, but most enjoy that unaffectionate So constitutes the Such an Union mented by mu Emblem (if the promised Rewards certainly an e the Mind in a ture, that nat all the religious Road to everla

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Virtue, good Nature, and good Sense in a Husband: Remember, therefore, my unmarried Fair, this repeated Caution, that, whenever any of you resolve on Marriage, never to give your Hand to a Man who wants any of them, whatever other Advantages he may be possessed of: So shall you not only escape all those Vexations, which Thousands of unthinking Mortals hourly repent the having brought upon themselves, but most assuredly, if it is not your own Fault, enjoy that uninterrupted domestic Harmony, in the affectionate Society of a virtuous Companion, that constitutes the highest Satisfaction of human Life. Such an Union, founded on Reason and Religion, cemented by mutual Esteem and Tenderness, is a faint Emblem (if the Comparison may be allowed) of the promised Reward of Virtue in a future State, and most certainly an excellent Preparative for it, by keeping the Mind in a constant Equanimity, a regular Composure, that naturally leads to the proper Discharge of all the religious and social Duties of Life, the unerring Road to everlasting Peace.

L O N D O N, O^r. 30.

SOME Expresses are said to have been received from Ireland, that have not only greatly disappointed, but greatly alarmed, the Politicians on this Side the Water. The Particulars, however, have not yet transpired.

Nov. 1. Some very surprising Changes are talked of in the French Government, no less than that the King intends to retire to his hunting Palace at Fontainebleau, and put the Dauphin on the Throne, and that he intends to marry Madame Barre. Lewis the XIVth was undoubtedly married to Madame Maintenon, and his Son the Dauphin was also known to be married to a private Lady before he died. Other Whispers are, that his Majesty does not intend to retire from Government, but that he is already actually married to Madame Barre.

A Dispute lately happened between the Young Cub, and W. G. Hamilton, respecting the former accusing the latter, behind his Back, of being the Author of Junius, and in Consequence calling him several opprobrious Names. The Interposition of Friends, however, reconciled them, upon the Principles of Touchstone in the Play, as they argued, if Mr. Hamilton was not the Author of Junius, the Epithets of Course were not applied to him.

A Dispute happened at a West-Indian's at Epsom, where there was a great Company, about the spelling of the Name of a certain Governor of the Leeward Islands, a Wager was laid, and agreed to be determined by a Court Calendar: The Servant, (a Negro, who has long been in England) was sent to Doctor —, with his Master's Compliments for one; but not understanding what he was sent for, returned, to the no small Diversion of the Company, with a large Pewter Cullender, and said, "the Doctor gave his Compliments to Massa, he have no quart Cullender, but he send the smallest he have."

Nov. 5. No Writs have as yet been applied for to remove Mr. Townsend's Cause from the Sheriff's Court, but it is thought it will be removed to the King's Bench, as it remains at the Option of the opposite Party to remove it into which Court he chooses; however, it must be determined by a Middlesex Jury be it in the King's Bench or Common Pleas.—Many People think Mr. Townsend's Refusal to pay the Taxes the most patriotic and public-spirited Step that has been taken with Regard to the Middlesex Election; while, on the other Hand, others think it done in order to regain his Popularity.

Extra^d of a Letter from St. Croix, July 15.

"To-day there is an extraordinary Trial in Court. The Criminal is now coming up to the House under a strong Guard; he is one of the Serjeants of the Fort; and a few Days ago shot his bosom Friend through the Body. He was a common Soldier, a good Man, and respected by all his Officers. He had the same Honour paid him at his Funeral as if he had been a Man of Rank in the Military. The Prisoner is about 22, a young looking raw Boy; he pleads guilty, and says he is tired of Life; he would have killed any other Man, but he knew none so good and ready to go to Heaven; he wanted for a long Time to make away with himself, but could not think of leaving his Friend behind. What Sentence will be passed on him, I will mention in my next."

Nov. 6. Authentic Letters from Jamaica mention that Lieut. Gibbs, of the Sir Edward Hawke Schooner, before he was taken, was hailed by the Two Spanish Guarda Costas, who declared, whether he was a King's Ship or a Merchantman, if he did not strike his Colours, &c. they would sink him directly; on which he (though always before reckoned a brave intelligent Man) submitted, without firing a Gun.

Nov. 7. In the Marriage Articles which were drawn, previous to the Marriage of Mr. H. and the celebrated Mrs. A. there is a Settlement on the Lady's favourite Dog and Cat, in Case they should be the Survivors. This is a Fact.

Extra^d of a Letter from Captain Moore, to his Owners at Liverpool, dated Barbados, Aug. 28.

"The 24th Instant arrived here, the Brig Diana, of New-York, Paul Miller, Commander, from Gaboon; in his Passage from thence he called at St. Thomas's, where he met with the Ship Warwick-Castle, Captain M'Neil, of London, with 580 Slaves from Boany, bound to Jamaica. He says that M'Neil informed him that one Capt. Welch, in a large Ship belonging to Mr. James Adams of Mincing-lane, in going in about Three Months past, struck upon the Bar, and was immediately boarded by a large Number of Blacks, who instantly began to plunder; but an Express being sent up to the principal Town, King Warree directly set off in order to prevent the Ship's

being plundered, and to endeavour to get off; and that he had not been above a Minute or Two on the Vessel's Quarter-deck, before the blew up; and the King, with the Robbers, the Captain and Crew all perished, together with Ten of the Warwick-Castle's Hands, who were sent to the Assistance of the Wreck. Upon poor Warree's being destroyed, his Brother (called the Duke of Norfolk) was made King, and directly reduced the Coomees and Dashes of 700 Bars.

Yesterday a Man who lives in Shoemaker-row, Aldgate, being taken ill, and touched with Remorse of Conscience (imagining he should die) sent for a Friend, and acknowledged himself to be one of the Nine Men concerned in the Robbery and Murder of Mrs. Hutchins at Chelsea, a few Months ago. He desired his Friend to inform some Magistrate of the above; and having told him the Names and Places of Abode of his Accomplices, his Friend went immediately to Sir John Fielding, who sent out his People after them, by which Means Seven of the Gang were taken, and, after Examination in the Evening, were committed to Prison.

February 23, 1772.

To be sold by the Subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Edward Norwood, deceased;

PART of a Tract of Land situated in Baltimore County, and bounding on the Ferry Branch of Patuxet River, containing 75 Acres, called and known by the Name of *Comb's Adventure*, whereon is an excellent Iron Mine, and so convenient to the Water, that a Vessel of 200 Tons may load within 50 Yards of the Bank that is now opened, only by making a small Wharf; there is a tolerable good Dwelling House on the said Land, and sundry other Out-Houses. The above Land will be exposed to Sale at Mr. Little's, in Baltimore-Town, on Monday the 13th of April next.

Likewise will be exposed to Sale, at Mr. Rickett's, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Tuesday the 14th of April, the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, lying in the County aforesaid, viz. *Tan-Yard*, 66 Acres, *Partnership*, 22, *Goshan*, 60, *Cannon's Delight*, 40, *Better Hope*, 20, and *Norwood's Chance*, 10 Acres; wherein is an excellent Mill Seat, and always Water sufficient to turn any Mill that may be erected thereon, and none of the above Lands are more than 8 Miles from Baltimore Town.

EDWARD NORWOOD.

N. B. Any Person that is inclinable to purchase, may view any of the Premises, by applying as above.

February 22, 1772.

To be sold at publick Vendue, for Cash or short Credit, on Wednesday the First Day of April next, if fair, if not the next good Day, at the late Dwelling House of Dr. James Thompson, in Anne-Arundel County,

THE Effects of said Thompson, consisting of Beds, Chairs, Tables, &c. and likewise his Medicines, Shop Furniture and Physical Books, amounting to about 12 Pounds Sterling. All Persons indebted to said Thompson, on Bond, Note, or Book Account, are desired to attend and discharge their respective Balances; those who have any Claims against the Estate are requested to bring them in legally proved.

(i.s.) WILLIAM SMYTH, Administrator.

To be leased for a Term of Years,

PART of *Clover Farms*, in several Lots of 100 Acres each, about Four Miles from Bladenburg, several of the Lots improved, and will answer either for planting or farming, convenient to a good Market, a large Quantity of valuable Meadow Ground. Also a good Farm, with Two Negro Men (Farmers). Stock and Utensils of farming to be entered on immediately. For Terms apply to the Subscriber in Bladenburg.

(w3)

JAMES HUNT.

February 15, 1772.

SOME People have made Pretences for landing on *Pool's Island*, and trespassing on the Rights of its Owner; such Freedom will not be overlooked for the future; nothing will there be disposed of or bargained for.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Dec. 17, 1771.

RAN away the last of Sept. from the Subscriber's Plantation near Annapolis, a Negro Man, named JEM, a short Fellow, about Forty Years of Age: Had on, a Fearnought Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt and Trowsers, an old Felt Hat, and a Pair of old Shoes.

Whoever will bring him to his Master shall receive the above Reward, paid by

(w3)

JAMES WALLINGSFORD.

Prince George's County, February 22, 1772.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, Negro *Moses*, who says he formerly belonged to a certain *Michael Wood*, in St. Mary's County, who sold him to *Samuel Collard* on the Eastern Branch of *Patowmack*. His Master is desired to pay Charges and take him from

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Rutland*, near Annapolis, taken up as a Stray, a small pieb Heifer, about Three Years old, mark'd, but uncertain. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

T O B E S O L D,

A Neat Philadelphia made Chair and Harness, also a large Chair Horse, Five Years old.—Any Person desirous of purchasing either, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber in Annapolis.

(w3)

RICHARD POTTS.

Cambridge, Dorchester County, July 19, 1771.

T HIS is to acquaint the Publick, and my kind Customers in particular, that I have lately furnished myself with a large and compleat Assortment of European, West-India and Country Goods, which I will sell very reasonable for Cash, Wheat, Flaxseed, Corn, Pork, Staves, Plank, and Feathers.

(if)

MICHAEL BURKE.

January 28, 1772.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *Edward Norwood*, late of Baltimore County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

(8w)

EDWARD NORWOOD, Executor.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

January 22, 1772.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in Frederickburg, Virginia, on Friday the 15th of November last, the Two following Convict Servants, both *Yorkshiremen*, (which may easily be discovered by their Dialect) viz. *Thomas Henry Enman*, alias *Eaman*, a Schoolmaster, has lost one of his Eyes, which has a Mark all round it, had pretty long light Hair when he went away, but may probably cut it off: Had on, a light coloured Cloth Coat, red Jacket, with a striped lapelled one under it, and a Pair of black everlasting Breeches. *William Moor*, a Farmer, about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, well set, full faced, with black curled Hair: Had on when he went away, a light coloured Newmarket Coat, blue Cloth Jacket, and Buckskin Breeches, a blue Bonnet bound round with blue Ribbon, which ties in a Rose Knot behind.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so as we get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(w5)

HESLOP & BLAIR.

N. B. We suspect they are gone towards Philadelphia.

Annapolis, Dec 16, 1771.

T HE Subscriber having been solicited by several Gentlemen of this Place, hereby gives Notice, that he has opened a Vendue House in South-East Street, where he will receive Goods of all Kinds, and in any Quantities, which he will sell on very low Commission; those Gentlemen whom it may suit to employ him in such an Undertaking, may be assured that due Care will be taken to render Satisfaction; Goods that may at any Time remain unfold will be carefully stored, and at a very low Price.—Days of Sale will be on Saturday in every Week—the Quality and Kind of Goods for each Days Sale will be publicly advertised.—Those Gentlemen that live at a great Distance, and have Goods to dispose of in that Way, are desired to direct them to the Subscriber, living in South-East Street, where their Commands will be thankfully received and answered with the greatest Dispatch,

(if)

by their humble Servant, PHILIP MERONEY.

TAKEN up at the Mouth of *Rock Creek*, *Patuxet* River, a Ship's Long-Boat, about Fifteen Feet long by the Keel, Six by the Beam, and Two and a Half deep in the Hold. Had in her an Oar, a Boat-hook, and a turned Bowl. The Owner may have her, on proving Property and paying Charges to *Thomas Rutland*, living near Annapolis.

THERE is at the Plantation of *James Gibson*, living in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus A, about 15 Years old, and is a natural Pacer. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Jacob Lydig*, living on *Antietam* Creek in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small bay Mare, between Twelve and Thirteen Hands high, with a small Star on her Fore-head, and a small Piece cut off the Top of her left Ear. Has no perceivable Brand, and is a natural Trotter. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

T O T H E P U B L I C K.

T HIS is to give Notice to all Persons, that we the Subscribers, will not permit any Person to hunt and shoot on our Land in *South-River* Neck with Impunity, but will for the Future take that Advantage which the Law affords, for the Preservation of each individual Property unmolested.

(w6)

ROBERT SANDERS, senr.

WILLIAM SANDERS, junr.

January 16, 1772.
THE Trustees of the Poor for Prince George's County, having purchased 100 Acres of Land, according to Act of Assembly, to build a House for the Poor of said County, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 2d Day of March, in order to contract with Workmen to build a Brick Building for the above Purpose. There are on the Land very good Clay, Sand, Water, Wood and Scantling. Any Persons inclinable to apply on that Day, or before, may leave their Proposals in Writing with any of the Trustees.

(6w)
JOHN FENALL BEALL,
NATHANIEL MAGRUDER,
STEPHEN WEST,
EDWARD SPRIGG,
NATHANIEL OFFUTT.

Pigg-Point, Jan. 7, 1772.
To be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 17th of March next, at the House of Mrs. Charlton, in Frederick-Town, for Sterling or Current Money, THE Plantation that lately belonged to Mr. Edward Sprigg, junr. being Part of Three Tracts of Land, *Self-Defence, Happy Choice, and Final Conclusion*; all adjacent to each other, containing about 560 Acres, situate near the Sugar-loaf Mountain; there are several Houses and other valuable Improvements. The Soil is good for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. A Plot of the Land may be seen on the Day of Sale, by applying to

(tf) THOMAS MORTON, junr.

Annapolis, January 8, 1772.
THE Subscribers being now confined languish-Prisoners in Anne-Arundel County Jail, hereby take this Method to inform their Creditors, that they intend to apply to the next general Assembly for Relief.

NICHOLAS SELLERS,
JACOB MEEK,
ISAAC COX,
RICHARD SCOTT.

THERE is at the Plantation of Oswald Clements, on Watts's Branch, Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a dun Horse, between Thirteen and Fourteen Hands high, white Mane and Tail, paces slow, shod before, has no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of Humphry Berry, taken up as a Stray, a small bright bay Horse, all his Feet white, and he has a blaze Face, and branded on the near Buttock; he has been in the Neighbourhood about Twelve Months.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

(6m) Philadelphia, May 13, 1771.

ENOCH STORY
BEGB leave to inform the Publick in general and his Friends in particular, that he has removed to a House well situate for Business, at the Corner of Market and Second Streets, near the Court-House, in this City, where he has fitted up a convenient Store for the Reception of Merchandize, which he proposes selling upon Commission, on the lowest Terms for Cash only, either there or at his Vendue-House up Second Street, (upon certain Days, of which timely Notice will be given) as may be most agreeable.

He also proposes doing Business as a Broker, to buy or sell West-India or European Goods, Bills of Exchange, Ships or other Vessels, Houses, Lands, &c. &c. and in general, such Business as he may be intrusted with, and that upon such low Terms, as may make it advantageous for the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders of this City, and those of the neighbouring Provinces to employ him.

He begs leave to assure them, his utmost Endeavours shall be exerted to give Satisfaction in the Management and Negotiating any Business that may be put under his Direction; and the Favours conferred on him will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

N. B. We the Subscribers, being acquainted with the above named Enoch Story, are of Opinion, from our Knowledge of his Abilities and Character, that he is well qualified to execute the several Branches of Business above-mentioned.

Respect Mereditb, Thomas & Isaac Wharton,
James & Drinker, Stocker & Wharton,
Willing & Morris, Samuel Morris, junr.
Edward Penington, James Wharton.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

Jan. 11, 1772.
THE Vestry of Queen-Anne's Parish, in Prince-George's County, give this publick Notice, that they will attend at their Church, on the Second Tuesday in March next, to contract with Workmen to build a new Brick Church in the said Parish, 60 Feet by 46 Feet. Any Person or Persons, inclined to undertake the said Building, are requested to meet the Vestry at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to give in their Proposals.

Signed per Order,
(w6) SAMUEL TYLER, Register.

Jan. 6, 1772.
To be sold at Frederick-Town, on Thursday the 28th Day of May next, 6300 Acres of Land, by Virtue of an Act of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, empowering the Executors of Col. Thomas Colvill, to grant Deeds to Mr. John Semple, his Heirs, or Assigns, for a certain Tract of Land, called Merryland, in Frederick County; and Province aforesaid, containing 6300 Acres.

WHE the Subscribers being Assigns of the said Semple, and having received from the Executors of Col. Colvill, sufficient Deeds for the Land aforesaid, do hereby undertake to dispose of the same, at the Time and Place above-mentioned. It is laid off into Lots, in the most advantageous Manner, so that any one of them will make One, Two, or Three good Settlements, as will appear by the Plat, a Copy of which may be seen at the Coffee-Houses of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Annapolis, in the Hands of Cumberland Wilson, Dumfries, Adam Steuart, George-Town, and Mr. Charles Beatty, Frederick-Town, who will direct those desirous of seeing the Land, to a Person acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premises, who will shew them the same; but as we intend to meet on the Spot ourselves a few Days before the Sale, in order to run the Lines, &c. those inclinable to purchase will have an Opportunity of viewing it with us, by attending from Monday the 25th, till the 28th, the Day of Sale.

This Land is very suitable for planting or farming, being well watered and timbered, no Settlement having ever been made on it, and a very good Soil; it lies along the Banks of Patowmack River, adjoining it for a considerable Way, near to Harper's Ferry, the main Road from which, to Frederick-Town (a very flourishing populous Place) runs through it, from which it is distant only about Nine Miles, from George-Town, the Sea-port of the County Forty-five Miles, and from Baltimore about Sixty-five Miles; at each of which Places a constant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on Patowmack River must be of considerable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immensely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done without any great Difficulty for a considerable Distance; there being at present a tolerable Navigation, both below and above, it lying near the Shanandoa Falls, from whence up to Fort-Cumberland, 110 Miles, Battoes now frequently pass, and downwards to the Seneca Falls, 25 Miles, which is within 20 Miles of George-Town.—It will be sold in separate Lots, or all together, for Sterling or Current Money, as may best suit the Purchasers; one Third to be paid down at the Sale, one Third payable in Twelve Months, and the other in Two Years, giving Bond and Security with Interest, till paid.—A most undoubted Title will be made to the Purchasers, by

(u) ADAM STEUART,
THOMAS MONTGOMERIE,
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

December 18, 1771.
RAN away from the Subscriber on Sunday Night last, living in Bladenburg, a Servant Man, named WILLIAM DANIEL ANGESS, a Shoemaker by Trade, an Englishman, about Five Feet Three Inches high, aged Twenty-five Years, light brown Hair, round Face, with black Eyes, and a very fair Skin, has a Scar under his left Knee the Size of an Half Dollar: Had on when he went away, a brown Cloth Jacket, and blue Breeches, but may have changed his Cloath; and have forged himself a Pass; is a pert bold spoken Man, and likely to behave with a great deal of Assurance if examined.

Whoever shall take him up, and bring him to his Master, shall receive Five Pounds Reward and reasonable Charges, from

JOHN FRANCIS.

A Person who understands the Building of a Wind-Mill, and is desirous of undertaking such a Piece of Work may meet with Employment, by applying to the Printers hereof. (tf)

To be sold to the highest Bidder, in Upper-Marlborough, on Wednesday the 25th Day of March next, a good Stable and Lot well railed in.

(tf) GEORGE DIGGES,
FRANK LEEKE.

July 25, 1771.
RAN away last Night from the Subscriber's Plantation, about 10 Miles from Baltimore-Town, a Convict Servant, viz. DAVID TOOLE, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, a well set Fellow, has black Hair, gray Eyes, fresh ruddy Complexion, he is an Irishman, but doth not talk much in that Dialect: Had on and took with him, an old Fearnought Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt, Crocus Trousers, Felt Hat, and half worn Shoes. JOHN ROBINSON, an English Convict Boy, about 4 Feet high, and about 14 or 15 Years old, has black Hair, black Eyes, and a good Complexion; he is a very smart talkative Boy, and can read and write pretty well; he has had both of his Legs broke by a Cart, which occasions them to be somewhat crooked. Had on when he went away, an Osnabrig Shirt, Felt Hat, a good blue Coat, brown Holland Jacket, and blue Breeches: They may not be dressed as is described, as they took sundry Cloaths with them, viz. A half worn Gold laced Hat, which has a very narrow Brim, a redish Wilton Coat, with Pockets in the Skirts, a Check Shirt, and striped Holland Trousers, an old blue under Jacket, old white Shirt and a new white ditto, 8 Pair of Thread Stockings, and One Pair of worsted ribbed ditto; the Boy has a Pair of Boots.—Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so that their Master gets them again, shall have 30 Shillings, if taken above 20 Miles from home, if out of the County, 40 Shillings, and if out of the Province 3 Pounds for each, and reasonable Charges if brought home.

(tf) JOHN R. HOLLIDAY,

Baltimore, Jan. 14, 1772.
To be sold at public Vendue, on Monday the 4th of May next, at the Coffee-House in Baltimore,

THE House wherein I now live, on the South Side of Market Street, a few Doors above the Market House; the House is commodious and well situated for Business, stands on a Lot 160 Feet deep, in which there is a Fee Simple.

At the same Time will be sold, a House adjoining the above, in which Mr. William Harris lives, it is fitted exactly in the same Manner as the other in Front, and the Lot is the same Depth; the only Difference between them is, there is a back Building added to the one in which I live, and none to this.

The First may be entered on immediately, the other is on Lease to Mr. Harris, at 60 l. per Annum, which Lease expires the First Day of April, 1773.

The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale. The Houses may be viewed at any Time on Application.

I intend going out of the Country next Summer, therefore all Persons indebted to Messrs. Speers, French, and Co. of Glasgow, for Dealings with me, are requested to make speedy Payment; if that is not in their Power, I expect at least they will settle their Accounts by Bond. I have on hand a large and well assorted Parcel of Goods, which I will sell very cheap by Wholesale.

EBENEZER MACKIE.

To be rented for one Year, or a Term, as may be agreed on,

The House and Wharf on Fall's Point, known by the Name of Long's. It is conveniently calculated and well situated for taking in Goods on Storage, and has been rented for 140 l. per Annum.

(w6) EBENEZER MACKIE.

To be sold by the Subscriber.
ABOUT Four Hundred and Fourteen Acres of level Land, lying on Elk-Ridge, near the Church. The Soil is moistly good, and well adapted either for planting or farming, and easily may be made near Twenty Acres of good Meadow. There is on the Premises, a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Two Tobacco-houses, and sundry other convenient Out-houses, with a good Apple and Peach Orchard. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Title and Terms, by applying to

(5w) WILLIAM COALE.

COMMITTED to my Custody as Runaways a Negro Man and Woman; the Man calls himself George and the Woman Nan; both say they belong to Mr. Robert Hard of Talbot County. Their Master is desired to pay Charges and take them away.

RICHARD THOMAS,
Sheriff of Cecil County.

(XXVII)

M A

To his GRACE



out any Reference to human Nature, miserably dejected Joy, I know not w of Condolence, un pathetic Sorrows c loured Gentleman's Consolation along like an April Show upon his Counten Men, upon this joy any Conclusion to when they see a fin Success:—Of Treas World; an infam pudent Robber dra in the other Clasi meet the Duke of gard for Justice, r heartily pleased wit Punishment, as if gainst themselves. Friends, even amo my Lord, are not of Dereliction. Ev Friend; and, in think you should clear up. Besides, for the Consistency your own Rules of the Man whom you The divine Justice begun its Progress nishment upon the escaping it, even Content of Society Men. The forced Middlesex, was an by which indefeasi of Brunfwick. If honourable, the he piy rewarded for i ken said, had fom Lutterell to the F Bradshaw, who ma Behaviour of his F long subsisted betw ham. It arose fro ples, cemented by common Friend M Yet I confess I sh Infamy of this Mat —We have now a the long Life of the his royal Issue.—I with my Prayers; A Lutterell shall ne kind.—If the hered a Kingdom, Scotl them. The next is a mo nefs of Providence at last overtaken th North. To this So Earl of Bute, you r ind's Property; an Expedition unknow have it Time enou Election for the Co of this flagitious R tion, which you me ginal Circumstance to say nothing of t t, (excepting the rrell, and old Sim ell upon a Gentlem te loses the very F ad gotten Possessio would have paid t Twenty Times ove re necessary to it with greater Circu to your Object. T of common Treach And now, my go start inform you, has to operate, an erson?—Do you t Middlesex Election refused to the ro you shall hear no Mr. Hine, which yo