

The Partisans of Mr. Wilkes now give out, that he will soon be appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands. Monday a Number of Iron Ordnance, Bombs, &c. were imported in the River from the Carron-Water Manufactory in Scotland, for the Government Service. His Excellency the Count de Chatelet, Ambassador from France, made a very splendid Appearance on Monday last; his Coach was elegant, made in London, drawn by Six French black Horses; the Harness was made of red Leather, stitched with White, and his servants were dressed in rich Liveries, Green and Gold. The Island of St. John, near Newfoundland, is, we hear, soon to be declared a free Port, and will enjoy the same Privileges as Dominica, and other Ports in the West-Indies.

By a Letter from Bruton, near Somersetshire, we have an Account, that upwards of Thirty Persons lost their Lives in the late great Snows. A Gentleman on Horseback was dug out of the Snow on the Road near Mendip Hills, the Man and Horse being frozen to Death. Upwards of Fifty Guineas, and some Notes of Value, were found in the Gentleman's Cloak-Bag.

It is said that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, will, in the course of the ensuing Summer, review all the Marching Regiments in England.

Several young Ladies, the Daughters of Clergymen and Officers, are engaged; under the Direction of a Lady, in a Work of Embroidery, for the Furniture of a Royal Bed, by order of a great Personage.

General George Howard has kissed his Majesty's Hand on being appointed Governor of Chelsea-Hospital.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 2. The King has been pleased to issue his Commission under the Great Seal, authorising and empowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Frater, Esquires, or any Two of them, to execute the Office of Keeper of his Majesty's Privy-Seal, for and during the Space and Term of Six Weeks, determinable nevertheless at his Majesty's Pleasure; and also to grant, during his Majesty's Pleasure, to the Right Hon. William Earl of Chatham, the said Office of Keeper of his Majesty's Privy-Seal, from and after the said Term of Six Weeks, or other sooner Determination of the said Commission.

BOSTON, April 11.

We hear from London, that the Honourable R. Lee Esq; and Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. the Two Members for the City of Oxford, received a Letter from Philip Ward, John Treacher, Thomas Wife, John Nicholes, Sir Thomas Munday, John Philips, Isaac Laurence, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinson, and John Brown, the Mayor and Aldermen of that City, informing them, that unless they paid down the Sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, they should not be chosen to represent that City in the ensuing Parliament, to which the following noble and patriotic Answer was returned—That they never would buy them, as they never intended to sell them.

The Letter was laid before a certain great Assembly, and judged an high and flagrant Breach of the Privilege of the House, and tending to subvert the Freedom and Independence of Parliament; and by virtue of an Order of the House, the above mentioned Persons were brought up to London, and committed Prisoners to Newgate, but being soon tired of their Lodgings, they presented a Petition to the House, expressing their unfeigned Sorrow for their heinous Offence, and humbly representing that the Continuance of their Confinement would be of the utmost ill Consequence to themselves and Families, and that some of the Petitioners being in a very bad State of Health, their Lives were in imminent Danger, and therefore praying the House to take their unhappy Circumstances into Consideration. Accordingly, the Day following, they were brought to the Bar of the House, where they, upon their knees, received a Reprimand from the Speaker, and were ordered to be discharged, paying their Fees.

Private Letters by Capt. Scott, mention, that a Salary of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling a-Year, is, or will be settled on the Hon. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Lieut. Governor of this Province.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

This City has been alarmed no less than 19 Times by Fire, within the Space of about 20 Days.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

Extract of a Letter from London, January 9, 1768. "I have only Time to tell you, that this Packet carries the King's Orders to Sir William Johnson, to settle the Boundary with the Indians. My Lord Shelburne made a Point of getting it done, before he gave over the American Part of his Office to Lord Hillsborough, who is now a third Secretary of State for that Department, a very able Man, and a Friend to the Colonies."

Extract of another Letter from London, of the same Date. "We have had a very hard Winter, and Abundance of Ice in the River; it has done considerable Damage to the Shipping, carrying Six or Seven Tier all adrift together; there were not less than 40 or 50 Sail adrift at once; I was one among the rest.—Such another Night I never saw or heard; we hardly knew which Way to go to be safe from Masts, Yards, or something falling on us; but happily I received no Damage worth mentioning."

ANNAPOLIS, April 23.

The Verses signed RUSTICUS, addressed to Mr. A—, came to Hand, but we must be excused from inserting them, the Satire being too personal, and the Author unknown.

In Justice to the Author of the Piece, signed C. D. published in No. 1172, of this Gazette, we must inform the Public, that some Errors having escaped the Press, in the Papers first struck off, were acknowledged in No. 1173, and as they are attributed to the Author, in the following Piece, we refer the Reader to Line 49 from the Top; also to Col. 3, Line 14; and we must particularly observe, with regard to the Citation from Godolphin, that we were positively enjoined by C. D. to print it exactly as it stood in the Bytander's Note. We told the Person who handed the Bytander's Piece to the Press, we should take Notice of the Errors above-mentioned.

He that filches from me my good Name,

Rebs me of that which not enriches him,

And makes me poor indeed.

Semper ego Auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam

Vexatus toties?

Still shall I hear, and never quit the Score,

By Nonsense flunn'd, and Slander o'er and o'er?

A GREAT MAN of Antiquity being told, that the World spoke ill of him, said, Be it so: My whole Life shall give them the Lie. Personal Invective, and low Scurrility, never yet advanced the Cause of any Disputant.—They generally take Place where Argument ends. I congratulate my Friend on the Triumph he has obtained over Ignorance, Violence, and Envy.—The Accusations are heavy indeed; and, like heavy Buildings, on a treacherous Foundation (Mole ruunt sua) they tumble into Ruins by their own Weight.

FIRST.—The Bytander is tipsy, certainly tipsy; because, he exclaims, Hear him—Hear him—Then have I seen the whole House of Commons as drunk as Pipers before Dinner.—For, were so impertinent a Prater as C. D. to attempt to speak there, they would ring such a Peal of Hear him—Hear him—that he would not be able to hear his own Ears.

SECONDLY.—He is a Whoremaster.—I pin my Faith upon the Dictum of no Lawyer in the Universe (saith the Author of the Considerations.)—What the Law does in criminal Cases, Charity does in Morals.—It supposes Innocence, 'til there is a Proof of Guilt.—The Parson has never yet been seen in Liqueur, or detected with a Wh—re; et de non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est Ratio: You can prove no more from Things that appear not, than from Things that exist not. Oh! but he may get drunk alone, or he may kiss a Girl in a Corner! C. D. may yet have his Religion to chafe; when he becomes a Father-Confessor, he may hear more of the Matter. Tho' he will not allow a Dispensation, he will not refuse Absolution, as he has felt, unless greatly belied, even by himself, these Infirmitates, beyond what can ever be laid to the Parson's Charge.

THIRDLY.—The Bytander is a notorious Sharper.—Why? because he quotes Coke's Inf. by the Section, instead of the Page.—This is a foul Trick. "I attempted to turn Coke's Inf. 431, and was much disappointed at the Book's stopping at 394."—A sad Disappointment truly!—I supposed you meant stopping, for I know you don't love stopping. But, call for your Spectacles; stoop once more—Tho' a General of the Law, you need not be ashamed of stooping to Lord Coke, E'QUUM.—I have found it—I have heard of a Parson's being able to read only in his own Book, but this poor Creature must have his Leaves turned down.

FOURTHLY.—He is revengeful; because, like the stiff-necked Mordecai, he refuses to bow the Head to the imperious Haman.

FIFTHLY.—He is uncharitable.—C. D. presents us with a curious Specimen of Christian Charity. If such be the blessed Effects of Charity, may I ever deserve from such Hands the Name of Uncharitable.

SIXTHLY.—To sum up the Remainder under one Head—A Liar—A Forger—A Cheat—A Fellow that will stick at nothing—deserving to be kick'd, cuff'd, have his Mask pluck'd off—branded in the Forehead—to be pump'd and fous'd into a Horse-Pond—

Bona Verba pretor.

Why do you rave so? Your Reason—your Reason—"Not a Tittle about the § Churches in Maryland mentioned by Godolphin." Strange indeed if there should.—A Reference, unless mark'd above, strictly speaking, relates only to the nearest Sentence. The Treatise on Peerage is refer'd to in the Middle of the

* The following Letter, and Two others, were actually written, and prepared for the Press, the Week after C. D.'s scandalous Composition appeared.

† C. D. divining, out of his great Sagacity, that the Bytander and a certain Minister, are one and the same Person, (a Secret, notwithstanding all his Fetches, he shall not be let into) takes Occasion to traduce the Character of the latter, in his infamous Publication, under the Title of the former. There being no Allusion so base, that his Malice and Meanness will not descend to.

‡ Tho' Co. Litt. is generally refer'd to by the Ed. in the Books of common Practice; yet many of the best Writers quote by the Section. THE LEARNED AUTHOR of the Treatise on PEERAGE, I see, does so, for the most Part. The Positions, laid down in my former Paper, are not only strictly legal, (which is the material Point) but the References, I find, on Re-examination, exactly right. The 136th Section declares, that a Minister, once in Possession of his Benefice, is not removable for Neglect of Duty, but by a Course of Justice, according to the Practice of Ecclesiastical Courts. And the 431st Section shows, that a Man who is kept out of his Freehold, by Force, (be he of the Clergy or Laity, both being equally entitled to the Protection of the Law) may recover treble Damages and Costs, by Writ of forcible Entry.—Such Cavil shows the most pitiful Understanding.

§ Tho' the Churches in Maryland exactly correspond with the Description given of Donatives, Co. Litt. §. 648: Yet the Ad of Assembly speaks of them as Presentatives: And there once subsisted a Dispute, whether Lord B— should not present to the Bishop of London, as Diocesan over the Colonies, who should have a Power of issuing a Mandate of Induction thereupon; but this Proposition being thought inconsistent with the Rights of the Charter, was not complied with. His Lordship therefore would hardly concede to a Vestry, what he refused to the Bishop. Now, it is not necessary that my Lord should present to himself, as a Presentation only indicates the Will of the Patron; he grants an Induction only, which exactly corresponds with the Form of a Donation in England; which gives an absolute Possession, without farther Process.

8th Page of a certain Composition: Who would think it was meant to extend Two full Pages verbatim, without any further Acknowledgment? I understand nothing of such a Finesse to catch the Admiration of the Vulgar. A Vestry* had set up the most absurd Claim in the World to a Right of Presentation by Lapse from the Lord Proprietary. Godolphin says, the King cannot be bound by Lapse of Time: The Bytander added the Proprietary's Name upon the Credit of this Syllogism. Lord B— stands loco Regis, in respect of this Government, therefore Lord B— cannot be bound by Lapse of Time.

But farther—"No Donation incurs a Lapse—A Lapse must be ab Inferiore ad Inferiorem—Thus it exactly stands in his (the Bytander's) Piece."—Mark the Ingenuoufness of C. D. He first grossly abuses the Bytander for a Blunder—That Blunder is his own, and he has Grace enough to acknowledge it in the next Gazette. From an Inferior to an Inferior, would be a curious Lapse indeed—The Art of Sinking again with a Witness!

Sinking from Depth to Depth a vast Profound; that is to say, from the Vestry to C. D. who not only seems the lowest of the Creation, but has likewise the happy Art of sinking sometimes even beneath himself.—Who is the Sharper? Who is the Cheat? Who deserves the Pump and the Horse-Pond?

To follow C. D. Step by Step, through all his Dirt and Filth, would be an Herculean Labour, and next to cleansing Augeas's Stable. He opens with—"The greatest Objection to his Diffimulation is the Folly of it, when not concealed."—This is either downright Nonsense, or worse. The Folly of Diffimulation, when not concealed, is your greatest Objection to it. To Diffimulation, well concealed, you have not much Objection.—It is one of your Cardinal Virtues.—Your Servant, most hypocritical Sir! Thou art Diffembler! Do you think yourself such a Master in the Art of Diffimulation, that the Folly of it cannot be seen through? Thus, the Spartans held Robbery no Crime, unless discovered; and the Boy was praised, who permitted the Fox that he carried under his Cloak, to eat his Bowels out, rather than betray the Theft.—Thus, Virtue and Vice, Innocence and Guilt, Truth and Falsehood, stand upon the same Line in some Peoples Calendars, and shift Places as Interest directs.

C. D. explains a Letter of Admission to be a Power intended to be conferred upon a Minister, of entering, or being admitted into a Benefice. The Querist has an excellent Advocate, with a fine clear Head, and an excellent Knack at defining.—I repeat my Definition of Admission from Lord Coke—"Admission is when a Bishop, upon Examination, admits a Clerk as able," and saith, "Admitto te habilem." Is this an intentional, or an actual Admission? When the blind lead the blind, we know their Fate. Were we to hear these Two Sages of the Law complementing each other, it would be as comic a Scene as that described by the Poet;

The Courts, of late, Two Brother Lawyers saw,
Who deem'd each other Oracles of Law;
Each had a Gravity would make you split,
And hated the Bytander as a Wit;
"Twas, Sir—your Law, and, Sir, your Eloquence,"
"Yours, Chatham's Manner; and yours, Cambler's
Sense."

When Men of no Invention, and great Reading sit down to write, we must pardon long Quotations, tho' they may not always choofe to acknowledge the Obligation.

What a Distinction between the Words Petition and Desire! What Stress upon the Term adjacent! One of the most contemptible Ideas, as Lord Chatham said of Virtual Representation, that ever entered the Head of Man! What awkward Attempts at Wit! Somewhat like an Elephant's dancing a Jig! When a Man returns another's Words, a Bytander thinks he has nothing to say of his own. What an Alarm upon a Text which was not preach'd on! "The Bytander's Horse is an Advowson." Upon the same Principle, C. D.'s Horse is an Ass, and quite as wise as his Master.—What a pretty System of Subordination, of which he used to be so fond! Respect equally due from the Principal to the Vestry.—What a Fuss to find the Bishop, when the Incumbent will do as well!—What Billingsgate Language, for a Blunder he made himself! But he is so surpris'd with Truth, that it is no Wonder he has such an Aversion to it, and it is plain a Lie will not choke him.

Have I not driven the Miscreant (that is Mercant the Infidel) to his last Shift? He admits for once, the Authority of the Bible.—To give, is to end, to communicate.—Narrow minded Wretch! Have you no other Idea of giving, tho' of receiving you have such sensible Conviction?

'Tis what the happy to th' unhappy owe,
For what Man grieves, the Gods by him bestow.

May the Divine Truths, whilst you are hunting for Authorities, strike upon your harden'd Mind, and work such a Conversion, that you may hence become a good Christian, and a quiet Citizen.

If the Querist, by a Series of Reasoning, reduced himself to this single Question, "Whether, under the Uncertainty which was the vacant Parish, the Minister could regularly receive the Income of either." It was a Question so silly and absurd, that it was not worth

* Tho' the Office of Sidesmen is abridged, since luckily for C. D. the Writ of Heretic Comburendo (Heretic burning) is abolished; (for Heretic, in a larger Sense, signifies a Person, only a Christian in Name, and not in Truth and Deed; and particularly one, not only an Infidel in his own Heart, but fond of making Converts to Infidelity) yet are they still spoke of by Godolphin, as synonymous with a Vestry, c. 13, §. 18, in these Words—"The Churchwardens Gift of Goods, in their Custody, without the Assent of the Sidesmen, or Vestry, is void." And in §. 6, he describes them as Assistants to the Churchwardens, chosen for that very Purpose. And the 90th Canon speaks of them in the same Manner, and requires that they should be sober discreet Persons. The only Difference now is, in the Name. The ancient Name of Sidesmen is still reserved in old Parishes, which is changed into that of Vestrymen, in all those of a later Foundation.

...ing in any Man... It seems to... C. D.'s Capacity, who... fer'd from one Parish... Vacancy in the former... Pistol Law? No, nor... by the dam'd Canon La... Law! From the Judge... What Intemperance of... too! D— crabbed... too stupid to understand... he had been thought t... But mark C. D.'s E... to do with the Canon... the Papal Authority... Part of it is derived... is, proprio Vigore, it h... ceived by public Con... and confirmed by St... Justice Vaughan says, and as well, and by th... Part of the Law of the... that it is binding upon... of the Realm.

"The Ecclesiastical... is compounded of... Civil Law, the Can... the Statute Law... or cross each other... The Civil Law sub... to the Common Law... so that from any o... of them together, o... not attending to th... not possible to exhi... Ecclesiastical Ju... The Constitution of... is explained in t... and Lord Baltimore is... of. The Patronages... which are, or may b... and confirmed to him... are directed to be ded... to the Ecclesiastical La... And inasmuch as it... Canon Law, per totam... Church of England, is... tensible over all subur... where that Church is... must necessarily be... same Law.

In the Acts of Affe... "That the Church o... shall enjoy all and fin... Freedoms, as it is not... by Law, in England,"... as the very Establishm... the Ecclesiastical Law... the Government of... moreover declared, t... in the Acts 1696, c... Shall the Laws and S... and the Canons o... of England, by Law o... jessy's Prerogative R... Schools, and not exte... How glaring an Abs... It is held, that if... covered, and planted... Laws are immediatel... is the Birth-right o... go, they carry their... to have brought with... secure your Civil Ri... leave those that see... Rights, behind you... Rights to support, a... exclude them the P... Kings, because they... Kings?"

* Mr. Patterson, ... carried a certain Mini... fur'd him upon his Ret... a Servant armed wit... before he came up; but... the Square's own Mous... sary to meet him alo... Mr. Patterson furth... would have been com... Providence of GOD, ... Stroke.—Can any... with the Law of Ari... of common Sense, as... fair of this Nature?... silence, with what S... Contempt and Silence... of the Subject in the... demonstrates from wh... especially, as the Perf... Days before, strongly... warmly attach'd to... Acts of Kindness and

† As the Statute... Casus Testamentary... notorious Crimes of P... Divine Service, and... the Church, and not... the Realm, are still r... the Ad of Assembly 17... military-General for... according to the Law... hereafter in Force, ... Laws shall be publi... if pleaded before him... Necessity, not only of... this Court, being well... and Ecclesiastical Law... provided for their Dis... Cases is very expre... no Man shall be expe... Official, to exercise... learned in the Civil a...