

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1769.

WILLIAM SLICER, CHAIR-MAKER, at Mr. JAMES CAS... Little below the Market-House, in A...

Commission to us directed, from the High... 7th Day of August next, on the Premises...

Improved Lots in the said Town, which heretofore advertised in this Paper; also...

ST OPENED, Sold by the Subscriber, living in Church...

Subscriber having full Power to settle Accounts with all such Persons as are indebted...

is hereby given, that the Subscriber has a very good BLACKSMITH, well with making Ploughs, Axes, &c.

Frederick County, April 4, 1769, Vestry of All-Saints Parish, having Authority to agree with Curates, to officiate in...

GREEN, at the PRINTING-... Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, ... Continuation. Long Ones...

From the POLITICAL REGISTER, for April, 1769.

Account of the Proceedings at the King's-Arms Tavern in Cornhill, pursuant to an Advertisement inviting the Merchants, Traders, and principal Inhabitants of the City of London, to meet there on Wednesday the First of March, to consider of an Address to be presented to his Majesty.

WEDNESDAY, March 1. A Meeting intended for the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders of the City of London, held at the King's-Arms in Cornhill, and convened not only by Letter particularly addressed to some chosen Persons, but by public Advertisement; about Thirty Gentlemen met, when Edmund Boehm, Esq; took the Chair. A Variety of Opinions were started. Much Confusion prevailed among the Gentlemen. Nothing was concluded but to adjourn that Meeting till next Wednesday, and then to consider if any Thing, and what should be done.

On this Occasion the following Speech it is said was addressed to the Chairman, by a Gentleman unknown, who returned as soon as he had concluded it.

S I R, FROM the Pains which some Gentlemen have taken, and from the declared Purpose of the Invitation we have received, I expected to have found a much more numerous Assembly in this Place. The Appearance of a large Number of Gentlemen, let the Occasion be what it may, carries with it an Air of Importance, and though it is not sufficient to make their Proceedings either wise or respectable, it gives them the Sanction of Authority. I fear it will be found, upon Examination, that the Reasons of calling us together have been as little considered, as the Means of doing it with Credit and Success. It is so hasty and ill-concerted a Measure, that I am convinced it must be Ministerial; and that instead of answering its pretended Purpose of a Demonstration of Respect and Attachment to the Throne, it will furnish a most humiliating Proof, how little that declared Intention is regarded by the Public.

But since we are assembled, it seems very proper for us to consider the Grounds and Pretences of this extraordinary Summons, that if they shall appear unjustifiable, or absurd, we may at least avoid being made a Second Time ridiculous in the Eyes of our Fellow Citizens. If I am not mistaken then, it is meant, in the First Place, to present an Address to our most gracious Sovereign, full of general Assurances of Duty and Affection to his sacred Person and Family. We are then to express our Abhorrence of certain factious Proceedings, and the Authors of them, by which his Government has for a considerable Time past been disturbed; and particularly to declare our Disapprobation of certain Meetings and public Associations, by which, we apprehend, the above Proceedings are supported. Now, Sir, if our Address were to be confined to a few unmeaning Compliments to the Throne, no Objection could possibly be raised against it; the present Occasion is as proper as any other; and if this were all, we might find the Business ready done to our Hands; in any one of the loyal Addresses which have been presented to his Majesty's royal Predecessors, from James the Second to the Commencement of the present most auspicious Reign. No Man feels greater Pleasure than I do, in being able to separate the personal Character of the best of Princes from the Administration of his Government; and, indeed, to what a desperate Condition would this Country be reduced, if those Objects were so united, that a loyal and affectionate People could not distinguish between them. In this View, then, our Address would be perfectly unexceptionable. It would be harmless, because it would be insignificant. But if, as we have too much Reason to suspect, it be meant to pay a Compliment to the present Ministry, we should previously enquire what Part of their Conduct deserves it. If that Enquiry should not turn out to their Advantage, to what End should we take upon us to contradict the general Voice and Sense of the Nation, but to make ourselves the Objects of universal Contempt?

Is there a Man among us so corrupted, or so shameless, as to affirm that there is either Ability or Integrity in the present Administration? If there be, let him stand forth; let us know him; let the Public know him—let him be marked out for the perpetual Scorn and Derision of his Country.

As to these Foreign Gentlemen, who appear so zealous for the Laws and Constitution of Great-Britain, I hope and believe they have a proper Sense of the Benefits they enjoy under both; but I think it would be more modest in them to leave the Care of these Matters to the Natives of the Country. We may at least be presumed to understand our own Affairs best, nor is it very decent for Strangers to offer us their Advice, or Assistance, before they are called upon. As to their particular Sentiments, I have no Objection to their laying them at the Feet of the Ministry, provided they do it in their own Language:—If they would do Justice to their Delicacy on this touching Occasion, they must unite the melting Softness of low Dutch with the natural unaffected Sublimity of high German.

If, in the Second Part of our Address, we mean no more than a general Declaration of our Abhorrence of Faction, I shall only say, that the Design, though innocent enough, is too trifling and impertinent to justify this extraordinary Measure. But if we propose to give the Name of Faction to the present universal and well founded Discontent, let us consider a little, what Right we have, and how far it will be prudent in us, to fet the Opinions of a few very inconsiderable Individuals, in Opposition to the united Voice of the whole People. If this be a Faction, I hope it will be found too strong for either Court or Ministry to resist. We shall be laughed at by the Public, and even the Ministry, who now set us on, will disown us.

But it seems there is a certain factious Meeting at the London-Tavern, which it becomes us to oppose, by a Counter-Meeting at the King's-Arms. Admitting the Necessity of this judicious Measure, let us, at least, endeavour to carry it through with Confidence; and, if we truly mean to oppose their Proceedings, let us begin with declaring our Abhorrence of their Principles. They profess that their Design is to support the Bill of Rights;—let us declare, that our Wishes and Designs are of a very different Nature. Their Declaration that they are independent of all Party, will naturally lead us to confess, that most of us are the Tools of the Ministry; and, as to what they say of the Liberty of the Subject, it will be hard if we cannot answer it with the Prerogative of the Crown.

There is one Article, in which, I believe, the Ministry would be glad to see us follow the Example of the other Assembly;—A Contribution ever so small, would be a seasonable Relief to them.—Whatever Use they may put our Address to, we may be very sure they will receive our Money with Respect. This will be at once the most acceptable Proof of our Loyalty, and an unquestionable Pledge of our Sincerity. Without some such collateral Evidence, I greatly fear that we shall neither be thanked for our Address, nor will any sober Man believe, that the Authors of this insignificant, of this absurd, and impertinent Project, could possibly be in earnest.

L O N D O N, April 16.

WE are informed, that during the Altercation among the Ladies at Bath, some Secrets were discovered by the contending Parties, that are likely to be attended with disagreeable Consequences, especially in Respect to one Lady who was positively charged with a faux pas previous to her Marriage, which the Husband thinks of so seriously, that if the Matter is not soon declared to his Satisfaction, a Separation is resolved on. It is added, that some of the Ladies lost their Temper so greatly, as to defend to mere belligerent Language, such as to call their Antagonists B—s and W—s.

A Gentleman from Bath confirms the News of the Riot among the Belles and Beaux; and gives us the following farther Particulars: It began first upon Mr. Plomer's ordering a Bench to be set for some Ladies who came in late, before another that was full. The Hon. Mrs. O. a warm Friend of Major Brereton, insisted, if it was put before her, she should sit upon it; upon which one of the Ladies, for whom it was brought pushed her off, and this insult was returned by Mrs. O. with a back-handed Blow on the Head, that brought her Antagonist to the Floor; and then began the dreadful Conflict: The Gentlemen (who wear no Swords at Bath) fell to fifty Cuffs, the Ladies to pulling one another's Caps, so that the Floor was presently covered with Bags and Solitaires, laced Ruffles, Ladies Caps, Toupees, &c. Many Ladies fainted away, some turned sick and puked upon their Neighbours; in short, such a Scene of Confusion is never remembered to have been exhibited by so genteel a Company before. The Magistrates were engaged at the Town-Hall for some Hours afterwards, in taking Informations of Assault and Battery.

A Correspondent informs us, that the Disputes at Bath, concerning the Succession to the Office of Master of the Ceremonies, are at length happily concluded. Captain Wade is unanimously elected. Five Hundred Pounds of the Surplus of the Ball Subscription for the present Season is allowed to Major Brereton; and Mrs. Brereton is appointed a Benefit-Ball every Season, which Captain Wade obliges himself to make equal to 200. per Annum, if the Receipts of the Night should fall short of that Sum. The Ball Subscription is settled for the future at Three-Guineas, instead of Two: The Guinea extraordinary, to be applied to the Use of the Master of the Ceremonies.

April 17. A certain patriotic Gentleman, possessed of 18,000 per Annum in Wales, who was confined to his Bed by the Gout, ordered himself to be dressed, and put into his Carriage, and polled at Brentford for Mr. Wilkes.

April 19. A Wag informs us, the present Ministers are in a deep Consumption, and that they are given over by their Physicians.

April 24. The Office of Ordnance have received Orders to get ready 10,000 Sets of new Arms with all Expedition. As there are always Arms in the Tower for 60,000 Men at a Minute's Warning, and all the Arms of the reduced and disbanded Regiments at the End of

the last War are still at Hand, this Order occasions much Speculation.

If the Want of Spirit should permit the French to possess themselves of Corfica, our Mediterranean Trade will be ruined; and as our American Trade is more than half lost already, it seems probable that this unhappy Kingdom may be reduced to the Situation it was a Thousand Years ago, when it had no Trade by Sea, other than what was carried on in small coasting Vessels.

May 4. A Letter from Constantinople says, "Advice being received that a neighbouring Power to Poland had assembled an Army of 40,000 Men upon the Frontiers, the Porto demanded of the Minister from that Crown, with what View his Court has posted that Army; and as he has not given Satisfaction on the Subject, it is signified to him that he must give a positive Answer, since it greatly behoves the Grand Signior to know what to do in that Respect."

The Privy Council, which was to have been held on Friday, at St. James's, was postponed 'til this Day, which causes various Speculations.

We hear that Orders are given to all the principal Officers of each Department of S—e, not to be absent from Town this Week, on any Account whatsoever.

The following is a most circumstantial Account of the Proceedings at the Half-Moon Tavern, Yesterday, mentioned in our last. Edward Bond, Esq; was chosen Chairman. A Request for a Common Hall was agreed to, and immediately signed. About 12 o'Clock, the Chairman, attended by the whole Meeting, waited on the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, to request his Lordship to call, as soon as possible, a Common Hall, in order to take the Sense of the Livery of London, on the Measures proper to be pursued by them under the present most alarming Situation of Affairs.—His Lordship received them with great Politeness; observed that the Request of so respectable a Part of the Livery of London demanded his most serious Attention; and that though there might be no President to justify him in complying with this Request of the Livery; yet, as it was a Matter of some Doubt, whether the Peculiarity of our present Circumstances would not justify the Peculiarity of the Measure, his Lordship resolved to take the Opinion of the Common Council on this important Point; and declared, that their Determination would be of great Weight with him; and it is said that a Common Council will be summoned for Friday next.

Upon calling up the Names on Monday Night, at the Ship Tavern, at Ratcliffe Cross, it appeared that 1224 Freeholders had then signed the Petition.

A counter Petition is preparing by the M—y, as a Kind of Remonstrance against the Mile-End Proceedings, and which is to be hawked round the Country to be signed. Many Bets are depending, and some very Considerable ones, that Twenty Names are not subscribed to it.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn has declared his Approbation of every Measure taken by the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex in the depending Petition, and fully approves of every Sentence of it, and will present it, so that all Reports to the contrary are false.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN, THE manly Perseverance, with the calm, but undaunted Spirit of your Conduct, this Day, in Support of the Freedom of Election, has crowned the just Expectations of the Public, and will for ever endear you to your Countrymen. The Honour I receive in being the Fourth Time elected your Representative to the great Council of the Nation, affects me in the most sensible Manner. My Gratitude shall appear in a Way worthy of such Constituents, worthy of such a Cause. Animated by your Example, and warmed, like you, with the holy Flames of Freedom, I shall, on every great Occasion, devote myself to the Good of the People, and Preservation of public Liberty. In this Cause I will act under your Auspices to the last Moment of my Life, fearless of Danger in Behalf of a Nation, which knows the inestimable Value of the fundamental Rights and Liberties of the Body of this People, and has frequently cemented them with the Blood of her heroic Sons, of her truest Patriots.

If any further Violence should frustrate the Effects of this Day's Proceedings, your Steadiness, Gentlemen, in Support of a Free Election, must, at last succeed. The Kingdom is too jealous of its noble Privileges, and is inspired with too active Courage, to surrender the Right to the present, or any future Administration, or meanly acquiesce in being deprived of it. When the British Constitution preserves its ancient Form or Spirit, you will have always in the House of Commons a Representative of your own voluntary Choice. You have withstood the various Attacks of a dangerous Ministry, and your vigorous Defence of your just Claims has rendered all their Attempts fruitless. Every Act of Power and Artifice of Corruption have hitherto failed against your steady Virtue. The same Conduct regularly pursued, must, in the End, ensure you Success. The Privilege of this free Nation will be restored and confirmed. You will be revered as the Patrons of our Rights, and every future Age will pay to you the grateful Tribute, that the Liberty of England, in a most essential Point, was secured against the repeated Attacks of ministerial