

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1770.

To be sold, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 3d of March next, on the Premises,

ABOUT Eighty Years of a Lease for 123 Acres of LAND, with an accustomed Public-House, now in the Tenure of Mr. Thomas Howell, subject to Twelve Shillings and Sixpence Sterling per Ann. Rent, situate in Baltimore County, Maryland, in the Fork of a great Road, about 10 Miles from B. & River Landing, and is deemed very good Land. There are several Improvements on said Land, such as Houses, Orchards, Meadows, &c. Attendance will be given at 12 o'Clock said Day. Also will be sold 120 Acres of Patent Land, in the County aforesaid, about 3 Miles from Susquehanna River, and 5 from Steer Creek Landing, all Wooded Land. For Terms apply to Mr. John Lenthin, near the said Land, or the Subscriber in Baltimore-Town.

MARK ALEXANDER.

Baltimore-Town, January 15, 1770.

LOST Yesterday, near Mr. Dick's Tavern, upon the Road leading from Joppa to Baltimore-Town, a Silver Watch with a Steel Chain. Any Person finding the same, and will do themselves, and the Owner, the Justice to carry, or send it to the Sign of the One Ton and Baccus, in Baltimore-Town, shall receive a very generous Reward, and it will be acknowledged as a Favour, by

JOHN LITTLE.

Annapolis, January 24, 1770.

SCOTCH from the Subscriber, on Thursday last, a Silver Spoon, and a Silver Spoon. The Can was marked N G, with an A at Top, Maker's Name S G; the Spoon was marked N A, with a G at Top, the Maker's Name S S. Whoever will give Intelligence to the Subscriber, or the Printers hereof, where the said Articles may be found, shall receive a very generous Reward, and no Questions asked.

NATHANIEL ADAMS.

M. B. Those to whom the aforesaid Can and Spoon may be offered for Sale, are requested to secure the Contents, that he may be able to justify.

PHILIP GIBSON, January 11, 1770.

THE Delivery of Letters out of the Office, immediately after Noon, is not only attended with great Inconvenience, but a considerable Loss: I have therefore determined for the future, that no Letters shall be delivered to any Person whatever, without the Money being paid; and I beg any Gentlemen who send their Servants to the Office, for Letters, may attend to this Notice, which will prevent the disagreeable Necessity of my sending them back without their Errand.

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

January 12, 1770.

RAN away last Night from Philadelphia, a white Servant Boy, named JAMES TAYLOR, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Barber, of Virginia. He is about 16 Years of Age, pretty lutey, has short light colour'd Hair, and is of a ruddy Complexion: Had on and took with him when he went away, a black Velvet Cap, blue Duffel Great-Coat, Diab Prize Coat, with Cape and Sleeves, with plain Silver Buttons, plain blue Broadcloth Waistcoat, with a like Button, Leather Breeches, and Boots and Shoes. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and brings him to his Master, shall be rewarded for his Trouble.

JOHN RAYNES.

Kingsport, Furnace, Baltimore County, Nov. 30.

A TRACT of Land, called SHERRIDGE'S Bottom, being offered for Sale, by Robert Long, of Baltimore County: to prevent an Imposition on others, and 'T'rouble to myself, I take Leave to inform, that much the greater Part of said Land is included within the Lines of an older Survey, made by the Principio Company: The Tract of which Matter any Person may be satisfied, by applying to

FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

WILLIAM FARIS,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

At the CROWN and DIAL, near the Church, in West-Street, ANNAPOLIS.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has engaged Two exceeding good Workmen, (one of whom has been a Finisher several Years to the celebrated Mr. Allary) and carries on the above Business in all their various Branches.—The Gold, Silver-finish and Jewellers Business he still carries on in the neatest and best Manner.—He also executes any Orders he may be favoured with for Chair Work, having lately supplied himself with a good Workman, and has now for Sale, several Dozens of very neat black Walnut Chairs.—Those who shall please to honour him with their Commands, may depend on being faithfully served on reasonable Terms, and with the utmost Dispatch.—He continues to keep Tavern, having supplied himself with the best of Liquors, Hay and Oats, where Gentlemen will meet with polite Treatment and the best Accommodations for themselves and Horses, from

Their very humble Servant,

WILLIAM FARIS.

N. B. He gives ready Money, and the best Prices for old Gold and Silver

AM GREEN, at the PRINTING-

12 s. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS,

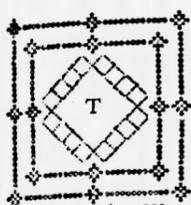
each Week's Continuance. Long Ones

ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS,

of all Sorts, with their proper BONDS

and manner of PRINTING-WORK performed

WARSAW, October 21.



THE Turkish Forces, since their Retreat from Choczim, have repassed the Danube, with many Curles, both against the new Grand Visir and the Sultan, for sending them out on so unsuccessful an Expedition; and since that, are divided into Two Bodies, between which, so great an Enmity prevails, that they are making War upon each other. The Number of Confederates s'fabred by them, on their Retreat from Choczim, is said to amount to 600 Men.

Oct. 25. The following Letter, written by General Koritowiki, and dated at Kamienieck, in Podolia, the 23d Ult. is handed about here.

"I returned only To-day from Choczim, where I have seen and examined every Thing, even the Turks Intrenchments. They are still busy in dragging the Nieter for the dead Bodies. The Day before Yesterday the Hussars, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Gendie, defeated a Corps of the Enemy, consisting of about 2000 Men, who were going to forage upon the Banks of that River; 500 were killed, and among 400 others taken Prisoners, there are Two Colonels, and a Moorish Aga, their Chief. The Hussars also took 18 Standards, which the Prisoners are silent about, but I find they are very well pleased with the Treatment they have met with. The Rest of this Party were put to Flight, and have retired beyond the Nieter. The present Situation of Choczim may easily be conceived. The Houses are without covering, Windows, or Doors; an intolerable Stench prevails, and heaps of Ordure turn the Stomach on every Side. There are no Inhabitants in the Place, except the Ruffians, who compose the Garrison, consisting of Four Regiments, under Colonel Weissman, Commandant of the Fortrefs."

A Courier dispatched on the 10th of this Month by General Count Romanzow to Prince Wolkonki, Ambassador from the Emperess of Russia, arrived Yesterday at the Hotel of his Excellency, and brought him the following Letter from the Commander in Chief.

"I have just now received, from General Elmpit, who was in Pursuit of the Turks to Moldavia, an Account, that as soon as he approached Jassy, the Enemies quickly retired, the Turks towards Isfaczia, and the Tartars towards Kemzany; that the General did not only subdue the City of Jassy, but likewise all Moldavia, and all the Inhabitants of that Principality willingly took the Oaths of Fidelity to the Emperess. A Magazine of the Enemy's has fallen into our Hands. General Elmpit, on his Entrance into Jassy, found about 100 Men, Turks and Confederates, who had the Fool Hardiness to resist him, but they were all either cut to Pieces, or made Prisoners. After the General had regulated every Thing concerning the Administration of Justice in that new Country, and properly settled all Matters relative to the Magazines, he left in the Place Part of the Russian Light Horse, under the Command of Prince Proforowki, in order to preserve it from the Attempts of the Enemy, and has detached some Parties of his Light Troops to pursue the Runaways."

L O N D O N,

Nov. 9. A Regiment will be raised next Spring, which is to be called the Prince of Wales's Regiment, in Honour of his Royal Highness.

It is asserted that Advices of a very interesting and alarming Nature, with Respect to the Colonies, have lately been transmitted from North-America.

By Accounts from America we learn, that some Officers of the Customs at Boston, have been insulted in the Streets by the Mob, who treated them with great Severity, and obliged them to fly for Shelter to the head Quarters of the Commanding Officer in that Town.

We are well informed that the Subsidy of 676,000 l. due to the King of Prussia at the Close of the late War, has never yet been paid, notwithstanding what was said at that Time, in public, on a certain Occasion, about "the Support and Honour of the Crown."

The Russians are now in Possession of the Capital of Moldavia, and when the last Accounts came away, were laying Siege to Bender with 20,000 Men, which is the last Fortrefs but one, until they arrive at Constantinople.

The Damages laid in the Cause between Lord Halifax and the popular Patriot, are 20,000 l.

It is said a certain Minister has declared, that it is a Matter of Indifference to him whether there is a new general Election or not; that he should not previously Interest himself in the Success of it, as he has found, by Experience, that it is much cheaper, and easier, to stduce after, than to bribe beforehand.

Many Persons are under Apprehensions for the greatest Part of the Russian Fleet, as if by the late Winds they have been blown into the Bay of Biscay, they may run the greatest Hazard of being ashore on the French Coast.

We hear that the Emperor of Germany, and his Brother, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, are shortly expected in England, and that they will take up their Residence at Norfolk House, in St. James's Square, during their Continuance in this Kingdom.

This Day a Council is summoned to meet at St. James's, when, among other Proceedings, a Time is expected to be fixed for the farther Prorogation of the Parliament, and their Meeting for the Dispatch of Business.

Letters from Paris advise, that a general Muster is taking of the whole Military belonging to the Crown of France.

Nov. 11. The following is a short Account of the Proceedings between Mr. Wilkes and the Earl of Halifax, previous to the Trial which came on Yesterday.

Wilkes, Esq; against the Earl of Halifax and the Three Messengers, who executed the General Warrant; Original was sued out, June 1, and returnable June 19, 1763; and the Earl, being summoned, cast an Effoin, which was adjourned until November 18. Then comes in Privilege, which being at an End, and all the Effoins expired, a Distringas was taken out, tested November 9, 1764, returnable May 27. The Sheriff returns 40s. Issue. The Earl does not appear. The Court directs 50l. Issues. An alias Distringas is taken out, tested May 30, and returnable June 18. The Sheriff returns his Issues. The Earl does not appear. The Court orders 500l. Issues. A pluries Distringas is taken out, tested June 23, and returnable July 8. In November, 1764, Mr. Wilkes was outlawed, and here the Affair dropped; but the Outlawry being reversed on the 3th of June, 1768, the Court of Common Pleas was moved on the 20th of that Month, that Mr. Wilkes might have Leave to revive his Cause, which was accordingly granted soon after.

Yesterday Morning, about Ten o'Clock, came on in the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, the long expected and remarkable Trial, between Lord Halifax and John Wilkes, Esq; in regard to the Seizure of the Person and Papers of the latter, by the former. Serjeant Glynn, Counsel for the Plaintiff, opened the Cause, and in a very elegant and spirited Manner, explained the unconstitutional Nature of the Injury. He said, "that of all illegal Outrages this was one that required the most Redress, as on its Establishment the Peace, the Liberty, the Freedom of Englishmen depended." He observed, "that though the Cause in Point may be thought only to relate to Mr. Wilkes, yet, as a Breach of Liberty, it respected the Constitution in general, and should be considered as such, by every one who was not dead to the Welfare and Happiness of his Country." He was answered by Serjeant Whitaker in the Course of the Trial, who endeavoured to prove, that what the Defendant did, was not of that unconstitutional Nature, as he acted merely officiously. This he authorized by several Precedents, which were mostly obsolete and anti-revolutional. He then applied to the Defendant's Behaviour to Mr. Wilkes after his being brought before him, deducing from thence, that he did not in the least act from any particular Pique or Resentment, but from the Nature of his Office, which by the Force of Presumption, authorized and demanded his acting in that Manner. Lord Temple attended during the whole Trial, and was examined; but though the Secretaries of State came, in Compliance to a Summons served on them for that Purpose, still their Attendance was dispensed with, from their urging, that they were obliged to attend his Majesty in Council about one o'Clock, after being asked by Serjeant Glynn, whether they had in their Possession the original Warrant by which Mr. Wilkes was apprehended? Counsel for the Plaintiff, Serjeant Glynn, Serjeant Leigh, and Mr. Lee; for the Defendant, Serjeant Whitaker, Serjeant Davy, Serjeant Nares, and Mr. Wallis.

The following is a correct List of the Names of the Jury who served on the above Trial, and who, after the most excellent Charge, given by the just and impartial Lord Chief Justice, "to give liberal, but not excessive" Damages, and who, after the Treasury Minute Book was produced, from whence the Extract underneath is copied, found a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 4000l. Damages; indeed so little to the Satisfaction of the Multitude present, that the Jury were obliged to make their Retreat the Back Way, to escape the Resentment and Indignation of the populace, with scarce Time to take their Fees, and without being invited to the accustomed Refreshment or Dinner.

George Colson Smith, Esq; of Poplar. Edward Buckley Batson, Esq; of Hatton Garden. David Walker, Esq; of Kensington. Edward Buckley, Esq; of Essex-Street. Nicholas Marrifall, Esq; of East-Street. Robert Cary, Esq; of Hampstead. Robert Hucks, Esq; of Great Russell-Street. Josiah Holford, Esq; of Southampton-Row. John Gould, of Hart-Street. Samuel Hartley, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Hancage Robinson, Esq; of Church-Street, Hackney.

The following was added as Tales, according to the Statute, &c.

Robert Gibson, of Red-Lion-Street, Clerkenwell, Coal Merchant.

It was observed, that out of the 48 Freeholders first struck on this Jury, 17 of them were Voters for Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, and that though Two Baronets were summoned to serve on said Jury, neither of them appeared to try this great Public as well as private Cause; which, with other Defaulters, occasioned the Talesman de circumstantibus to be empannelled and sworn.

Copy from the Treasury Minute Book, produced on the said Trial. Whitehall Treasury-Chamber, May 31, 1765.

Present, Mr. Grenville, Lord North, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Harris.

"Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer signifies to my Lords his Majesty's Pleasure, that all Expences of Actions brought against the Earl of Halifax, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Under Secretaries and Messengers, and the Solicitor of this Office, for Proceedings had by them in executing the Business of their respective Offices against the Publishers of several scandalous and seditious Libels, should be defrayed by the Crown; and that a sufficient Sum of Money should be, from Time to Time, issued to the Solicitor of the Treasury for that Purpose.

"Read a Paper received from Mr. Webb, stating what the Expences are likely to be, and that a farther Sum of 3000l. may probably be wanted for discharging the same.

"I issue to Mr. Webb, from Time to Time, as the said Services may require, a Sum not exceeding 3000l. directing him to apply the same according to his Majesty's Commands, to discharge the several Expences above mentioned."

It is worthy of Notice, that for the farther Security of the said Earl, he obtained, previous to his going out of Office in 1765, a Privy Seal, that is, a Warrant sealed by the Lord Privy Seal (who at that Time was the Duke of Marlborough) for an Indemnification of whatever Damages Mr. Wilkes might recover of his Lordship, in the Action that was then commenced.

On the Examination of Mr. Blackmore (one of his Majesty's Messengers) on Behalf of Mr. Wilkes, in regard to the Seizure of his Papers, he honestly confessed that, upon Mr. Wilkes's refusing him the Key of his Bureau, he, agreeable to his Orders, picked the Lock, and swept away every Paper he found.

One of the Russian Men of War has received so much Damage, and was so terribly shattered in the Bay of Biscay, from the late blowing Weather, that she is returned to Portsmouth to be refitted.

Vice Admiral Elphinston, with Five Russian Men of War, is at present in the Baltic, and only waits for a fair Wind. The Squadron under his Command is not to go North about, as was conjectured, but will touch at Spithead, in their Way to the Bay of Gibraltar.

Advices from every Part of the Continent, confirm the Report of an Insurrection of the People having happened at Constantinople, who flock in great Crowds to the Seraglio, demanding the Names of those who first advised and promoted the War. The Janizaries are at present Neuter, but how long they will continue so is uncertain; on which Side sever they may declare, the Consequences must be dreadful.

This Morning the Lottery Wheels were carried under a Guard from Whitehall to Guildhall, as the Lottery is to begin drawing next Monday.

It was reported Yesterday, that Letters were received from Paris, giving an Account that the French Ambassador is taken into Custody in that City; and closely confined.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Earl of Harcourt set out again, on his Embassy to the Court of France.

It is said that the Earl of Morton will be chosen one of the Sixteen Peers to represent Scotland, in the Room of the late Earl of Eglington; others say, that the Earl of Buchan will have that Honour.

By the last Advices from Bagdad it appears, that upwards of 4000 Houses have been thrown down there, during the late Earthquake, and that not a Building is left in the Town which is not greatly shattered. The Number of Persons killed is not yet known.

We learn, that Kerim Kan is now on his March towards Bagdad, at the Head of the most formidable Army ever raised in the Persian Dominions.

Nov. 14. This Day both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and were farther prorogued to Tuesday, the 9th of January, then to meet for the Dispatch of Business.

We learn, that Dispatches are preparing for the Court of Madrid, supposed respecting the Five Officers detained there from Commodore Spry's Ship.

A short Time since, some Persons (Tories) were put into the Commission of the Peace for Leicestershire, without the Approbation, or even Knowledge, of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the County, who resented this ill Treatment, by an immediate Request to resign. The Ministry offered to make Humiliation; but his Grace, with a becoming Spirit, declared, that the Affront being public, the Reparation must be so likewise. In the mean Time the Commission goes on, and the Duke persists in his Resignation. It is believed that his noble Son, the Marquis of Granby, will follow the laudable Example of his Grace, and disdain to support a despotic Administration, who could thus insult his venerable Father, and against whose Malice, neither Rank, Age, or a long Series of Services, and a faithful Attachment to the present Family on the Throne, can plead any Exemption.

It is said that if the Marquis of Granby resigns, General Conway will succeed him in the Ordinance Office, and the Earl of Albemarle in the Army.

Many Overtures have been made to a noble Duke for a Reconciliation, but hitherto they have proved ineffectual.