

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[No. 950.]

THURSDAY, July 21, 1763.

[XIXth Year.]

NEW-LONDON, June 24.

At the Council- Chamber, at Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, on the 25th Day of May last.

PRESENT, the Governor, Council and Assembly of the said Colony.

Deputies from the Six Nations
Onondago, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Mingo, Delaware, Shawano, Susquehanna, and Cherokee.

THE Deputies after being taken by the Hand, and bid welcome into the Government, seated themselves; then Sagoyewaraghta arose and delivered a Speech, which, from the Interpreter, was taken as followeth, viz.

BROTHERS, We were sent hither by the Chiefs of all the Six Nations, and it has pleased God that we are arrived safe at this Place, to see you. Brothers, We are desirous from all the Chiefs, and we understand that you are desirous from within, and we give this to clear your Eyes that you may see, and open your Ears that you may hear, and give your Hearts that you may entertain cordially what we shall speak to you. A Belt of Wampum from the Deputy of the Onondago.

Returned the Compliment to them, that they would open their Eyes, and cleanse their Throats, that they might speak freely.
BROTHERS, We have no Writing of it, but we have a Tradition, that God, the Maker of all Things hath given to the Six Nations our large Country to dwell and subsist in, and made them a strong People, and our Nations have of old appointed a Fire-Place at Onondago, by that Means united together, and so became a strong and powerful Confederacy; afterwards they saw, at Albany, a White People, and found a Means to enter into a Conference with them, and made a strong Chain, a strong Chain of Friendship, which they and we have from Time to Time brightened and kept clean, and at this first Interview liked you well, that we gave you Room for you to settle upon our Land, and you are since become very Numerous and Prosperous, for which we are very glad and rejoice: And Brothers, we have been very helpful, and have hinted another against our Enemies, and by the Help of God, we have gained Superiority over them: And Brothers, you will excuse us; we have no Records of former Proceedings, but hint at such Things as were done formerly by our Fathers, and have nothing further to offer on this Head.

Now we are come to another Head.
BROTHERS, We have heard grievous News this Winter, that you were about to come with Three Hundred Families to settle on our Lands, which was very astonishing to us, and that you designed to build Forts and strong Places on our Lands, and for that Reason our Sachems considered upon it, and have sent us down to this Place; by that Means we are come down here to acquaint you with what News we hear, that you have got a design to settle on the Susquehanna River, and claim the Land to the West-Sea; and we have herefore given away Land to the white People, but of this Sale of this Land the Six Nations know Nothing that they have ever given it away or sold it to any; and what little we have left we intend to keep ourselves; we know not of any such Sale, and if any such Thing hath been, it must have been done in a separate Manner and not in a general Meeting of Council of the Six Nations, as hath been the usual Manner of their giving or selling their Lands.

BROTHERS, Our Custom is not to keep any Thing secret, we have heard that one Lydias, at Albany, has endeavoured to purchase some Lands at Susquehanna, and it is not the Manner of the Six Nations to keep any Thing in secret, he was up among the Nations to obtain it; but we have heard that he has since got a Deed from the Indians, which he obtained from them singly, or one by one, and that we have from Stragglers and such as we know nothing of. We have often sold Lands to the white People, but then it was done by the consent of the whole; in some general Meeting, and this is Land which we have reserved for ourselves, as we have but little left, and we are surprised at such a Measure being taken to obtain a Deed without our Knowledge or Consent.

We have been told that Lydias has reported that he paid a great deal of Money for this Land which we know nothing of, and this is the hunting Ground which we depend upon for our Support, and are not willing by any Means to part with it. [Then the speaker presents a broad Belt which he holds in his Hand.] Brothers, we here present you with Matter into serious Consideration; we here present you with the Emblem of the Six Castles belonging to our Nations, and through it the Road or Path through which we come to strengthen our Covenant Chain. Brothers, seriously take it into Consideration, and think how you would like it to have Lands taken from you in an unfair and injurious Manner. You are a praying People, better acquainted with Books and Learning than we, and must needs know better what is Right; to have your Lands as we may say Stolen from you, surely you could not like it to be treated in such a Manner, to have your Lands taken from you that you depend upon for your Support. Brothers, Take it seriously into your Consideration, how strong our Union used to be formerly, when we were, as it were united under one Head, and were one Body and Blood, and happily united in our Affections. Brothers, As I have told you before, that we have been sent here by our Chiefs to let you know what we have heard about your Design of entering on our Lands, and we deliver

In this Belt to shew the Minds of the Confederate Nations, that you do not encroach on our Lands which we have reserved and design to keep for our Children to the latest Posterity, and will not part with; they are such as we set by and will not Sell. Brothers, If you proceed to encroach on our Lands we shall not be easy, but will return home to our Places, and apply ourselves to the King our Father to obtain Justice, and I myself will go, and on my going out of the House will return home and leave you to consider on it. And now I have said all I have to say.
The Governor directed the Interpreter to tell them, that he was able to give them a satisfactory Answer, and desired they would stay till the Beginning of the Week, at which Time they should have an Answer.
To which they answered, that their Chiefs directed them to make no Delay, but as soon as they had made their Speech they were to return; but the Governor desired they would stay for an Answer; then they withdrew.

At the Council- Chamber, at Hartford, May 30, 1763. Present as above.

The Governor made Answer to the foregoing Speech in the Words following, viz.

BROTHERS, We heartily welcome you to this Place, and are glad to see you safe arrived, and that you are sent by your Chiefs to brighten the Covenant Chain made by our Forefathers: You tell us your Chiefs think we are not all Sound within, and give a Belt to clear our Eyes to see, open our Ears to hear, and make our Hearts clean, that we may cordially receive what you speak to us.
BROTHERS, We are sorry your Chiefs think we are not Sound within, we assure you our Eyes are clear, our Ears are open, and we cordially receive you as Friends, and kindly receive your Message. Brethren, we rejoice with you that you receive your Message. Brethren, we rejoice with you that God has prospered the Great King GEORGE, our common Father, so that your and our Enemies are subdued, and now we hope we shall live in Peace and Friendship as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

We come now to your Message.
BROTHERS, You tell us the News you have heard, that we were about to come with 300 Families to settle on the Susquehanna-River, which was very astonishing to you, and that we design to build Forts on your Lands.

BROTHERS, We assure and tell you, this Government, has not given any Orders for any such Settlement; you are no Ways concerned in that Matter, only as Friends to you who have endeavoured to prevent the People from going to settle those Lands. We have indeed been told, that a Number of particular Persons, some living in Connecticut, some in Massachusetts, some in New-York, and some in other Governments, were about to settle on those Lands, but we advised them not to proceed in their Attempts, and lately I received Orders from the King our common Father, commanding me to use my Authority and Influence to prevent the People from attempting to settle on those Lands till the Matter should be laid before the King: In Obedience to his Majesty's Command I acquainted the Chief Men among them with the King's Orders, and advised them to lay aside the Protection of the Settlement for the present; and furthermore, I have now the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that I am well informed those People have had a Meeting, and have in Testimony as well of his Majesty's Care, as their ready Submission to and Acquiescence in his Orders, unanimously agreed, that no Person whatever, of their Company, shall enter upon, or Perseverance any Settlement on any of those Lands until his Majesty, our common Father's Pleasure be known in that Matter.

BROTHERS, Seeing we as your Friends, and agreeable to the King's Orders, have taken so much Care to prevent those Settlements which are so grievous to you, and have now given you Accounts that the Attempt are stop, we think you will be fully Satisfied, and inform our Brothers, your Chiefs, and your Nations of this, and rest easy and quiet. We assure you of our cordial Friendship, and wish you a safe Journey Home, and desire you to prevent our kind Compliments to the Sachems of the Six-Nations. Farewell.

To which the Deputies of the Six-Nations replied as follows, viz.

BROTHERS, We have heard with Attention what you have said, and are well pleased with the same, and we hope we will endeavour to prevent any more People from making Purchases of us; and as to those Lands we talked about, we do not at present design to part with them, but if ever we do, it shall be to those Purchasers of your People before any others, if they desire it. We are to receive no Presents on this Occasion, but as to your Offer to discharge our Expenses while in this Town, we gratefully accept and acknowledge the same, and heartily bid you Farewell.

LONDON, May 6.

By some English Sailors which carried over the Comet Frigate to Brest, and which was bought on the French King's Account, we learn, that they have about 20 Sail of the Line in that Harbour, besides Frigates. There is not much Work going on in the King's Yard as yet.
Letters from Paris of the 1st of May advise, that by their last Accounts from the Port of Brest, the Ship *Tonnant* their last Accounts from the Port of Brest, the Ship *Tonnant* was soon to sail for Toulon; and that on the 27th past, M. de Suffier sailed from Brest for the West-Indies, with the four following Ships of the Line, viz. the Royal Louis of 112 Guns, the Minotaur of 74, the Scepter of 74, and the Accif of 64; and the five following Frigates, viz. Thetis, Hippodrome, Etoile, Barbue, and Path Maris.

On Tuesday last Mr. Wilkes, being removed on a Habeas Corpus to the Court of Common-Pleas, Westminster-Hall, to answer to the Charge against him, spoke to the Court as follows.

The Speech of JOHN WILKES, Esq; now a Prisoner in the Tower, on Account of High Treason, when brought up to the Court of Common-Pleas, Tuesday May 3, 1763, before the Right Hon. Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice, and the Rest of the Judges of the Court.

MY LORD,
I AM happy to appear before your Lordship and this Court, where LIBERTY is so sure of finding Protection and Support; and where the LAW, the Principal and End of which is the Preservation of LIBERTY, is so perfectly understood. LIBERTY, my Lord, has been the governing Principle of every Action of my Life; and, actuated by it, I have always endeavoured to serve my gracious Sovereign, and his Family, knowing his Government to be founded on it. But as it has been his Misfortune to have employed Ministers, who have endeavoured to cast the Odium and Contempt, arising from their own tyrannous and corrupt Measures, on the sacred Person of their Sovereign and Benefactor; so mine has been the daring Task, to rescue the Royal Person from ill-placed Imputations, and fix them on the Ministers, who alone ought to bear the Blame, nay, the Punishment, due to their unconstitutional Proceedings.

For this Proof of my Zeal, and Affection to my Sovereign, I have been imprisoned, sent to the Tower, and treated with a Rigour yet unpractised, even on SCOTCH Rebels. But however these Ministers may now strive to destroy me; yet to the World I shall proclaim, that Offers of the most advantageous and lucrative Kind have been made to induce me to their Party, and no Means left untried to win me to their Connection: Now, as their Attempts to corrupt me have failed, they aim at intimidating me by Persecution; but as it hath pleased God to give me Virtue to resist their Bribes, so I doubt not but he will give me Spirit to surmount their Threats, in a Manner becoming an ENGLISHMAN; who would suffer the severest Trials, rather than associate themselves with Men who are Enemies to the LIBERTY of this Country. Their Bribes I reject; their Menaces I defy; and I think this the most fortunate Moment of my Life, when I appear before your Lordship, and this Court, where Innocence is sure of Protection, and LIBERTY can never want her Friends and Guardians.

Friday, May 6. This Morning John Wilkes, Esq; lately committed close Prisoner to the Tower of London, by a Warrant of Commitment from the Secretaries of State, was brought up to the Bar of the Court of Common-Pleas, where (as soon as the Court was seated) he made the following Speech.

MY LORD,
FAR be it from me to regret that I have passed so many more Days in Captivity, as it will have afforded you an Opportunity of doing, upon mature Reflection, and repeated Examination, the more legal Justice to my COUNTRY. The LIBERTY of all Peers and Gentlemen, and what touches me more sensibly, that of all the middling and inferior Classes of People who stand most in Need of Protection, is in my Opinion this Day to be finally decided upon: A Question of such Importance as to determine at once whether English Liberty be a Reality or a Shadow. Your own free-born Hearts will be a Reality and Compassion all that Load of Oppression under which I have so long laboured. CLOSE IMPRISONMENT, the Effect of premeditated Malice; all Accusations for more than two Days denied to me; my House ransacked and plundered; my most private and secret Concerns divulged; every vile and malignant Insinuation even of High Treason itself, no less industriously than falsely circulated, by my cruel and implacable Enemies, together with all the various Insults of Office, form but a Part of my unexampled Tyranny will, I trust, by THIS COURT, upon this solemn Occasion, be finally extirpated, and henceforth every innocent Man, however poor and unsupported, may hope to sleep in Peace and Security in his own House, unviolated by King's Messengers, and the arbitrary Mandates of an overbearing SECRETARY OF STATE.

I will no longer delay YOUR JUSTICE. The Nation is impatient to hear, nor can be safe or happy, till that is obtained. If the same Persecution is after all to carry me before another Court; I hope I shall find that the genuine Spirit of MAGNA CHARTA, that glorious Inheritance, that distinguishing Characteristic of ENGLISHMEN, is as religiously revered THERE, as I know it is HERE, by the great and noble Personages, before whom I have now the Happiness to stand; and that I shall find (as in the ever-memorable Case of the imprisoned Bishop) an independent Jury of free-born ENGLISHMEN, who will persist to determine my Fate as in Conscience bound, upon constitutional Principles, by a Verdict of Guilty or Not Guilty. I ask no more at the Hands of MY COUNTRYMEN.

After which the Court proceeded to give their Opinion; and Mr. Wilkes was ordered to be discharged. He then addressed himself to the Court in the Words following.

MY LORDS,
GREAT as my Joy must naturally be at the Decision of THIS COURT, with a TRUE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY, has been pleased to make concerning the unexampled Seizure of my Person, and all the other consequential Grievances, allow me to assure You that I feel it for less sensible on my own Account, than I do for THE PUBLIC. The Sufferings of an Individual are a trifling Object, when compared with the WHOLE, and I should blush to feel for Myself in Comparison with Considerations of a Nature so transcendently Superior.

ble Sense a Constitutional Minister, had some acknowledged Qualities that rendered him the least dangerous to Liberty, of all those who have ever held his Office: He had not been bred in the School of Corruption; his delicate Nature was shocked even at that Degree of it which the Necessity of the State requires. Former Ministers corrupted Individuals, to make them swerve from their Duty; now I am afraid, whoever is Minister, must use some Influence with Men to make them adhere to it. Disinterested and sincere, the Earl of Bute was apt to think too well of Mankind, and to lay a greater Stress upon Principle than this Age admits of. His House was a School of Temperance and Regularity; there were neither Routs nor Revels, nor Rioting, nor Gaming there: No Man can complain, during his Administration, of a Promise broken, or of Hopes given, and not fulfilled. No inferior Person, in any Department where he has served, who does not passionately regret the Loss of so easy, so kind a Superior.—Such is the Minister whom this Country has lost for ever; who, in a most perilous Hour, entered on Administration, and in the Midst of all his Cares and Anxieties for the State, has been traduced and persecuted in a Manner unheard of, and even incredible to Posterity. Amongst other good Qualities not denied him, he is said to possess a firm Belief of Religion; else, he had Reason enough to say with Brutus, "Virtue, I have worshipped thee as a Substance, and I have found thee but an empty Name."

RAN away, on Friday the Thirteenth of Last May, from the Subscriber living on the Head of Wicomico River, in Charles County, a Mulatto Boy named Jack, between 16 and 17 Years of Age, he Stutters very much, and has short curled black Hair: Had on an Osnabrigs Coat, Felt Hat, new Double-Channel Pumps, and a Pair of blue Woman's Stockings, with red Clocks. He rode away a small white Horse, whose Brand is unknown. Whoever takes up and secures the said Boy, as the Subscriber may get him again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, and Fifteen Shillings for the Horse, paid by SARAH YATIL.

THERE is at the Plantation of Jacob Lash, near South-River Ferry, taken up as a Slay, a White Horse about 12 or 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock R B, the Letter R is very plain, has a standing Mane, some small Spots near his off Flank, and a very fine Back. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 9th of June last, from Yacomico River, Northumberland County, Virginia, a Servant Man named John Payne, born in Maryland, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, a thin spare Man, of a black Complexion, and about 25 Years of Age. He had on and with him, a Claret or Pompadour coloured Cloth Coat, black Worsted figured Wove Jacket, fine Cashmere Hat, blue Cloth and Buckskin Breeches, mixed Yarn and black Worsted Stockings, new Check Trowsers, and a new Check Shirt. It is thought he will make for North-Carolina or Pennsylvania. Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and delivers him to his Master, or secures him so that he may be had again, shall have One Pistole Reward, beside what the Law allows, if taken 10 Miles off; Two Pistoles, if 15 Miles; Three Pistoles, if 20 Miles; Five Pistoles, if 50 Miles; or Six Pistoles, if out of the Province, paid by RICHARD BOWEN.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Watson, Son of Daniel, in Frederick County, A Brindle STEER, mark'd with an Under and an Over Notch in the right Ear, and a Crop and Under Bit in the Left. Also a Py'd COW, with the same Marks. The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

Wind, in Charles-Street. All Persons near. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate time after: And Long Ones in Proportion.