

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1768.

WHEREAS my late Master, Mr. Andrew B. CHANAN, has generously declined his Business of BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER, in Favour of the Subscriber, who has removed next Door to Mr. Robert Couden's, where he has supplied himself with a fresh Assortment of Hair, and other Materials, fit carrying on his Business, and hopes for the Encouragement of all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, as they may depend on being served honestly, with every Article, in his Way, and after the newest Fashions.

JAMES REID, London-Town, June 22, 1768. RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named MICHAEL CONAWAY, an Irishman, and speaks much in that Dialect. He is a little short Fellow, about 5 Feet high, has black curled Hair, and had on, when he went away, a white Fearnought Jacket, with broad white Metal Buttons, a Cotton Under-Jacket, a Pair of Cotton Breeches, much worn and tattered, tho' mended in several Places, an old slouch'd Felt Hat, Ofnabrig Shirt, and a Pair of tolerable good Negro Shoes.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS; and, if brought home, reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM BROWN. He has with him an old rusty Bayonet, which he pulled out of his Bosom, when a Negro Fellow attempted to bring him home.

JUST IMPORTED, In the DOLLY and BETSEY, Capt. CREAMER, from LONDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, in Annapolis.

A QUANTITY of fine Jesuits BARK-POWDER, in Bottles, containing Two and Three Pounds each. THOMAS HALL, August 18, 1768.

To be sold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the First Day of November next, A TRACT of LAND, called DUNKELD, in Ed- timore County, lying about Ten Miles from Ed- timore River: The Tract contains Five Hundred Acres, and is well timbered, and of a good Soil. For Informa- tion of the Right of Title, any Person inclining to bid for the said Tract, is referred to John Poca, of said County. The Sale to be on the Premises. (11*)

Frederick-Town, Cecil County, June 7, 1768. To be sold, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney, from George and William Buck, Esqrs. of Biddesford, in Great Britain, A LOT of LAND in Frederick-Town, Cecil County, Maryland. It adjoins the River Severn, and contains near an Acre of Ground, on which is a good Two-Story Brick House, 53 by 23 Feet. On the Ground-Floor are Two Cellars; on the Second, a very good Store-Room, well fitted, and a Counting-House, with a Fire-Place. There are also on the Lot, a Frame-Kitchen, with a Brick Chimney, and Plank Floor, a Well of fine Water, a large Log Ware-House at the Head of a Stone Wharf, at the End of which Vessels of 200 Tons, and upwards, may load; this makes it very convenient for a Merchant, but it may suit any other Person. Also a valuable Tract of Land, in Baltimore County, called PAY-MY-DEBTS. It lies within Six Miles of Baltimore-Town, and on the Great Road leading from thence to the Back Country. It contains 530 Acres. The whole is finely timbered, and upwards of 400 Acres appear to be an extreme good Soil, well adapted for Farming. Any Person inclined to view the Land, may apply to William Price, adjoining, who will show it. The Title is indisputable. For Terms of Sale, apply to JOSEPH EARLE.

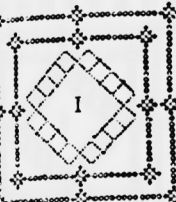
THE Subscribers hereby give Notice to the Public, that they have rented the Ship-Tavern, in Annapolis, and the Ferry from thence to Mr. Allen's Landing, in Prince-George's County, Maryland, where Travellers, and others, may depend on good Entertainment for themselves and Horses, and good Attendance will be given at the Ferry, with good Boats and Hands; And, as a further Encouragement for Travellers, to cross at this Ferry, we will carry over a single Passenger for Sevenpence Halfpenny, a Horse for the like Sum, and in Proportion for every Thing else, though, by Act of Assembly, we may demand One Shilling for each.—This Ferry has been complained of for not being well attended: For the future, the Public may depend on good Boats, and ready Attendance, by their humble Servants, (5w) JOHN RHODES, and JOHN MEDCALF. Queen-Anne's County, May 25, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 25th of December last, a Country-born Negro Man, named WILL, a well set black Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high. He crossed the Bay to Mr. Samuel Chew's Plantation, on Herring-Bay, where I do suppose he is harboured by a Negro Wench of Mr. Chew's, he calls his Wife. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel County Jail, shall have a Reward of Four Pounds Ten Shillings, if brought home to his Master, living near Queen's-Town, in the above County, Five Pounds, paid by (11) FRANCIS HALL.

W A N T E D, A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

LIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones read, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, several Sorts, with their proper BONDS, in the Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.



ON the Night between the 15th and 16th Instant, a Fire broke out in the Jews Quarter, which destroyed upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Houses.

ROME, May 19. When the Ministers of France, Spain, and Naples, demanded a joint Audience of the Pope, his Holiness declared that he would not receive them all together, but each separately, on account of the different Ceremonials to be observed; according to which, one of them being a Cardinal, must have leave to sit down; another, not having made his Entry, must be standing; and the Third, having no Character, must be upon his Knees. To obviate these Difficulties, the Three Ministers agreed among themselves, that the Spanish Minister should represent them all, and deliver to his Holiness the Memorial of their respective Courts. The Pope, without giving him Time to expatiate upon the Subject of these Memorials, asked if they contained any Thing more than a Representation to him, to induce him to revoke the Brief he had issued, relative to the Court of Parma? and being answered, that that was the only Subject of them, his Holiness said, "We have done nothing but what we ought to do, and we cannot revoke it. The Menace of invading our Dominions, with an armed Force, is unnecessary; for, even if we had Troops sufficient to defend them, I would not make Use of them. As the common Father of the Faithful, I would not go to War, even with any Christian Princes, much less with the Catholics. The Princes ought not, on this Account, to fall upon my Subjects, who are not concerned in the Affair; but if their Aim is against my Person, and they will even drive me away from Rome, we declare, that after the Example of our Predecessors, we will go into Exile, wherever they think proper, rather than betray the Interests of Religion, and of the Church." To this, his Holiness added, "That it was not the Custom of the Holy See to revoke its Judgments, which were never passed 'til after the most mature Deliberation, and always with the Assistance of the Holy Ghost. His Holiness had no sooner done speaking, than he gave the Signal to the Porter to open the Door, and the Minister withdrew.

June 15. Yesterday an Express arrived here with Advice, that a Body of Neapolitan Troops took Possession of Benevento the 11th Instant, and that the Prelate Lante, Governor of that Place, had left it, in Order to return here. It is assured, that these Troops intended likewise to take Possession of Ponte-Corvo, another Town belonging to the Pope.

WARSAW, May 19. M. Potocki, Cup-bearer of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, has taken a small Fortress, within 6 Miles of Lemberg, where he found 50 Pieces of Cannon, with Uniforms and Arms for 20 Regiments, and 100 Quintals of Powder. His Intention was to join the Confederates with several Thousand Cossacks; but 400 Russians have thrown themselves into Lemberg, in order to cut off his Passage, whilst their Detachments make Reprisals on his Estates in Lithuania. The Confederates have entered the King's Hereditary Estates, and are committing great Disorders there.

An Officer of Houlans, who commanded 100 Men, in Quarters at Kackroczim, has been grievously insulted by a Russian Officer, who arriving there, with a Detachment of 300 Men, insisted on the Houlans yielding up their Lodgings to them. The injured Officer, in Revenge, made his Men mount their Horses, exhorted them to second him, and they all, Sword in Hand, fell upon the Russians, and cut them to Pieces. Upwards of 20 Waggons, laden with the wounded have been brought hither; amongst them is the Officer who commanded them. The Houlans, who were in the King's Pay, have been disbanded.

May 22. The Confederates, who daily increase, received a considerable Reinforcement a few Days ago, by being joined by great Part of the Corps commanded by the Regimentary of Podolia, Dziedwiziski: This Officer went to oppose the Progress of the Confederates, at the Head of about 3000 Men; but as soon as they came up to them, most of his Troops went over to the Confederates, who afterwards dispersed, and pursued the rest beyond the Niefter, into Moldavia. The Town of Zaleszick, where the King had established different Manufactures, has been plundered and burnt; and all the Manufacturers, Officers, belonging to the King, and other Inhabitants, obliged to fly for Refuge into Moldavia.

June 18. The Day before Yesterday, Advice was brought here, that the Russians had beaten the Confederates of Great Poland, under the Command of Sieur Raydzinski, and in Number about 3000, Part of which had escaped into Silesia; and that on this Occasion the Town of Pisdry was reduced to Ashes. The Report of a Confederacy at Cracow, is without Foundation.

BERLIN, June 14. We learn from Lanisberg, upon the Warta, that a Fire broke out there, the 31st of last Month, which in Three Hours Time burnt down, 255 Houses, besides Stables and Barns, and that Eight Persons perished in the Flames.

L O N D O N, June 2. We are told, that an extraordinary Council is shortly to be summoned, on Purpose to consider of the last Advices from Boston.

There was a Report Yesterday, but we hope it is without Foundation, that the Plague had made its Appearance at a great Trading Sea-Port in the Mediterranean.

June 7. It is said Orders are issued for double Quarantine to be performed on board all Ships coming from any Port in the Mediterranean.

From the SHERBORN MERCURY, June 13. Mr. Bingley, who has lately been served with an Attachment for publishing the North-Briton, No. 50, when he appeared in the Court of King's-Bench, on Tuesday last, to shew Cause why an Attachment should not be issued against him, intended to make a Defence himself, Council having declined undertaking to make it for him; but he was not permitted by the Court to do it: He has however since appealed to the Public, by publishing the Defence he intended to have made in Court, in which the Spirit of the Liberty of antient Rome, even in its purest Days of Freedom, breathes forth. After asserting, and shewing how the Charges brought in No. 50, against Lord M——, are founded in FACT, he concludes, "However, my Lords, what ever my Offence may be, I desire to have it determined by a Jury of my own Countrymen. The favourable and glorious Appeal of Englishmen, is to GOD, and their Country. To them I stand or fall. I shall REFUSE to answer any Questions, by Way of Interrogatories, on ATTACHMENT. There can be no Pretext for denying me a Trial by Jury. The Way of Attachment, is a STAR-CHAMBER Process; to which I will not submit; it is UNLAWFUL; it is unprecedented in such a Case. My Lords I am an Englishman, and I DEMAND, as my RIGHT, a Trial by Jury."

June 14. Letters from Rome advise, that upon the Pope's Refusal to withdraw the Brief against the Duke of Parma, the Ministers of France and Spain said, "Your Holiness must not then be surprized, if you should soon hear the News of Avignon, Castro, and Ronciglione, being taken."

It is reported, that in a late Council, a patriotic Member strongly urged the Necessity of Great-Britain's effectually interposing in the Affair of Corsica.

The Error assigned by Lord M—— for the Reversal of Mr. Wilkes's Outlawry, was, that the Proceedings were stated at the County Court, for the County of Middlesex; whereas the form ought to have been, at the County Court of MIDDLESEX, for the County of Middlesex; which was suggested by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in the Pleadings, near Two Months ago: Lord M—— declared that Form of Words absolutely necessary, and on that Failure only, he reversed the Outlawry.

It is confidently asserted in the Political World, that the Arrival of his Prussian Majesty, on the Territories of Holland, will put the finishing Hand to some Treaties that have been a considerable Time in Agitation, tending to introduce a new System of Politics in the Trade, Connections, and future Grandeur of that Republic.

June 16. A noble Lord said lately to a Gentleman, his Acquaintance, "I am informed that you got Mr. Wilkes 61 Votes at his late Election; but hoped for his Sake, it was not true, as he should be sorry to hear that any of his Friends, voted for a Person of Mr. Wilkes's Principles." The Gentleman, after thanking his Lordship for his candid Opinion, answered, "It is not true, on my Honour: I did not get Mr. Wilkes 61 Votes; but I assure your Lordship, I and my friends made just 121 single Votes for Mr. Wilkes; and as I am independent, on any future Occasion, will get 200, without one Shilling Expence to Mr. Wilkes."

It is said, that an Offer has lately been made to a certain popular Gentleman, of a Present, equal to the Amount of the capital Prize in the Lottery, if he would sign a general release to a noble L——, and Three others, for some illegal Proceedings, formerly exercised upon the Person and Property of a certain Gentleman, then resident in Westminster; which Offer he refused, being determined to make no other End, than by the Laws of his Country.

It is said Mr. Bingley will stand a Candidate for Middlesex in the room of Geo. Cooke, Esq; if he succeeds, Middlesex will have one Member in King's-Bench Prison, and the other in N——.

At a considerable Meeting of Freeholders, in the County of Middlesex, on Thursday last, they unanimously agreed to support the Interest of Mr. Serjeant Glynn, at the ensuing Election, for his spirited and disinterested Behaviour in a certain great popular Affair.

June 18. There is Advice from Constantinople, of the Plague being broke out in the Suburbs of Galata and Pera.

Letters from Sicily, assure, that a Barbary Squadron, consisting of Six large Xebecs, and a Ship of 20 Guns, continues to infest the Southern Coasts of that Kingdom, and has taken 12 Vessels, with rich Cargoes, Four of them Maltese, and Seven Neapolitan. An Armament is fitting out at Naples, with great Activity, to go in Pursuit of this Squadron.

June 21. We are informed, that the Island which Captain Wallace has discovered, in the South-Sea, and named George's Land, is about 1200 Leagues to the Westward, and to Leeward of the Coast of Peru, and about 55 Leagues in Circumference; that its principal, and almost sole national Advantage is, its Situation for exploring the Terra Incognita of the Southern Hemisphere.

This Day there was a full Board of Admiralty, and it is reported that some Changes will soon take place therein.

It is said that divers Samples of Mineral Ores, have been sent hither from North-America, consisting of Lead, Iron, Copper, and Silver, from Mines lately discovered there, all of which are said to be valuable.

June 25. It is said that another Prince of the Continent will favour this Metropolis with a Visit, when we are honoured with the Preference of his Danish Majesty.

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

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER every kind of Opposition from the Tools of ministerial Power, and every Hour of Delay which could be gained by the Chicane of Law, I find myself at last happy, even under this Day's severe Sentence, that by the unanimous Determination of all the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench, I am referred to my Birthright, to the noble Liberties and Privileges of an Englishman. The Outlawry, which is now reversed, has appeared clearly to be an Act of equal Injustice and Cruelty; from the very Beginning, erroneous and illegal. In the whole Progress of ministerial Vengeance against me, for several Years, I have shown, to the Conviction of all Mankind, that my Enemies have trampled on the Laws, and been actuated by the Spirit of Tyranny and Arbitrary Power. The General Warrant, under which I was first apprehended, has been adjudged illegal. The Seizure of my Papers was condemned judicially. The Outlawry, so long the Topic of virulent Abuse, is at last declared to have been contrary to Law; and on the Ground first taken by my learned Counsel, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, is formally reversed. It still remains in this public Cause, that the Justice of the Nation should have Place against the first, and great Criminal, the late Secretary of State, Lord ———, not so much for the Punishment he has merited, as for the Example of Terror, to any present or future Minister, who might otherwise be tempted to invade the sacred Liberties of our Country. I pledge myself to you, that my strongest Efforts shall be exerted, to carry this through with a Spirit and Firmness becoming an Affair of national Consequence, yet without the smallest Degree of private Rancour or Malice, which neither my long and hard Imprisonment, nor the past Provocations, shall make me harbour against any Man.

After this tedious and harsh Confinement, I hope, Gentlemen, to pass the rest of my Life a Freeman among you, my freeborn Countrymen; and give me Leave to declare, on every Emergency, whenever the Rights of the People are attacked, I shall be ready to stand forward, and to risk all, for what is nearest to my Heart, the Freeborn of England. In this glorious Cause, we are equally engaged. We have only one common Interest, that of our Country, its Laws and Liberties, and in Consequence, the Preservation of our Sovereign, and the Brunswick Line. These Objects we will readily pursue, and Freedom shall not perish among us, neither by the Treachery and Corruption of Ministers, nor by the Fate of Arms, while we remain Men and Englishmen.

I observe, Gentlemen, in the Speech of the Lords Commissioners, at the opening of this Parliament, that no Matters of general Business are to come on this Session. Before the Winter I beg to be honoured with your Commands for the next Session on any Points of Importance, which you may judge proper to be submitted to the great Council of the Nation, either respecting the Kingdom in general, or our County in particular. In all our common Concerns, I entreat for myself, your Candour and Indulgence, of which I feel that I stand in great Need. My Views however will be approved by you, for they shall be Public-spirited, and in no Instance selfish or partial. I would not for a Moment lie under the Suspicion of a mean, private, interested Plan of Conduct, or personal Ambition. I am determined to remain entirely independent, uncorrupted, even unbiassed in an improper Manner, and never to accept from the Crown, either Place, Pension, Gratuity or Emolument of any kind. I will live and die in your Service, a private Gentleman, perfectly Free, under no Controul, but the Laws, under no Influence, but yours; and I hope, by your Favour and Kindness, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Middlesex. On these Terms only, I expect through Life the Continuance of your Support, as well as the favourable Opinion of you, and all other good Men, the Friends of Liberty, and of my Country.

I am, with Gratitude and Esteem, GENTLEMEN, Your faithful and obedient humble Servant, JOHN WILKES. King's-Bench Prison, Saturday, June 18, 1768.

July 2. It is said that the Chief Governor of a neighbouring Kingdom, has repeatedly and positively declared, that he will not attempt to influence Electors in the Choice of their Representatives in the great national Council, either by Bribery, Corruption, or any other Means whatsoever.

We are told by Letters from Milan, that Cardinal Borromeo was set out for Turin, charged with Instructions on the Part of the Holy See, to engage the King of Sardinia to use his good Offices, to bring about an Accommodation between the Court of Rome, and that of Parma.

July 5. At a late Conference which the French Ambassador, the Count de Chatelet, had with the Earl of ———, the Count observed, "That the King of France, in sending so many Troops to Corsica, did no