

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1769.

To be sold, by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday and Thursday of this November Court, at the House of Jacob Myers, in Baltimore-Town, NEAR Two Hundred very valuable LOTS, on Philip's Point, and sundry valuable Plantations in Baltimore Forest, Part of the Estate of Brian Philip, deceased, and sold to pay off the Creditors of said Deceased's Estate. As it is not probable that the whole can be disposed of at that Time, the Sale of what shall remain unsold, will be continued as aforesaid, on the Wednesday and Thursday of every succeeding Assize and County Courts, 'til the whole are sold. Attendance will be given at the before-mentioned Time and Place, by the Subscriber, who is duly authorized by Mrs. Mary Philip, Executrix of said Estate, to manage the Business and settle the Accounts thereof.

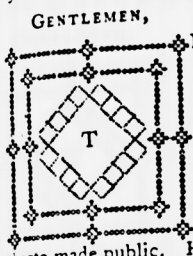
JAMES KELSO.

Those Gentlemen who have bought Lots at the former Sales, are once more requested to call for their Deeds.

FROM THE LONDON EVENING POST.

An ADDRESS to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Devon, preparatory to the general Meeting at Exeter, on Thursday the 5th of October, 1769.

By Dr. MUSGRAVE, Physician at Plymouth.



GENTLEMEN, THE Sheriff having summoned a Meeting of the County in order to consider of a Petition for Redress of Grievances, I think it incumbent on me as a Lover of my Country in general, to lay before you a Transaction, which, I apprehend, gives just Grounds of Complaint and Apprehension, than any Thing hitherto made public. Having long had Reason to imagine, that the Nation has been cruelly and fatally injured in a Way which they little suspect, I have ardently wished for the Day, when my imperfect Informations should be superseeded by Evidence and Certainty. That Day, I flatter myself, is at last approaching, and that the Spirit which now appears among the Freeholders, will bear down every Obstacle that may be thrown in the Way of open and impartial Enquiry.

I need not remind you, Gentlemen, of the universal Indignation and Abhorrence, with which the Conditions of the late Peace were received by the independent Part of the Nation. Yet such is the candid, unsuspecting Nature of Englishmen, that even those who condemned the Measure, did not attribute it to any worse Motive, than an unmanly Impatience under the Burdens of the War, and a blind headlong Desire to be relieved from them. They did not conceive that Persons of high Rank and unbounded Wealth, could be seduced by Gold to betray the Interests of their Country, and surrender Advantages, which the Lives of so many Heroes had been willingly sacrificed to purchase. Such a Supposition, unhappily for us, is at present far from incredible. The important Secret was disclosed to me in the Year 1764, during my Residence in Paris. I will not trouble you with a Detail of the intermediate Steps I took in the Affair, which however, in proper Time, I shall most fully and readily discover. It is sufficient to say, that on the 10th of May 1765, by the Direction of Dr. Blackstone, I waited on Lord Halifax, then Secretary of State, and delivered to him an exact Narrative of the Intelligence I had received at Paris, with Copies of Four Letters to and from Lord Hertford. The Behaviour of Lord Halifax was polite, but evasive. When I pressed him in a second Interview to enquire into the Truth of the Charge, he objected to all public Steps that might give an Alarm, and asked me whether I could point out to him any Way of prosecuting the Enquiry in Secret, and whether in so doing, there was any Probability of his obtaining positive Proof of the Fact. I was not so much the Dupe of his Artifice, as to believe that he had any serious Intention of following the Clue I had given him, though his Discourse plainly pointed that Way. It appeared by the Sequel, that I had judged right: For having Four Days after given a direct and satisfactory Answer to both his Questions, he then put an End to my Solicitations, by a peremptory Refusal to take any Steps whatever in the Affair.

It is here necessary to explain what I mean by enquiring into the Truth of the Charge. In the Summer of the Year 1764, an Overture had been made to Sir George Yonge, Mr. Fitzherbert, and several other Members of Parliament, in the Name of the Chevalier D'Eon, importing that he, the Chevalier, was ready to impeach Three Persons, Two of whom are Peers and Members of the Privy Council, of selling the Peace to the French. Of this Proposal I was informed at different Times by the Two Gentlemen abovementioned. Sir George Yonge in particular told me, that he understood the Charge could be supported by written as well as living Evidence. The Step that I urged Lord Halifax to take, was to send for the Chevalier D'Eon, to examine him upon the Subject of this Overture, to peruse his Papers, and then to proceed according to the Proofs. In such a Case, a more decisive Evidence than the Chevalier D'Eon could not be wished for. He had himself conducted the Negotiation on the Part of the Enemy, and was known to have in Possession, the Dispatches and Papers of the Duke de Nemours. This Gentleman, so qualified and so disposed to give Light into the Affair, did Lord Halifax refuse to examine; whether from an Apprehension that the Charge would not be made out, or, on the contrary, that it would, I leave you, Gentlemen, and every impartial Reader to judge.

It must not be understood, that I can myself support a Charge of Corruption against the noble Lords named in my Information. My Complaint is of a different Nature, and against a different Person. I consider the Refusal of Lord Halifax as a wilful Obstruction of national Justice, for which I wish to see him undergo a suitable Punishment. Permit me to observe, Gentlemen, that such an Obstruction not only gives a temporary Impunity to Offenders, but it tends also to make that Impunity perpetual, by destroying or weakening the Proofs of their Guilt. Evidence of all Kinds is a very perishable Thing: Living Witnesses are exposed

to the Chance of Mortality, and written Evidence to the, not uncommon, Casualty of Fire. In the present Case something more than these ordinary Accidents might with good Reason be apprehended. It stands upon Record, that the Count de Guerchy had conspired to assassinate the Chevalier D'Eon, neither has this Charge hitherto been refuted or answered. This not succeeding, a Band of Ruffians was hired to kidnap that Gentleman, and carry off his Papers. Though this second Attempt failed, it does not follow that these important Papers are still secure. I was informed by Mr. Fitzherbert, so long ago as the 17th of May 1765, that he had then Intelligence of Overtures making to the Chevalier D'Eon, the Object of which was, to get the Papers out of his Hands, in Return for a stipulated Sum of Money. This Account I communicated the following Day to Lord Halifax, who still persisted in exposing these precious Documents to so many complicated Hazards. I say precious Documents, because if they should be unfortunately lost, the Affair must be for ever involved in Uncertainty, an Uncertainty, Gentlemen, which may be productive of infinite Mischiefs to the Nation, and cannot tend to the Advantage or Satisfaction of any but the Guilty.

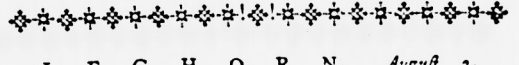
Lord Halifax, in excuse for his Refusal, will probably alledge, as he did to me, his Persuasion that the Charge was wholly Groundless. I need not observe how misplaced and frivolous such an Allegation is, when applied to justify a Magistrate for not examining Evidence. But I will suppose for Argument sake the Person accused to be perfectly Innocent. Is it not the Interest and the Wish of every innocent Man, to have his Conduct scrutinized while Facts are recent, and Truth of Consequence easy to be distinguished from Falshood? Is there any Tenderness in suffering a Stain to remain upon their Characters, 'til it becomes difficult or even impossible to be wiped out? Will therefore these noble Persons, if their Actions have been upright, will they, I say, thank Lord Halifax for depriving them of an early Opportunity of establishing their Innocence? Will they not regret and execrate his Caution, if the subsequent Suppression or Destruction of the Evidence should concur with other Circumstances to fix on them the Suspicion of Guilt? How will Lord Halifax excuse himself to his Sovereign, for suffering so atrocious a Calumny to spread and take Root to the evident Hazard of his royal Reputation? And what Amends will he make to the Nation for the Heart-burnings and Jealousies which are the natural Fruit of such a Procedure? Yet these, Gentlemen, are the least of the Mischiefs that may be apprehended from his Behaviour upon the Footing of his own Plea.

I will venture however to assert, that, as far as hitherto appears, the Weight of Evidence and Probability is on the contrary Side. Now supposing the Charge to be true, there can be no need of long Arguments to convince you of the Injury done to the Nation by suffering such capital Offenders to escape. For what is this but to defraud us of the only Compensation we can expect for the Loss of so many important Territories, a Loss rendered still more grievous by the Indignity of paying a Pension, as we notoriously do, to the foreign Minister who negotiated the ruinous Bargain? Yet even these Considerations are infinitely outweighed by the Danger to which the whole Nation must be exposed from the continued Operation of so much Authority, Influence, and Favour to their Prejudice; and above all from the Possibility that the supreme Government of the Kingdom may, by the Regency-Act, devolve to a Person directly and positively accused of High Treason. Even the Encouragement that such an Impunity must give to future Treasons, is enough to fill a thinking Mind with the most painful Apprehensions. We live in an Age, not greatly addicted to Scruples, when the open Avowal of domestic Venality seems to lead Men by an easy Gradation to Connexions equally Mercenary, with Foreigners and Enemies. How then can we expect ill-disposed Persons to resist a Temptation of this Sort, when they find that Treason may be detected and Proofs of it offered to a Magistrate without producing either Punishment or Enquiry? The Consequence of this may be our Living to see a French Party, as well as a Court Party in Parliament; which, should it ever happen, no Imagination can sufficiently paint the calamitous and horrid State, to which our late glorious Triumphs might finally be reduced. When I talk of a French Party in Parliament, I do not speak a mere visionary Language unsupported by Experience. The History of all Ages informs us, that France, where other Weapons have failed, has constantly had Recourse to the less alarming Weapons of Intrigue and Corruption. And how effectual these have sometimes been, we have a recent and tragical Example in the Total enslaving of Corsica.

I have been thus particular in enumerating the Evils that may result from the Refusal of Lord Halifax, not that from a Desire of aggravating that Nobleman's Offence, but merely to evince the Necessity of a speedy Enquiry, while there is yet a Chance of it's not being wholly fruitless. Though the Course of my Narrative has unavoidably led me to accuse his Lordship, Accusation unavoidably led me to accuse his Lordship, Accusation is not my Object, but Enquiry, which cannot be disagreeable to any but those to whom Truth itself is disagreeable. In pursuing this Point, I have hitherto been frustrated from the very Circumstance which ought to have insured my Success, the immense Importance of the Question. It has been apprehended,

how justly I know not, that any Magistrate who should commence an Enquiry, or any Gentleman who should openly move for it, would be deemed responsible for the Truth of the Charge, and subjected to severe Penalties, if he could not make it good. This Circumstance however did not deter me, tho' single and unprotected, from carrying my Papers to the Speaker, to be laid before the late House of Commons. The Speaker was pleased to justify my Conduct, by allowing that the Affair ought to be enquired into, but refused at the same Time to be instrumental in promoting the Enquiry himself. What then remained to be done? What, but to wait, though with Reluctance and Impatience, till a proper Opportunity should offer for appealing to the Public at large, that is, till the accumulated Errors of Government should awaken a Spirit of Enquiry, too powerful to be resisted or eluded? That this Spirit is now reviving, we have a sufficient earnest in the unanimous Zeal you have shewn for the Appointment of a County Meeting. In such a Conjunction to withhold from you so important a Truth, would no longer be Prudence, it would be to disgrace my former Conduct, it would shew that I had been actuated by some temporary Motives, and not by a steady and uniform regard to a national Good. Indeed, the declared Purpose of your Meeting, is in itself a call upon every Freeholder to disclose whatever you are concerned to know. I obey this Call without Hesitation, submitting the Prosecution of the Affair to your Judgment, in full Confidence that the Result of your Deliberations, will do honour at the same Time to your Prudence, Candour, and Patriotism.

PLYMOUTH, August 12, 1769.



LEGHORN, August 3. SOME Letters from Corsica advise, that the Inhabitants of the Pieve of Niolo had revolted against the French, and killed several of them: But that the Count de Vaux had sent a Detachment, which obliged them to submit, and had brought many of them Prisoners to Bastia. Other Letters say, that the Island is very quiet. The French have demolished the Fortifications of Oletta and some others. These Letters add, that the French have begun to root up the Woods of Chestnut and Olive Trees, which they are determined to clear, and sow the Ground with Corn and Vegetables.

LONDON, Sept. 4. They write from Tenerife, that the Portuguese Trade of those Islands is greatly interrupted by the Salletine Corsairs, one of which had taken a Bark laden with Salt and Wine, and carried her into the Island of Fedal.

It is worthy of Observation, that to the Sovereignty of Corsica, is annexed the Title of Sovereign of the Mediterranean Sea, so that his most Christian Majesty has, from the Conquest of that Island, a Right to add that of King of the Mediterranean Sea, and though it was but a nominal Title when possessed by the Genoese, yet may, in the Possession of so powerful a Monarch, be considerably more, and have no small Weight with several European Powers.

Private Letters from Hamburg mention, that a Treaty of a singular Nature is said to be on the Carpet, between the Courts of Stockholm and Versailles.

Extra of a Letter from Vienna, dated August 12. Several Letters received here from Transylvania, advise, that the Russian Armies, commanded by Prince Gallitzin and General Romanzow, having joined again, had on the 18th of July, attacked the great Ottoman Army near Yassi. The first Onset was made with great Vigour, but the Turks defended themselves so bravely, that their Enemies were obliged to retire with considerable Loss. The Ottoman Cavalry is said to be gone in Pursuit of the Russians.

Sept. 6. The French King having suspended the East-India Company, opened their Ports for a free Trade to India, and taken the late Company's Affairs under his Protection, we suppose the East-India Ships in those Seas (known to be all of 64 and 70 Guns) are now the King's, and under his Directions. Will they now deny the French having any Maritime Force in those Seas? Will they deny the sending Battalions of Foot to Mauritius? And will our frenchified Ministers be so polite as to believe, and to wish, to impose their interested Credulity on the People of this Country? Let them remember how often they have been warn'd of a blow there.

The Russian Fleet of 14 Sail of the Line commanded by Vice-Admiral Elphinston, (a Captain in the English Royal Navy) is now on it's Passage to the Mediterranean, and is to be joined by Six Danish Men of War, to attack Constantinople, and try to give the Turks some Diversion that Way. A Fleet of Observation is fitting with great Dispatch at Toulon; and Europe will soon see who kindled the War in Poland, and set the Russians and Turks together. 'Tis thought England cannot sit still, and see the only Ally they have to depend on, interrupted in their just Attacks on their Enemies.

It is said that a certain unpopular Earl has received Proposals from the Leaders of Opposition, which it is no less to his Honour to have rejected, than it was disgraceful and servile to have made them.

RAN away last Night, from the Patuxent Iron Works, the Two following Convict Servant Men, viz. JOHN HILL an Englishman, about Thirty, or Thirty-five, Years of Age, dark Complexion, and wears his own short black Hair; he is about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, Had on, when he went away, an Osnabrig Shirt, Crocus Trowsers, old Cotton Jacket, old Felt Hat, and old Shoes.

JOHN SMITH, a Cypss, about Twenty-five Years of Age, Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, of a very dark Complexion, and is cloath'd in the same Manner as Hill. Whoever takes up the said Servants, shall receive on delivering them, if taken Twenty Miles from home, Thirty Shillings, and if Fifty Miles or out of the Province, Fifty Shillings for each (including what the Law allows) paid by THO. SAML. & JOHN SNOWDEN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, an indentured Servant, named JOHN BURRAGE, by Trade a Clock and Watch-maker, born in the West of England, about Five Feet Eleven Inches high, of a dark Complexion, mark'd much with the Small-Pox, and has short black Hair: Had on, and took with him, a Drab Colour Surtout Coat, cut short, Check Shirt, striped Linen Trowsers, Castor Hat, and Country made Shoes. Whoever secures the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by FRANCES KNAPP.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER in West-Street, Annapolis. HAVING purchased the Servants lately belonging to Mr. Knapp, with all the Materials for carrying on the Watch and Clock-making Business hereby informs the Public, that he Repairs all sorts of Clocks and Watches, in the best and most approved Manner; and as he has a complete Apparatus for cutting Wheels with more Expedition and Exactness than usual, they may depend on having their Work done in the most careful Manner, and on better Terms than heretofore. He also carries on the Goldsmiths and Jewellers Business in the most extensive Manner, as he has imported a great Variety of Materials, and has extremely good Workmen for the executing the above Branches. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend that the utmost Exertion of his Abilities to merit their Esteem, shall be his whole Study, and greatest Ambition. N. B. He has a great Variety of ready-made Work by him, which he will sell at the most reasonable Rates. He gives the best Prices for old Gold, Silver and Silver-Lace. (tf)

TEN POUNDS REWARD. Baltimore-Town, September 16, 1769.

BROKE Jail last Night about Eleven o'Clock, the following Prisoners, viz. JACOB, a Negro, a short thick Fellow, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high; he was formerly the Property of Mr. Benjamin Wells, of Anne-Arundel County, and sold to a certain Hugh Scott, of York County, in Pennsylvania; he is remarkable for having both his Ears cropt, and is supposed to be harboured some where about Mr. Wells's Plantations.

WILLIAM WOODMAN, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, he is a down looking Fellow, and had on an old Osnabrig Shirt and Trowsers. Whoever secures and brings back said Prisoners, shall have Ten Pounds for both, or Five Pounds for each, paid by DANIEL CHAMBER, Sheriff of Baltimore County. (8w)

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