

WANTS EMPLOY, A YOUNG Gentleman, who has been regularly bred to the Mercantile Business, and can be well recommended. For further Particulars, enquire at the Printing Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1770.

AS the Partnership between Archibald Buchanan and William McGachen was dissolved the 1st of January 1769, it is now expected, all Persons indebted to that Partnership, will immediately pay off their Accounts: And any Debts that may be due by said Partnership, shall be settled and paid when called for. As Mr. Archibald Buchanan is gone out of the Country, William McGachen is fully empowered and authorized to receive and sue for all Debts due to said Partnership, and to give sufficient Receipts and Discharges to those who pay. Constant Attendance will be given by William McGachen, at his Store in Baltimore-Town.

WILLIAM M'GACHEN.

THIS is to inform the Public, that the Subscriber, carries on the Coach-making Business in all its Branches, and in the neatest Manner: As also, Wheels, Patent Plows, Wheat Fails, and Drills of all Kinds. (w4) GEORGE BOLTON.

Anne-Arundel County, April 9, 1770. To be sold, the following Mills, with the Land and Improvements thereunto belonging, viz.

A VALUABLE Merchant Mill situated on the North Branch of South River, belonging to which, is about Twelve Acres of good Meadow, made fit for the Sithe, and as much high Land. Likewise a remarkable good Fulling-Mill and Country Grist, well situated on the South Branch of South River. There are Sixty Acres of Land belonging to the latter, mostly wooded. The Streams are undeniably good, and near Tide Water. For Title and Terms apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN DUCKER.

N B. All the Cloth that was brought to the above-mentioned Mill, before the 1st Instant, is finished off; the Owners are humbly requested to take it away, with all convenient Speed. The Business of said Mill is carried on with Care and Dispatch, and will be continued so 'til sold, at which Time there will be a Reserve for finishing the Work taken in before the Sale, and public Notice given in this Gazette.

To be sold, in Pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Henry Hall, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased.

DIVERS valuable Tracts of Land, lying in Frederick County, and amongst others, between Two and Three Thousand Acres of Land, called Middle Plantation, on the Waters of Linganore, near Dr. Stevenson's Copper Works. The Title to these Lands is indisputable. For Terms apply to the Executors, who are ready at all Times to treat about the Sale, and will attend at Frederick County June Court for that Purpose.

All Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Deceased, are requested to bring them in; and those who are indebted, are desired to make Payment with all convenient Speed. Constant Attendance is given for adjusting all Claims touching the Personal Estate, by THOMAS WATKINS, } Acting THOMAS H. HALL, } Executors.

If Life and Health permit, I design myself to attend the Sale of my deceased Brother's Real Estate in Frederick, and shall use my best Endeavours that no Engagement of his shall remain unperformed. 'Tis proposed to pay off and settle with all the Creditors in the Course of the present Year, as far as Effects. I do expect there is sufficient to pay off every just Demand that will be made, especially where due by Bond.

JOHN HALL.

THE Deposition of Benjamin Yeildhall, of Anne Arundel County, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, in Consequence of a Report that prevails in the Neighbourhood that he the said Benjamin Yeildhall should say, that he caught a certain William Woodward, junr. at Abraham Woodward, junr. of the County aforesaid in his Tobacco-House stealing Tobacco; deposed and faith, that the Report is false and without Foundation, for that he the said Benjamin Yeildhall, never did say any such Thing of either of them, the said William and Abraham Woodward, and that he never did suspect either of them to have ever stolen any Tobacco from him, or any Thing else. Sworn to this 7th Day of May, 1770, before

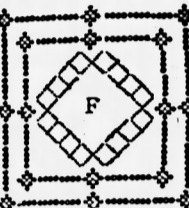
R. GHISELIN.

N. B. The Subscribers hereby offer a Reward of Twenty Pounds Currency, to any Person that will prove the Author of the Report.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, junr. ABRAHAM WOODWARD, junr.

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

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.



OR some Days past many Excesses have been committed in this Capital, at Scutari, and in the Quarter of Tophana. The Government, to remedy this Evil, hath judged it proper to put to death some of the Authors of these Disorders.

Letters from our Army contradict the Reports spread here, that the Russians have taken Bender, Oczakow, and Ibrailow, and that the Tartars had submitted to the Russians. These Letters add, that the Garrison of Bender lately made a Sally on the Russians with such Success, that the latter have been obliged to raise the Siege of Bender with a very considerable Loss.

The Bashaw of Candia, hath, it is said, informed the Porte that a Russian Squadron of 16 Sail hath appeared off the said Island, and that Five Ships of this Squadron were failed towards the Morea, and the other Isles of the Archipelago.

CIVITA VECCHIA, March 23. By some Ships lately arrived in this Port we learn, that 14 Men of War from the Ports of Spain, and 20 from those of France, will soon sail to observe the Motions of the Russian Fleet.

L O N D O N.

To the Worthy Inhabitants of the WARD of Farringdon Without.

GENTLEMEN, FREEMEN, and FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I CANNOT sufficiently acknowledge and applaud the persevering Spirit and Chearfulness with which you have struggled through the various Difficulties, arising from my Inability to attend the Duty of this great and respectable Ward. My future Conduct will best shew the Sense I have of so singular an Obligation. The tedious Imprisonment, to which I was sentenced for the firm Opposition I made to a wicked Ministry, is at length happily passed. By regaining my Liberty this Day, I hope to acquire the Power of rendering you real Services, and, from the superior Rank you have conferred on me, of becoming more eminently useful. I shall not fail to attend the next Court of Aldermen, when, in Support of your Rights, I mean to lay Claim to, and insist upon, the being admitted and sworn into Office, as having the Honour of being elected by the general Voice of so considerable a Part of the City.

It is a particular Satisfaction to me, Gentlemen, that I am to enter on my Duty at a Time when we are governed by so excellent a Chief Magistrate, and have Sheriffs of the most liberal Principles, zealous Promoters of the publick good, and of approved Virtue. But above all I rejoice, that the high Spirit of Liberty, joined with Prudence, Temper, and Intrepidity, in so peculiar a Manner now animates the whole Body of the Livery of London. The late Petition and Remonstrance will reflect Honour on them to the remotest Ages. The English History does not give a stronger Instance of the Uprightness of our Countrymen, nor an Example of any Body of Men more untainted by Corruption, more uninfluenced by every Consideration of Fear or Interest, and more calm, yet determined, in a great Cause.

In the Time of the last Stuart King, during the general Confusion, when the dastardly Tyrant fled, the principal Nobility and Gentry resorted to our Guildhall for Protection, and concerted with our Ancestors, the Citizens of this Metropolis, that generous and equal System of Power, which was established by the People at the glorious Revolution, and confirmed by the succeeding Parliament in the Bill of Rights. We have seen the most valuable of those Rights, the Right of Representation in Parliament, openly violated. On this important Occasion, the Livery of London have shewn themselves the worthy Descendants of such Ancestors. The Petition and Remonstrance have carried that enormous Grievance to the Throne in a spirited and becoming Manner. I trust that their publick Virtue and Firmness will at last triumph over the Tyranny of the present Administration, and that our Sovereign will restore the Constitution, thus shaken from its Foundation, by the speedy Dissolution of a House of Commons, abhorred by all good Men, odious to the whole Nation, and the Validity of whose Acts is now daily arraigned by their former Constituents. Such a Consequence I think must soon follow from the noble Conduct of this City, and of other great and public spirited Bodies of Men. After that happy Event, the People of England may expect, from their true Friends in a future honest Parliament, the Three essential and only effectual Remedies of this disordered State, Acts for the Exclusion of Placemen and Pensioners, for the short Duration of Parliaments, and for an equal Representation.

I know, Gentlemen, how much the Power and Wealth of this great City depend on its Trade and Commerce, which have always flourished most in the freest States, and never arrived at Perfection but under the Patronage of Liberty. I shall therefore be ever ready to receive your Directions on these important Points, and in whatever relates to the Prosperity of this City, and the particular Interest of our Ward. Every probable Plan for the Advancement of the com-

mon Welfare, as well as every mercantile Consideration, shall have its due Weight in my Mind. I will ever be a zealous Defender of the Rights and Privileges of the Livery, and of all the Freemen of London. In the Concerns of this extensive Ward I hope to have the Advice and Assistance of my Constituents, every one of whom may be assured of that Attention and Regard which I owe to them, by whose delegated Power I act, and for whose Interest I accepted this important Trust. It shall be my constant and earnest Endeavour to justify to the World the Choice you have been pleased to make of me as your Alderman, and to approve myself an upright Magistrate, and a good Citizen of the Capital of the British Empire. I am, Gentlemen, Freemen, and Fellow-Citizens, With Gratitude and Respect,

Your affectionate and obedient humble Servant, JOHN WILKES.

April 18, 1770. The Freeholders of Middlesex, it is said, are to assemble in Hyde-Park, to accompany John Wilkes, Esq; to the House of Commons soon after their next Meeting, when he intends to go and demand his Seat as Knight of the Shire for that County. And so great is the Spirit of the People to carry this grand Point, that it is expected a considerable Majority of the Freeholders will go on this Occasion in Procession.

We are assured, that among other Rejoicings for Mr. Wilkes's Enlargement, the following remarkable Instance of Merriment was exhibited at Greenwich. A Parish Officer thers having invited some Company, after demolishing a Pye that weighed 45lb. drinking out 45 Bottles of Wine, and performing many other Acts of Patriotism, pursuant to the cabalistical Number, the Officer took his blue Coat off his Back, and parting it into 45 Pieces, distributed them among his Guests, with which they all departed extremely well satisfied.

It is confidently asserted, that a very great Personage viewed the Illuminations on Wednesday Night incog. and that he seemed affected in the most sensible Manner by so general and uncompelled a Declaration of the People, in Opposition to the Measures of the Cabinet.

April 23. A private Letter from Berlin says, that unless the Arrears due to the King of Prussia at the Conclusion of the late War, from Great-Britain, is speedily paid, he will invade the Electorate of Hanover with an Army of 40,000 Men.

This Day, about One o'Clock, the Lord Mayor in the State Coach, attended by the Aldermen, Ladbroke, Turner, Trecothick, and Stephenson, and the Sheriff Townsend, in their respective Carriages, went in Procession from the Mansion House to Guildhall, to swear in John Wilkes, Esq; Alderman of Farringdon Ward Without.

April 25. A Cabinet Council was held on Sunday Night at St. James's upon the News received concerning the Insurrection at Boston, at the rising of which it was reported at the St. James's Coffee House, that a Fleet of Men of War, and Four Regiments, would be dispatched immediately for North-America.

Yesterday a Privy Council was held at the Cockpit, said to be in Reference to some Dispatches received from the North American Colonies.

They write from Leghorn, that in a late Skirmish between the Corsican Malecontents and a Party of French Troops, in the Heights of Nebbio, One Hundred and Thirty-nine of the latter were cut to Pieces.

Sunday Morning an Express arrived in Town, from Halifax, in Yorkshire, which brought an Account of a very dangerous Riot between the Militia Soldiers, and the Town's People, in which several had lost their Lives.

We hear that Yesterday an Express was sent down to Falmouth, to be forwarded by an Advice Boat, with all Expedition, to Gen. Gage, Commander in Chief of the Land-Forces in North-America.

By Letters of undoubted Authority from Bombay, in the East-Indies, we are informed, that Heyder-Aly is incessant in training up his Soldiers in all the Branches of the European Exercise; that he gives great Encouragement to Foreigners, and particularly to the French, to enter into his Service; and that among other Improvements he has established a Manufactory of Guns, and a Foundry for Cannon, on the Model of those in Normandy, in France.

April 26. The Zeal of the Crowd at Guildhall on Tuesday, was greater than their Strength; an Attempt was made by the People to draw the Lord Mayor and Mr. Wilkes in the State Coach from Guildhall to the Mansion-House; but the Weight of it was such, that they were obliged to desist.

By Letters lately received from a Gentleman now on his Travels into Greece, there is an Account that the White Island in the Bay of Santerini, which, in 1707, rose out of the Sea, to the Astonishment of all Europe, has lately been observed to have received very considerable Increase. This added to the Accounts received in France of the Disappearance of the Island of St. Helena; and in Holland, of the Removal of the Mountains of Bohemia; together with the fresh Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, after an Intermission of Two Years only, a Thing never before known, affords Matter of

serious Contemplation to speculative People, and it is said, that the Jewish Rabbies have conceived Hopes, that these Presages are Forerunners of the Completion of an ancient Prophecy, that is expected, about the present Era, to be fulfilled in Favour of the Restoration of their Nation to the promised Land.—It is remarkable that the famous Mr. Whitton predicted some very considerable Alteration in the Appearance of the Earth about the Year 1770.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

AS the Happiness of a Kingdom is proportioned to the Wisdom of its Governor, the Education of a Prince will be of the highest Importance to the People. The Heir to the first Office in this Empire is now arrived at a State of Pupilage. Upon him the publick Eye is fixed, with the most anxious Attention. His Tutor has undertaken an arduous Employment, in which, if it be his Ambition to acquit himself with Rectitude, a brief Delineation of his Duty cannot offend him.

To the TUTOR of the PRINCE OF WALES.

S I R, THE Manner in which you execute the Task you have undertaken will render your Name either venerable or infamous. As your Prince is young, his Heart is untainted, and therefore susceptible of the best Impressions. Imprint then upon it this Maxim, of all others most momentous, that every Man by Nature is equal. Preeminence is not due to Birth, but Desert. Teach him to reverence the UNIVERSAL PARENT, to love his Country, and to obey its Laws. Inspire him with the Desire of Glory and the Dread of Shame. Convince him, that the higher he is elevated, the less he can be concealed; that the more Power he is invested with, the more cautiously he should act; that a King should be less conspicuous from the Ensigns of State, than the Splendor of his Virtues. Let him never think himself a Prince till he has banished Calamity from his Kingdom, reedified its Ruins, annihilated Tyranny, and established Freedom. A State should ever be present to the Mind of its Sovereign. Love to his Subjects alone can secure their Affection to him. Arms and Treasures are insufficient Guards for Kings: Friends are their best Defence, and these are to be acquired neither by Force nor by Riches, but by Fidelity and good Offices. In the Choice of his Counsellors let him accurately deliberate; when determined, let him confide in the Men of his Choice. To distinguish between a Friend and an Enemy in Disguise, is a Qualification of the highest Worth, and which few Princes have ever possessed. Deserved Praise will be an Incentive to Virtue, Flattery its most baneful Poison. To suppose that those love us, whom we do not esteem, is an Error; and to demand what they will not give is Injustice. Nothing is less restrained than the human Heart; it acknowledges no Master, it knows no Subjection. Let his Breast be never opened to Suspicion, nor his Ear inclined to Calumny. Let him never mask his Designs to others, nor pry into what they would hide. Let him be always what he appears, and he will have no Interest to be concealed, he will no more dread the Eye of a Foe than a Friend.

The Title of most serene implies that a Prince is elevated above the Commotions of Passion. The Breach of his Word is despicable in him, dangerous to his Subjects. Upon his Veracity depends their Tranquillity, and why should he wish to deceive, whose Advantage it is that all Men should speak Truth? Let Freedom of Access be proclaimed to the meanest of his Subjects. He was not-born-for-himself, but the Publick; and then only is he properly employed, when administering to the publick Good. His first Object should be to labour for his People's Happiness, and to watch for their Preservation. No Office is more glorious; none more arduous; such a Service is the highest Dignity! When called to punish, Mercy, with the tenderest Address, should guide his Hand. It should ever be engraved upon the Heart of a Prince, that of all the Virtues, Clemency is most divine.

The Life of a King should be a Model to his People. It is by him they will regulate their Conduct. He therefore becomes responsible for the Crimes they commit from his Example. How irreproachable then should be his Manners! Teach him to condemn Luxury and to trample upon Pleasure.

Let him study the Lives of those who have dignified Humanity, that he himself may add to their Number. Then he should consider as Guides in the Road to Glory. Let him compare his Conduct with theirs, and this will elevate his Soul. How sacred is that Emulation which arises from the Love of Virtue! Let him, with equal Attention, consider the Misconduct of his Predecessors, and that shall secure him from Destruction.

Such, Sir, are the Outlines of your Duty. Accomplish what you have undertaken. He who partakes of the Glory should share likewise the Toil.

JUNIUS.

EDINBURGH, April 17. We learn from Dumfries, that the solong sought for perpetual Motion, has been at last found out by one Mr. Kirk. He got his first Machine made by a Country Blacksmith, and is at present preparing another in Brass, which will be soon sent to London.