

(XXVIIth YEAR.)(N^o. 1338.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1771.

L O N D O N, June 18.

COPY of a LETTER.

OUR Abilities in Office could be only testified by your spirited Support of my Government, since you resigned. As the first made me regret your quitting my Councils, so the second, from Motives of Gratitude, makes me wish to see your Grace again in my Service. An Office of the first Dignity is become vacant. I desire your Grace to accept of it; if not as an adequate return from me, at least as a Mark to the Publick of your Approbation of my Measures.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton accepted the Privy Seal at the express Request of a Great Personage.

June 20. It is said that Lord North particularly recommended in Council the Appointment of the Duke of Grafton to the Privy Seal; and that a very Great Personage on this Occasion said, "You not only serve your Country in this Step, my Lord, but do yourself Honour, in having a Man who was Prime Minister acting as a Second under your Administration."

June 24. The professed Design of the French Court is to shake off at once the enormous Burden of their publick Debts; and for carrying their Plan into Execution, the Army is posted in proper Places, to prevent Insurrections.

June 25. Never were greater Endeavours used to blacken any Character, than have been exerted against Mr. Wilkes's; and yet nothing has hitherto appeared to the Publick, properly authenticated, either against his private Character or publick Conduct, that ought to render him unworthy the Confidence with which his Countrymen have honoured him. As to slanderous Accusations without Proof, the fairest Character is as liable to them as the worst, nor ought they to have the least Weight; and as the numerous and powerful Enemies of Mr. Wilkes have never been able to prove any of their Accusations against him, we have Reason to believe them false, and that he is really a much more respectable Character than any of his Accusers, both on Account of his publick and private Conduct.

June 27. Yesterday the Lord Mayor, who we hear is the only Alderman in favour of Mr. Wilkes, voted for him and Mr. Bull.

It is said Sir. Joseph Mawby has promised to advance for Mr. Wilkes whatever Sum may be necessary for his Support in the expensive Office of Sheriff, if he should be elected.

A Writer against Mr. Wilkes says, "It will be much wondered at, if any Man of Wealth and Independence ever again takes a publick Part in Defence of the Rights of the Citizens of London; the Treatment of Mess. Oliver, Townsend, and Bellas, last Monday, by Mr. Wilkes's Friends, was equally infamous and unreasonable. These vociferous Bellows for Wilkes and Liberty, have the Impudence to pretend that they are contending for Freedom, and yet would deny their Superiors in the Contest all Free-will and Free-agency."

When the Motion was made Yesterday at Guildhall for a fresh Remonstrance, the Lord Mayor stepped forward, and informed the Livery, he would advise that the Address be filed, "Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled;" for if his Majesty did not pay any Attention to this Address, it would then be Time enough for the Common Council to take the Matter up, and present another, his Lordship declaring, that, for his Part, he never would either be afraid or ashamed to go to the King at the Head of the Livery, or with the Common Council, until the Grievances they laboured under were properly redressed. After a short Pause, the Address was drawn up and read to the Livery; its Contents were spirited and proper, beginning with a most pathetic Recital of the Injury sustained by the People in the Affair of the Middlesex Election; relating next the arbitrary and despotic Conduct of the House of Commons during the late Session, respecting the illegal Imprisonment of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver, for having kept their Oaths as Magistrates for the City, and particularly enlarging upon the amazing Stroke of Tyranny exercised in their erasing the Record of a judicial Proceeding, thereby assuming a Power unknown to the Crown, and unknown to the Courts of Law; also the arbitrary Act of the Durham-yard Embankment; and finally desiring his Majesty to dissolve the Parliament, and put for ever from his Presence those Ministers, who, by their wicked and designing Arts, had persuaded him to issue his Proclamation for apprehending the Printers, contrary to the known Laws of the Land. The Address met with the unanimous Approbation of all present.

Extract of a Letter from the Magus, June 21.

"We are informed, that the Charge des Affaires for the Court of Madrid, at this Republick, had a private Conference a few Days ago with M. Fagel, Re-

gister of the States General, in which the former communicated to the latter, by Order of the King his Master, that his Catholic Majesty, for certain solid Reasons which he reserved to himself, has resolved, for the future, he will no longer permit any Frigate of War, of whatever Nation, to enter and water in the Ports of the Spanish Monarchy, as they have been heretofore accustomed to do; and at the same Time required M. Fagel to inform their High Mightinesses of this Resolution, that they may instruct the Commanders of their Frigates destined for the Mediterranean Sea accordingly. This unexpected Measure has occasioned a great Consternation here.

June 29. Mr. Smith, a Merchant in Budge-Row, received a Letter a few Days ago (which was delivered to him by Mistake instead of another Gentleman in the same Neighbourhood) from a Person belonging to a Publick Office, desiring him to support Alderman Plumbe and Kirkman, which Mr. Smith immediately made publick; and afterwards he, and Mr. Orme his Clerk, made an Affidavit of the Truth of it before Alderman Wilkes, Alderman Plumbe having refused to accept their Affidavit.

Letters from Lisbon say, that a Report prevails there, that the French King had threatened to recal his Minister and Consuls from every Place in Portugal, on Account of some commercial Infringements, which his Subjects had lately suffered in that Kingdom.

July 1. A Person at New Shoreham, who was intrusted lately by a Candidate with 3000l. in order to bribe the Voters, has lately decamped *a la fourdine*.

They write from Madrid, that the Court had given Orders for a strict Guard to be kept upon the King's Magazines and Dock-yards at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthage, at which last Place they have now on the Stocks Four new Ships of the First Rate, besides smaller Vessels.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, June 7.

"The King hath caused to be published throughout his States, that from this Time to the First of November, all his faithful Subjects, without any Distinction, may have free Access to the Foot of the Throne, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from Four to Five o'Clock in the Evening, and that he will receive their Complaints and answer their Petitions."

A general Coalition is said to be on the Tapis, and the following is talked of as the Arrangement of a new Administration:

Lord Chatham, President of the Council.
The Duke of Grafton, First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Camden, Chancellor.
Lord Gower, Ambassador to Paris.
Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Weymouth, Paymaster General of the Troops.
Lord Sandwich, Ambassador to Vienna.
Lord Shelburne, First Lord of the Admiralty.

July 2. Advice is said to be received of a Danish Sloop having been sunk under a French Fort, in the Port of Bastia, in Corsica, on her persisting to anchor in that Port, contrary to the Remonstrance of the French Governor, who sent a Boat on Board, to inform the Captain that his Orders were to admit the Ships of no Nation whatever. The Sloop had received considerable Damage in a great Storm.

We hear that the Lord Chancellor has within these few Days had several private Audiences with a Great Personage, on the Subject of a popular Alderman being elected Sheriff.

July 3. It is in vain, says a sensible Correspondent, to hope for a free Parliament in this Kingdom. The Country Boroughs are, by a great Majority, under the Influence of the Peers, and the Peers are, by a great Majority, under the Influence of the Ministers. So that, with the Form of a limited Monarchy, the British Government is in Fact as absolute as the Great Mogul's, and must continue as absolute, till the Demon of Self-interest is totally banished from the Bosoms of Mankind.

In an Essay on the Character and Conduct of Lord Viscount Townsend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, lately published, we meet with the following strictures, which may be worthy Consideration on this Side the Water.

"Let me then earnestly exhort every Man, that as his own highest and most permanent Interest is involved in the Interest of his Country, he would, in his particular Station and Department, concur with every Measure of Government, which, upon a fair and dispassionate Enquiry, shall appear to be for the Benefit or Defence of the Nation. He that sets his Face against Government, must expect that Government will set its Face against him, and Hostilities of this Kind can neither be for private nor publick Advantage. In Persons of Rank, Influence, and Property, an Opposition through Prejudice, Pique, and interested Views, is more blamable and more injudicious than in others; they have a Superior Stake at Hazard, their Share in the common Stock is greater, their Country is the Repository of their Property and the Seat of their Connections, their Honour is local, and will be transmitted to their Posterity with a paternal Inheritance, that will be of more or less Value, in Proportion as Govern-

ment is assisted or impeded in the Measures it may adopt for its Improvement or Defence: Manual Labour is personal and transitory, inheritable Property is real and permanent. Let no Man, therefore, who would be thought a good Man, a good Citizen, a good Husband, or a good Father, when a publick Measure is to be considered, ask by what Party it is proposed, but what Advantage it will produce, and be assured, that, as that is the worst Government which gives a just Cause for Opposition, they are the worst People, who, without Cause, oppose Government; they entail the greatest Evils that could result from a bad Administration upon a good one, and are at once Enemies to Honesty and common Sense, their Country and themselves."

July 4. The Ministry are in a very great Bustle. Certain News has arrived of the Spaniards having broke the Convention in America, in Two or Three flagrant Instances, although they are disarming in Europe. Lord North has had Three Interviews with the Spanish Ambassador, within these Three Days, on the Subject.

It is said, that, by the Treachery of some Persons confidently employed by the Parties, the Ministry are in Possession of the genuine Copy of a Letter from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris to the Prince de Masserano, the Spanish Minister at this Court, by which it evidently appears, that the Designs of the Spaniards are equally hostile to us as before signing the late Convention, but that they are still deterred from throwing off the Mask, by the positive Declarations of the French Ministry, "That they will, in no Shape, second or support the Views of the Court of Madrid, towards that of London."

On Monday Night an Effigy of Mr. Horne, in a canonical Habit, with a Pen in one Hand, and in the other a Salt-box, intended to represent the Treasury Box of the Bill of Rights, after being carried through the principal Streets in the City, was consumed in a Bonfire, which the Populace made for that Purpose, before the Mansion-house. The like was done in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.

On the Trial of Edward Twine Carpenter, on Monday, for an Assault on Mr. John Wheble, and unlawfully imprisoning him, Serjeant Glynn, with great Energy and Force of Argument, evinced the Violation of the Law in apprehending the Person of the Prosecutor, under the Pretext of the King's Proclamation, which, if allowed, would render the Liberty of the Subject entirely precarious. On the other Side, the Authority of royal Proclamations in general, and that in Litigation in particular, was argued in an historical Manner, and supported by Cases cited by Mr. Morgan, Counsel for the Defendant. But Mr. Carpenter was convicted on Proof of his own Letter to Mr. Wheble, acknowledging the Fact. For want of producing an attested Copy on Stamps of the royal Proclamation (Mr. Recorder not permitting the same to be read from the Gazette, though admitted by the Prosecutor's Counsel) the whole Discussion of the Matter intended to be brought in Issue, the Justification or Extension of the Sanction of the Proclamation, was left entirely undecided.

Great Bets are still depending, whether Mr. Wilkes be admitted by the higher Powers to serve the Office of Sheriff or not. But many are of Opinion, that no Objection will be made to him, merely to avoid the Tumult and Disorder which such Refusal would occasion.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

GUILDHALL RACES, Monday June 24.

PRECISELY at Four o'Clock in the Evening the following Horses started for the great City Plate, amidst the Acclamations of several Thousand Spectators.

Wilkes's noted bay Mare Liberty, got by Magna Charta, out of the old Baron's Publick Spirit.

Bull's gray Fielding Trial, the Dam by Liberty (the first Time of Entrance in any Course).

Plumbe's bald-face Gelding Senior, got by Ministry, out of a snip Mare, Corruption.

Kirkman's mottled Colt Indifference, half Brother to Senior, by Ministry.

Oliver's little black Poney Turncoat, got by Ingratitude, out of an old Barbadoes Mare Bamboozle.

The first Day afforded little Sport, on Account of the Inequality of the Running; Wilkes's Liberty and Bull's Trial being so much a head.

The second Day Plumbe's Senior and Kirkman's Indifference pulled up amazingly. Towards the Close of this Day, Oliver's Poney Turncoat fell dead lame on the Course, owing, it is said, to the Carelessness of one Bellas, who has been several Years Farrier to Guildhall Livery Stables, but is now out of Place.

The third Day the Four Horses ran so equal, that (to use the Sportman's Phrase) you could cover them with a Sheet; and it was with some Difficulty that Wilkes's Liberty could keep the Lead; however, this was attributed to some juggling and foul Play, which was afterwards accidentally discovered.

The fourth Day the several Jockey Clubs, assembled at the preceding Day's foul Play, had a sharp

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DIVERS Particulars relating to *Peter Egerton*, the Descendent and Heir of Sir *Ralph Egerton*, who was Standard-bearer to King *Henry* the Eighth, and Treasurer to the Lady *Princess*; elder Brother of Sir *Thomas Egerton*, after Baron *Esmeville*, Chancellor of *Oxford*, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England* under Queen *Elizabeth*, from whom *Francis Egerton*, the present Duke of *Bridgewater*, is descended: To which the Pedigree of the Family will be prefixed, from the Reign of *William Rufus*, King of *England*, down to the Author.

This Work is interspersed with suitable Anecdotes, and some poetical Essays, that may afford an Amusement to the learned, an Instruction to the young, and a Caution to the unwary.

*Hic murus abentus esto,
Nil conspire sibi; nulla pallefcere culpa,* Hor.

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Lomax, at the Ferry in *Alexandria*, Mr. Patrick *Graham* at *Port Tobacco*, Mr. *Farris*, Silversmith and Tavernkeeper in *Annapolis*, and the Author, *Peter Egerton*, School-master near *Piscataway*.

True Christian Souls, to social Virtues prone,
Make the wide Interest of Mankind their own.

July 26, 1771.

To be rented by the Subscriber, living at the Mouth of Hunting Creek, in Dorchester County,

THE Dwelling Plantation where she now resides, with Two other Tenements adjoining the same, all in very good Repair, together with the Slaves, Stock, and farming Utensils: on them: Also Two Farms, lying nearly opposite *Kingston*, both in good tenable Repair, a light level Soil, remarkable for producing good Wheat: Likewise a Farm lying on *Chickincomico* River, known to be as valuable as most in the Country, would be rented with or without Slaves. For Terms apply to Doctor *Henry Murray*, in *Cambridge*, Messrs. *Edward Tripp* and *James Murray*, on and near *Hunting Creek*, or the Subscriber.

(6w) LILLY HAMILTON.

Cambridge, Dorchester County, July 19, 1771.

THIS is to acquaint the Publick, and my kind Customers in particular, that I have lately furnished myself with a large and complete Assortment of *European*, *West-India* and Country Goods, which I will sell very reasonable for Cash, Wheat, Flaxseed, Corn, Pork, Staves, Plank, and Feathers.

(tf) MICHAEL BURKE.

Annapolis, July 4, 1771.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship *Polly*, Captain *John Kelly*, and to be sold by *Thomas Hyde*, at his Store in South-East-Street, for ready Money or short Credit.

A N Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Seasons.

Likewise a Quantity of Train Oil and Goree, very cheap.

JAMES LOGAN, who not only has been regularly bred to the tailoring Trade in the most capital House for that Business, in the City of *Cork*, but also worked for a considerable Time with much Applause, with most eminent Masters in *England* and *Ireland*; has now opened Shop at the House of Mr. *William Goldsmith*, Shoemaker, near the Town-Gate, *Annapolis*, where he intends carrying on his Trade in all its various Branches; from a superior Ability in his undertaking, and constant Adherence to the due Assiduity highly necessary in the Execution thereof, he flatters himself he will be able to give the utmost Satisfaction to those who please to favour him with their Custom.

(tf)

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in *New-York*, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General.

(12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

To be SOLD cheap for ready Money,
R. JAMES's Fever Powders and Pills, with Papers of Direction. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

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