

From the LONDON EVENING POST, December 19.

When the complaints of a brave and powerful people are directed to increase in proportion to the wrongs they have suffered, when, instead of sinking into submission, they are roused to resistance, the time will soon arrive, at which, every inferior consideration must yield to the security of the Sovereign, and to the general safety of the state. There is a moment of difficulty and danger, at which flattery and falshood can no longer deceive, and justice itself can no longer be misled. Let us suppose it arrived. Let us suppose a gracious, well-intentioned Prince, made sensible at last of the great duty he owes to his people, and of his own disgraceful situation; that he looks round him for assistance, and asks for no advice, but how to gratify the wishes, and secure the happiness of his subjects. In these circumstances, it may be matter of curious speculation to consider, if an honest man were permitted to approach a King, in what terms he would address himself to his Sovereign. Let it be imagined, no matter how improbable, that the first prejudice against his character is removed, that the ceremonial difficulties of an audience are surmounted, that he feels himself animated by the purest, and most honourable affections to his King and country, and that the great person, whom he addresses, has spirit enough to bid him speak freely, and understanding enough to listen to him with attention. Unacquainted with the vain impertinence of forms, he would deliver his sentiments with dignity and firmness, but not without respect.

S I R,

IT is the misfortune of your life, and originally the cause of every reproach and distress, which has attended your government, that you should never be acquainted with the language of truth, until you heard it in the complaints of your people. It is not, however, too late to correct the error of your education. We are still inclined to make an indulgent allowance for the pernicious lessons you received in your youth, and to form the most sanguine hopes from the natural benevolence of your disposition. We are far from thinking you capable of a direct, deliberate purpose to invade those original rights of your subjects, on which all their civil and political liberties depend. Had it been possible for us to entertain a suspicion so dishonourable to your character, we should long since have adopted a stile of remonstrance very distant from the humility of complaint. The doctrine included by our laws, *That the King can do no wrong*, is admitted without reluctance. We separate the amiable good natured Prince from the folly and treachery of his servants, and the private virtues of the man from the vices of his government. Were it not for this just distinction, I know not whether your Majesty's condition, or that of the English people, would have most to be lamented. I would prepare your mind for a favourable reception of truth, by removing every painful, offensive idea of personal reproach. Your subjects, Sir, wish for nothing but that, as they are reasonable and affectionate enough to separate your person from your government, so you, in your turn, should distinguish between the conduct, which becomes the permanent dignity of a King, and that, which serves only to promote the temporary interest and miserable ambition of a Minister.

You ascended the throne with a declared, and, I doubt not, a sincere resolution of giving universal satisfaction to your subjects. You found them pleased with the novelty of a young Prince, whose countenance promised even more than his word, and loyal to you, not only from principle, but passion. It was not a cold profession of allegiance to the first Magistrate, but a partial animated attachment to a favourite Prince, the native of their country. They did not wait to examine your conduct, nor to be determined by experience, but gave you a generous credit for the future blessings of your reign, and paid you in advance the dearest tribute of their affections. Such, Sir, was once the dispositions of a people, who now surround your throne with reproaches and complaints. Do justice to yourself. Banish from your mind those unworthy opinions, with which some interested persons have laboured to possess you. Distrust the men, who tell you, that the English are naturally light and inconstant;—that they complain without a cause. Withdraw your confidence equally from all parties; from Ministers, favourites, and relations; and let there be one moment in your life, in which you have consulted your own understanding.

When you affectingly renounced the name of Englishman, believe me, Sir, you were persuaded to pay a very ill judged compliment to one part of your subjects, at the expense of another. While the natives of Scotland are not in actual rebellion, they are undoubtedly entitled to protection; nor do I mean to condemn the policy of giving some encouragement to the novelty of their affections for the house of Hanover. I am ready to hope for every thing from their new born zeal, and from the future steadiness of their allegiance. But hitherto they have no claim to your favour. To honour them with a determined predilection and confidence, in exclusion of your English subjects, who placed your family, and in spite of treachery and rebellion, have supported it upon the throne, is a mistake too gross, even for the unsuspecting generosity of youth. In this error we see a capital violation of the most obvious rules of policy and prudence. We trace it, however, to an original bias in your education, and are ready to allow for your inexperience.

To the same early influence we attribute it, that you have descended to take a share, not only in the narrow views and interests of particular persons, but in the fatal malignity of their passions. At your accession to the throne, the whole system of government was altered, not from wisdom or deliberation, but because it had been adopted by your predecessor. A little personal motive of pique and resentment was sufficient to remove the ablest servants of the crown; but it is

not in this country, Sir, that such men can be dishonoured by the frowns of a King. They were dismissed, but could not be disgraced. Without entering into a minuter discussion of the merits of the peace, we may observe, in the imprudent hurry with which the first overtures from France were accepted, in the conduct of the negotiation, and terms of the treaty, the strong marks of that precipitate spirit of concession, with which a certain part of your subjects have been, at all times, ready to purchase a peace with the natural enemies of this country. On your part we are satisfied that every thing was honourable and sincere, and if England was sold to France, we doubt not that your Majesty was equally betrayed. The conditions of the peace were matter of grief and surprize to your subjects, but not the immediate cause of their present discontent.

Hitherto, Sir, you had been sacrificed to the prejudices and passions of others. With what firmness will you bear the mention of your own?

A man, not very honourably distinguished in the world by common sense, a formal attack upon your favourite, considering nothing, but how he might best expose his person and principles to detestation, and the national character of his countrymen to contempt. The natives of that country, Sir, are as much distinguished by a peculiar character as by your Majesty's favour. Like another chosen people, they have been conducted into the land of plenty, where they find themselves effectually marked and divided from mankind. There is hardly a period, at which the most irregular character may not be redeemed. The mistakes of one sex find a retreat in patriotism; those of the other in devotion. Mr. Wilkes brought with him into politics the same liberal sentiments by which his private conduct had been directed, and seemed to think that, as there are few excesses, in which an English Gentleman may not be permitted to indulge, the same latitude was allowed him in the choice of his political principles, and in the spirit of maintaining them. I mean to state, not intirely to defend, his conduct. In the earnestness of his zeal, he suffered some unwarrantable insinuations to escape him. He said more than moderate men would justify; but not enough to entitle him to the honour of your Majesty's personal resentment. The rays of Royal indignation, collected upon him, served only to illuminate, and could not consume. Animated by the favour of the people on one side, and heated by persecution on the other, his views and sentiments changed with his situation. Hardly serious at first, he is now an Enthusiast. The coldest bodies warm with opposition, the hardest sparkle in collision. There is a holy mistaken zeal in politics as well as religion. By persuading others, we convince ourselves. The passions are engaged, and create a material affection in the mind, which forces us to love the cause for which we suffer. Is this a contention worthy of a King?—As you are not sensible how much the meanness of the cause gives an air of ridicule to the serious difficulties, into which you have been betrayed? The destruction of one man has been now, for many years, the sole object of your government, and if there can be any thing still more disgraceful, we have seen, for such an object, the utmost influence of the executive power, and every ministerial artifice exerted, without success. Nor can you ever succeed, unless he should be imprudent enough to forfeit the protection of those laws, to which you owe your Crown, or unless your Ministers should persuade you to make it a question of force alone, and try the whole strength of government, in opposition to the people. The lessons he has received from experience, will probably guard him from such excess of folly; and in your Majesty's virtues we find an unquestionable assurance that no illegal violence will be attempted.

Far from suspecting you of so horrible a design, we would attribute the continued violation of the laws, and even this last enormous attack upon the vital principle of the constitution, to an ill-advised, unworthy, personal resentment. From one false step you have been betrayed into another, and as the cause was unworthy of you, your Ministers were determined, that the prudence of the execution, should correspond with the wisdom and dignity of the design. They have reduced you to the necessity of choosing out of a variety of difficulties—a situation so unhappy, that you can neither do wrong without ruin, nor right without affliction. These worthy servants have undoubtedly given you many singular proofs of their abilities. Not contented with making Mr. Wilkes a man of importance, they have judiciously transferred the question from the rights and interests of one man, to the most important rights and interests of the people, and forced your subjects, from wishing well to the cause of an individual, to unite with him in their own. Let them proceed as they have begun, and your Majesty need not doubt, that the catastrophe will do no dishonour to the conduct of the piece.

The circumstances to which you are reduced, will not admit of a compromise with the English nation. Undecisive, qualifying measures will disgrace your government still more than open violence, and, without satisfying the people, will excite their contempt. They have too much understanding, and spirit, to accept of an indirect satisfaction for a direct injury. Nothing less than a repeal, as formal as the resolution itself, can heal the wound, which has been given to the constitution, nor will any thing less be accepted. I can readily believe, that there is an influence sufficient to recal that pernicious vote. The House of Commons undoubtedly consider their duty to the Crown as paramount to all other obligations. To us they are only indebted for an accidental existence, and have justly transferred their gratitude from their parents to their benefactors;—from those, who gave them birth, to the Minister, from whose benevolence they derive the comforts and pleasures of their political life;—who has taken the tenderest care of their infancy, relieves their necessities, without offending their delicacy, and has given them, what they value most,

a virtuous education. But if it were possible for their integrity to be degraded to a condition so vile and abject, that, compared with it, the present estimation they stand in, is a state of honour and respect, consider, Sir, in what manner you will afterwards proceed. Can you conceive that the people of this country will long submit to be governed by so flexible a H— of —? It is not in the nature of human society, that any form of government, in such circumstances, can long be preserved. In ours the general contempt of the people is as fatal as their detestation. Such, I am persuaded, would be the necessary effect of any base concession made by the present H— of —, and, as a qualifying measure would not be accepted, it remains for you to decide, whether you will, at any hazard, support a set of men, who have reduced you to this unhappy dilemma, or whether you will gratify the united wishes of the whole people of England, by dissolving the P—.

Taking it for granted, as I do very sincerely, that you have personally no design against the constitution, nor any views inconsistent with the good of your subjects, I think you cannot hesitate long upon the choice, which is equally concerns your interest, and your honour to adopt. On one side, you hazard the affections of all your English subjects; you relinquish every hope of repose to yourself, and you endanger the establishment of your family for ever. All this you venture for no object whatsoever, or for such an object, as it would be an affront to you to name. Men of sense will examine your conduct with suspicion; while those, who are incapable of comprehending to what degree they are injured, assist you with clamours equally insolent and unmeaning. Suppose it possible, that no fatal struggle should ensue, you determine at once to be unhappy, without the hope of a compensation, either from interest or ambition. If an English K— be hated or despised, he *must* be unhappy; and this perhaps is the only political truth, which he ought to be convinced of without experiment. But if the English people should no longer confine their resentment to a submissive representation of their wrongs; if, following the glorious example of their ancestors, they should no longer appeal to the creature of the constitution, but to that High Being who gave them the rights of humanity, whose gifts it were sacrilege to surrender, let me ask you, Sir, upon what part of your subjects would you rely for assistance!

The people of Ireland have been uniformly plundered and oppressed. In return, they give you every day fresh marks of their resentment. They despise the miserable Governor you have sent them, because he is the creature of Lord Bute; nor is it from any natural confusion in their ideas, that they are so ready to confound the original of a K— with the disgraceful representation of him.

The disturbance of the colonies would make it impossible for them to take an active concern in your affairs, if they were as well affected to your government, as they once pretended to be to your person. They were ready enough to distinguish between you and your Ministers. They complained of an act of the legislature, but traced the origin of it no higher than to the servants of the C—: They pleased themselves with the hope, that their S—r—n, if not favourable to their cause, at least was impartial. The decisive, personal part you took against them, has effectually banished that first distinction from their minds. They consider you as united with your servants against America, and know how to distinguish the S—r—n and a venal P— on one side, from the real sentiments of the English people on the other. Looking forward to independence, they might possibly receive you for their K—g; but, if ever you retire to America, be assured they will give you such a covenant to digest, as the Presbytery of Scotland would have been ashamed to offer to Charles the Second. They left their native land in search of freedom, and found it in a desert. Divided as they are into a thousand forms of policy and religion, there is one point in which they all agree: They equally detest the pageantry of a K—g, and the supercilious hypocrisy of a Bishop.

It is not then from the alienated affections of Ireland or America, that you can reasonably look for assistance; still less from the people of England, who are actually contending for their rights, and, in this great question are parties against you. You are not, however, destitute of every appearance of support: You have all the Jacobites, Nonjurors, Roman Catholics, and Tories of this country, and all Scotland, without exception. Considering from what family you are descended, the choice of your friends has been singularly directed; and truly, Sir, if you had not lost the Whig interest of England, I should admire your dexterity in turning the hearts of your enemies. Is it possible for you to place any confidence in men, who, before they are faithful to you, must renounce every opinion, and betray every principle, both in church and state, which they inherit from their ancestors, and are confirmed in by their education? whose numbers are so inconsiderable, that they have long since been obliged to give up the principles and language which distinguished them as a party, and to fight under the banners of their enemies? Their zeal begins with hypocrisy, and must conclude in treachery. At first they deceive; at last they betray.

As to the Scotch, I must suppose your heart and understanding so biased, from your earliest infancy, in their favour, that nothing less than your own misfortunes can undeceive you. You will not accept of the uniform experience of your ancestors; and when once a man is determined to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine confirms him in his faith. A bigotted understanding can draw a proof of attachment to the House of Hanover from a notorious zeal to the House of Stewart, and find an earnest of future loyalty in former rebellions. Appearances are, however, in their favour; so strongly indeed, that one would think they had forgotten, that you are their lawful K—, and had mistaken you for a Pretender to the Crown. Let it be admitted then, that the Scotch are as sincere in their present professions, as if you were in reality not an Englishman, but a Briton of the North, you would not be the first P—ce of their native country against whom they have rebelled, nor the first whom they have basely betrayed. Have you forgotten, Sir, or has your favourite concealed from you that part of our history, when the unhappy Charles (and he too had private virtues) fled from the open avow-

ed indignation of his English subjects, and surrendered himself at discretion, to the good faith of his own countrymen. Without looking for support in their affections as subjects, he applied only to their honour, as Gentlemen, for protection. They received him, as they would your M—y, with bows, and smiles, and fallshoods, and kept him until they had settled their bargain with the English Parliament; then basely sold their native K— to the vengeance of his enemies. This, Sir, was not the act of a few traitors, but the deliberate treachery of a Scotch Parliament, representing the nation. A wife P—ce might draw from it two lessons of equal utility to himself. On one side he might learn to dread the undignified resentment of a generous people, who dare openly assert their rights, and who, in a just cause, are ready to meet their S—r—n in the field. On the other side, he would be taught to apprehend something far more formidable; a fawning treachery, against which no prudence can guard, no courage can defend. The insidious smiles upon the cheek, would warn him of the canker in the heart.

From the uses, to which one part of the army has been too frequently applied, you have some reason to expect, that there are no services they would refuse. Here too we trace the partiality of your understanding. You take the sense of the army from the conduct of the guards, with the same justice with which you collect the sense of the people, from the representations of the Ministry. Your marching regiments, Sir, will not make the guards their example, either as soldiers or subjects. They feel and resent, as they ought to do, that invariable, undistinguishing favour, with which the guards are treated; while those gallant troops, by whom every hazardous, every laborious service is performed, are left to perish in garrisons abroad, or pine in quarters at home, neglected and forgotten. If they had no sense of the great original duty they owe their country, their resentment would operate like patriotism, and leave your cause to be defended by those to whom you have lavished the rewards and honours of their profession. The Praetorian bands, enervated and debauched as they were, had still strength enough to awe the Roman populace: But when the distant legions took the alarm, they marched to Rome, and gave away the empire.

On this side then, which ever way you turn your eyes, you see nothing but perplexity and distress. You may determine to support the very Ministry who have reduced your affairs to this deplorable situation: You may shelter yourself under the forms of a P—, and set your people at defiance. But be assured, Sir, that such a resolution would be as imprudent as it would be odious. If it did not immediately shake your establishment, it would rob you of your peace of mind forever.

On the other, how different is the prospect! How easy, how safe and honourable is the path before you! The English nation declare they are grossly injured by their Representatives, and solicit your M— to exert your lawful prerogative, and give them an opportunity of recalling a trust, which they find has been so scandalously abused. You are not to be told that the power of the H— of — is not original, but delegated to them for the welfare of the people, from whom they received it. A question of right arises between the constituent and the representative body. By what authority shall it be decided? Will your M— interfere in a question in which you have properly no immediate concern? It would be a step equally odious and unnecessary. Shall the Lords be called upon to determine the rights and privileges of the Commons? They cannot do it without a flagrant breach of the constitution. Or will you refer it to the Judges? They have often told your ancestors, that the law of Parliament is above them. What part then remains but to leave it to the people to determine for themselves. They alone are injured, and since there is no superior power to which the cause can be referred, they alone ought to determine.

I do not mean to perplex you with a tedious argument upon a subject already to be discussed, that inspiration could hardly throw a new light upon it. There are, however, two points of view, in which it particularly imports your M— to consider the late proceedings of the H— of —. By depriving a subject of his birthright, they have attributed to their own vote an authority equal to an act of the whole legislature; and, though perhaps not with the same motives, have strictly followed the example of the long Parliament, which first declared the regal office useless, and soon after, with as little ceremony, dissolved the House of Lords. The same pretended power which robs an English subject of his birthright, may rob an English K— of his C—n. In another view, the resolution of the H— of —, apparently not so dangerous to your M—, is still more alarming to your people. Not contented with divesting one man of his right, they have arbitrarily conveyed that right to another. They have set aside a return as illegal, without daring to censure those officers who were particularly apprized of Mr. Wilkes's incapacity, not only by the declaration of the House, but expressly by the writ directed to them, and who nevertheless returned him as duly elected. They have rejected the majority of votes, the only criterion by which our laws judge of the sense of the people; they have transferred the right of election from the collective to the representative body; and by these acts, taken separately, or together, they have essentially altered the original constitution of the H— of —. Veried, as your M— undoubtedly is, in the English history, it cannot escape you, how much it is your interest, as well as your duty, to prevent one of the three estates from encroaching upon the province of the other two, or assuming the authority of them all. When once they have departed from the great constitutional line, by which all their proceedings should be directed, who will answer for their future moderation? Or what assurance will they give you that, when they have trampled upon their equals, they will submit to a superior? Your M— may learn hereafter, how nearly the slave and tyrant are allied.

Some of your Council, more candid than the rest, admit the abandoned profligacy of the present H— of —, but oppose their dissolution upon an opinion, I confess not very unwarrantable, that their successors would be equally at the disposal of the Treasury. I cannot persuade myself that the nation will have profited

so little by experience. But if that opinion were well founded, you might then gratify our wishes at an easy rate, and appease the present clamour against your government, without offering any material injury to the favourite cause of corruption.

You have still an honourable part to act. The affections of your subjects may still be recovered. But before you subdue their hearts, you must gain a noble victory over your own. Discard those little personal resentments which have too long directed your public conduct. Pardon this man the remainder of his punishment, and if resentment still prevails, make it, what it should have been long since, an act of mercy, but contempt. He will soon fall back into his natural station—a silent senator, and hardly supporting the weekly eloquence of a news paper. The gentle breath of peace would leave him on the surface, neglected and unremoved. It is only the tempest that lifts him from his place.

Without consulting your Minister, call together your whole Council. Let it appear to the public, that you can determine and act for yourself. Come forward to your people. Lay aside the wretched formalities of a K—, and speak to your subjects with the spirit of a man, and in the language of a Gentleman. Tell them you have been fatally deceived. The acknowledgment will be no disgrace, but rather an honour to your understanding. Tell them you are determined to remove every cause of complaint against your government; that you will give your confidence to no man, who does not possess the confidence of your subjects; and that you will leave it to themselves to determine, by their conduct at a future election, whether or no it be in reality the general sense of the nation, that their rights have been arbitrarily invaded by the present H— of —, and the constitution betrayed. They will then do justice to their Representatives, and to themselves.

These sentiments, Sir, and the stile they are conveyed in, may be offensive perhaps, because they are new to you. Accustomed to the language of courtiers, you measure their affections by the vehemence of their expressions; and when they only praise you indirectly, you admire their sincerity. But this is not a time to trifle with your fortune. They deceive you, Sir, who tell you, that you have many friends, whose affections are founded upon a principle of personal attachments. The first foundation of friendship is not the power of conferring benefits, but the equality with which they are received, and may be returned. The fortune which made you a K—, forbid you to have friend. It is a law of nature, which cannot be violated with impunity. The mistaken P—e, who looks for friendship, will find a favourite, and in that favourite the ruin of his affairs.

The people of England are loyal to the House of Hanover, not from a vain preference of one family to another, but from a conviction, that the establishment of that family was necessary to the support of their civil and religious liberties. This, Sir, is a principle of allegiance equally solid and rational, fit for Englishmen to adopt, and well worthy of your M—y's encouragement. We cannot long be deluded by nominal distinctions. The name of Stewart, of itself, is only contemptible;—armed with the Sovereign authority, their principles were formidable. The Prince, who imitates their conduct, should be warned by their example; and while he plumes himself upon the security of his title to the Crown, should remember, that as it was acquired by one revolution, it may be lost in another.

JUNIUS.

L O N D O N, December 26.

A GREAT Personage, on reading in Junius's letter, 'The fortune which made you a K—, forbid you to have a friend,' replied, "Hard fortune indeed! surely no one envies my station!"

We hear the result of the many Cabinet Councils lately held, is a fixed resolution NOT TO DISSOLVE THE P—t.

Friday an opulent merchant in this city was arrested on the Royal Exchange for 20,000*l.* to which he immediately gave bail.

Mr. R I N D,

A MAGISTRATE in New Kent says he attended Charles City court as an evidence 44 days. It may be true, but every person would rather have justice with deliberation, than partiality with speed. Justice, slowly, calmly, without prejudice or passion, hears the merits of each side, cautiously ponderates the weight of each argument, and equitably determines the cause. The Judge of Charles City court has as well meaning, as honest a heart as ever filled a human breast, and the other Magistrates are men of candour and judgment, at least they who attend most, and I believe their debts are not troublesome, and it is impossible to lay the crime of delay at their door. But had I a suit depending, and wanted strict justice, I would much rather choose to have it determined in Charles City court, with all its deliberation, than in the neighbouring one with all its boasted vigour; not but that there are many worthy sensible Magistrates in that county, but some of those who sit most, are looked on by thousands as well as me, to be very deficient in candour, as well as judgment; and for that reason alone, I know several suits to be now kept back from that court. He who fills the office of a Magistrate ought to be a man of exem-

plary virtue and judgment. But when Magistrates boldly show more flagrant partiality, and deficiency of judgment, than most private men, it disgraces the office, the laws, and the administration. Ignorance and partiality are always assuming, while true merit is diffident and modest. I could point out individuals, as well as that worshipful witness from New-Kent, who are not always guilty of speaking true, and would justify all with openness, and my name; but to avoid more malevolence, I shall omit it now. However, this day I was informed, by a man of truth, that the cause wherein the worshipful witness is summoned has been brought on, and the jury once or twice divided on it, besides, very few, I imagine, believe that the witness attended so long.

SUFFOLK, February 25, 1770.

To be SOLD at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 22d of March, being the court day of Elizabeth City county,

T H E plantation on Hampton river whereon

Col. George Walker lately lived, containing about 200 acres. The improvements, value of the timbers and advantages of its situation, are so well known to those who are likely to become purchasers, that it is unnecessary for me to describe them. One half the purchase money to be paid on making a title, the other half in twelve months from the day of sale, giving bond, with approved security, to

BENJAMIN CROOKER.

HAMPTON, March 1, 1770.

To be SOLD on Tuesday the 20th instant, at the subscriber's,

T H E personal estate of John Riddlehurst, deceased, consisting of one Negro woman, some horses, household and kitchen furniture. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving good bond and security. Those persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment, or suits will be brought without further notice; and all persons who have any demands against the estate, are desired to make them known, to

FRANCIS RIDLEHURST, Administrator.

FAUQUIER county, February 20, 1770.

HIS Excellency NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, Governor General of this his Majesty's colony of Virginia, having been pleased to appoint me Adjutant of the frontier district, the remoteness of the counties obliges me to take this method, to notify to the several county Lieutenants my intention of attending their general musters the ensuing spring: They will therefore please to appoint them respectively, at the different Courthouses, on the days following, viz. Frederick, on the first Monday in April, Hampshire, on the first Thursday, Augusta, on the second Monday, Albemarle, on the second Thursday, Amherst, on the second Saturday, Buckingham, on the third Monday, Bedford, on the third Thursday, Pittsylvania, on the fourth Monday, Halifax, on the fourth Thursday, Mecklenburg, on the fifth Monday, Lunenburg, on the first Thursday in May, and Charlotte, on the first Monday; in which, they will greatly oblige their most obedient and very humble servant,

THOMAS BULLITT.

LOUISA, Feb. 26, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber's LOTTERY will be drawn the 28th of April next, at Louisa court-house.

Those Gentlemen who have not already paid, are desired to pay for their tickets that day, or give bond to carry interest from the date.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

JUST arrived, the *Justitia*, Capt. Somerville,

with about one hundred healthy servants, men, women, and boys, among which are many tradesmen, viz. house carpenters and joiners, tailors, coopers, shoemakers, weavers, gardeners, a smith, a bricklayer and plasterer, a saddler, a harness-maker, a watch-maker, a woolcomber, and several others. There are also farmers and other country labourers. The sale will commence on Tuesday the 6th of March, at Leeds town, on *Rappahannock*. A reasonable credit will be allowed, giving bond with approved security to

THOMAS HODGE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber,

about the 10th of January last, on the road from Botetourt county to Warwick, a black horse, about 15 hands high, branded on the off buttock and shoulder R B; he is a natural pacer, and is much rubbed with wagon gear. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Poindexter Mosely, in Cumberland county, or to the subscriber, in Botetourt county, near Evans's mill, shall receive 5*l.* reward.

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WILLIAM COX.

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 22, 1770.

Journeymen TAILORS

who understand their business well, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JON^d. PROSSER.

MOUNT VERNON, Fairfax county, Dec. 16.

HIS Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council, having been pleased to grant 200,000 acres of land on the *Great Kanaway*, &c. to the officers and soldiers who embarked in the service of this colony, agreeable to a proclamation issued the 19th of February, 1754 (by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; then Lieutenant Governor). And having moreover been pleased to require, that I should receive the several and respective claims of every person who engaged in the service aforesaid, before the battle of the *Meadows*, in 1754, I do hereby give this public notice thereof, requesting that every officer and soldier, or their representatives, will exhibit their respective claims to a share of these lands, properly attested to me, before the 10th day of October next ensuing, in order that the whole may be laid before his Lordship and Council, and finally adjusted. And to the intent that no unnecessary application may be made, it is hereby signified, that no person who entered into the service of this colony after the said battle of the *Meadows* (which concluded the campaign of 1754) is intitled to any part of these 200,000 acres of land, as they were given to the first adventurers, under the proclamation aforesaid.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ANNAPOLIS, December 29, 1769.

Lately imported by the subscriber from LONDON,

A VERY large cargo of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, which are to be sold at his store for ready cash, good *London* bills of exchange, or short credit; the purchaser in the latter way giving bond with good security, if required.—The above goods were bought on the best terms, and for ready money, and will be sold at a moderate advance, in assortments or otherwise, as may be most agreeable to the purchaser.

LEGH MASTER.

The committee of Merchants of this city, having fully considered all the papers and evidence relative to the purchase and importation of those GOODS, were quite satisfied that nothing had been done contrary to the true spirit and intention of the articles of the association of this province, unanimously consented to their being landed and disposed of as the owner should think proper.

N. B. He has brought over a new fashionable POST COACH with a box to take off, and a pair of harness, which will be sold on reasonable terms, having no occasion for it.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND on *Banister* river, in *Halifax* county, containing about 1300 acres, near 500 of which are fine low grounds, the high land level and good, is well furnished with houses to crop 15 hands, and has valuable stock on it, which, if required, will be sold with it. Also a double decked vessel on the stocks, which will be launched in *March*, about 180 tons, built by a fine hand from *Boston*, and her timber and plank equal to any the country affords. For terms apply to B. HARRISON.

MARYLAND, August 17, 1769.

THE subscriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of *PHYSIC* and *SURGERY*, gives this public notice, that he begins to inoculate on the 15th of *September* next, at his house, which stands about the distance of one half mile from *Baltimore* town, on a healthy situation, with an agreeable prospect. The price as before; two pistoles for inoculation, and twenty shillings per week for board. As the sickness is so trifling, and the confinement none, the expence need not exceed five pounds fourteen, to six pounds fourteen shillings, current money, and may be inoculated with safety in any month, except *July* and *August*.

I shall be obliged to those who will favour me with their custom; they may depend on being carefully, tenderly, and judiciously dealt with. I flatter myself I have inoculated as many, and with as much success as any man on the continent. Those who intend coming, are desired not to alter their diet, or use any kind of preparation beforehand, as it is rather prejudicial than otherwise.

HENRY STEVENSON.

To be SOLD at Farley's ordinary, in Amelia county, near the court-house, on Friday the 23d of March,

ONE HUNDRED choice Virginia born

SLAVES.

AS I have already made three sales out of my slaves, and these are the whole of the residue, I am confident that there never was so fine a parcel of slaves offered for sale at any one time. Credit will be given till the 1st day of *May*, 1771, with interest from the date if not paid punctually. The bonds are to be made payable to my trustees, and the sale conducted by John Hawkins.

THOMAS MOORE.

N. B. Five per cent. will be discounted for ready cash, and good merchants notes, payable at the April court, taken as such.

To be SOLD on Friday the 6th of April next, at Northumberland court house,

THE noted and well timbered tract or parcel of LAND lying in said county, on *Coan* river banks, containing by patent 400 acres, tho' estimated at 600, the patent being antient. Its quality equal to most lands, and agreeably situated; fish, fowl, and oysters in abundance, at but little pains. Any person inclinable to purchase the same, are desired to apply to Capt. Spencer M. Ball, in said county, or the subscriber in *Fauquier* county, who will treat for the same privately, any reasonable time before the day, and if sold before, will be advertised immediately in the *Gazette*. The land will be shewn to any person by Mr. Spencer M. Ball, Mr. James Ball, or others. Terms to be agreed on at the day of sale.

WILLIAM BALL.

To be LET for a term of years,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, fifty feet long, two story high, with three lots, and every convenient outhouses fit for a family: It being the houses and lots where Dr. William Wills, late of *Richmond* town, deceased, lived, with the liberty of cutting fire wood for the use of the said houses. The terms to be known by applying to THOMAS PROSSER, and } Ex^{rs}. TURNER SOUTHALL, }

On the 20th day of March next (if fair, otherwise next fair day) will be SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder,

THE subscriber's PLANTATION in *New-Kent* county, two miles above the Long Bridge, 10 from good warehouses on *York* and *James* Rivers, 14 from *Newcastle*, 18 from *Richmond*, and 8 from Mr. Holt's forge. It contains about 500 acres of level land, 200 of which are excellent low grounds, proper for wheat, tobacco, or meadow; great part of the remainder is fine tobacco, the rest very good corn land, and the uncleared ground abounds with large white and red oaks, cypress and ash. There is also on it a good situation for a mill, with a pretty good stream of water, which might be made sufficient for the whole summer at a small expence, by letting a neighbouring run into it. The buildings, which have been finished within four years, consist of a handsome and commodious dwelling house, with its offices, an overseer's house, and several large framed barns and tobacco houses. The plantation is now in excellent order for cropping, as there is a large opening under very good fences, and the ground is fresh. At the same time and place will also be sold, the slaves, horses, cattle, hogs, tools, and furniture. Credit will be allowed for all sums exceeding FIVE POUNDS, until the 25th day of *October* next, upon bond and good security, and 5 per cent. discount for ready money. Those inclinable to purchase the land may be shewn it any time before the day of sale, by

PETER RUSSELL.

N. B. Having been informed that many persons have been hitherto prevented from purchasing this plantation, by a malicious report that I had won it at play of Col. Burwell Bassett, I think it requisite to assure the public, that the said report is a most groundless calumny, as I never had any gaming transactions with that Gentleman, of whom I make no doubt he will sufficiently satisfy whoever will take the trouble of asking him. Nor is it under any incumbrance whatsoever.

P. R.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons from

TAKEN up about 3 miles from *Southampton* court house, a small black horse, about 8 years old, 4 feet 1 inch high, and branded on the near buttock P.

THERE is on my plantation a Negro

man named ANTHONY, that was bought by Mr. Richard Hayes last December, at Mr. John Smith's sale, in *New Kent*, and informs me that he has absconded from his master in *Luxemburg*. I take this opportunity of informing him that I shall keep him until he is sent for, and will then deliver him on paying the expence of this advertisement.

ADGUSTINE SMITH.

each, the first payable last December, the other three the first day of the years 1771, 1772, and 1773, which I gave Samuel Davis of *Augusta* county.

Also a bay mare, 4 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, much inclined to pace, neither docked nor branded. They are posted and appraised, the horse to 21. 15s. and the mare to 7l.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, sen.

HENRY TAYLOR.

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