

will to serve you is v.ounded, as it is unalterable. Engaged as I have long been in the glorious cause of freedom, I beg you to consider my past conduct as an earnest of the future, and to look on me as a man, whose primary views will ever regard the rights and privileges of his fellow countrymen in general, and whose secondary views shall be attentively fixed on the dignity, advantage and prosperity of the county of Middlesex. Let me therefore desire of you, gentlemen, to favour me, from time to time, with such instructions as may best enable me to accomplish those ends, resting assured of always finding me devoted to your service, and that the happiest moments of my life will be those in which I am employed in maintaining the civil and religious rights of Englishmen, and in promoting the interests of my constituents. I am, with the truest respect,

Gentlemen, your obliged,  
and faithful humble servant,

Tuesday, March 29. JOHN WILKES.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes, after his great fatigues, is set out for Bath, to spend a few days there.

A coach and six, in the interest of Mr. Cooke, and Sir W. B. Proctor, arrived on Monday at Brentford, with their horses dressed in blue ribbons, some of the populace began to take them away; this enraged the coachman, and he imprudently struck at them with his whip; upon which the mob called out, knock him off his box, kill him, &c. but Mr. Wilkes interposing, and begging no mischief might ensue, they desisted from their purpose, and contented themselves with stripping every ribbon from the horses, &c.

No carriage was suffered to pass along the Strand on Monday, without huzzing for Wilkes; one fellow near St. Clement's church had a pot of beer, and made several of the people in coaches, &c. drink to Wilkes and Liberty, from whom he got several shillings given him; but presenting it soon after to two persons in a post chaise, they drove off with the pot and its contents; which caused a great deal of mirth to the rest of the mob.

The wife of a soldier in the guards having purchased a bed of a broker in Drury lane, in carrying it home on her head thought she felt something hard in it, and opening the seam to see what it was, found 42 guineas and two Queen Anne's crown pieces.

The college of Physicians at Paris have declared against inoculation, 32 voices against 23.

A quarrel having arisen between a celebrated Gentleman in the literary world and one of his acquaintance, the latter heroically, and no less laconically, concludes a letter to the first, on the subject of their dispute, with, "I have a life at your service, if you dare to take it." To which the former replies, ending his epistle thus: "You say you have a life at my service, if I dare take it; I must confess to you that I dare not take it; I thank my God I have not the courage to take it; but though I own I am afraid to deprive you of your life, yet, Sir, permit me to assure you that I am equally thankful to the Almighty Being for mercifully bestowing on me sufficient resolution, if attacked, to defend my own." It had the effect; it brought the madman back again to reason, friends intervened, and the affair was compromised.

April 2. A certain nobleman being asked by the —, what he apprehended would be the consequence of a late election? replied, as the gentleman was elected, he must take his seat accordingly.

Amongst the other pranks of their high and mightinesses, the mob, on account of the Middlesex election, they stopped the French ambassador in his coach, and politely insisted on his drinking a draught of porter) which they offered him) to Wilkes and Liberty; with which his Excellency, with the greatest affability, complied.

One day last week as a great personage was going to Richmond, accompanied by his illustrious consort, a rabble in the road thither, gathered round his carriage, clamorously begging a pardon for W. and grew so numerous and troublesome, that the great personages thought proper to return to town.

The following Toasts is drank every night in the most polite companies, "May the light of Liberty never be put out by a Scotch Extinguisher!"

On Tuesday night the mob broke the windows of his Grace the Duke of Argyle's house in Soho-Square, and also the windows of his son the Marquis of Lorn's house in Argyle's buildings, where they did considerable damage. Every window belonging to the Rt. hon. the Lord Bute's house in South-Ausley-Street were so broke, that scarce a pane of glass was left whole.

It is said the damage done Lord Bute's house, by the mob on Monday night last, cannot be repaired for less than 5000 l. a great deal of rich furniture having been broke to pieces.

The general toast among the friends of the popular patriot now is, *May Liberty never want a Wilkes; and may Wilkes never want liberty.*

It is said, that a gentleman of the first eminence in the law has given it as his opinion, that the out-lawry against Mr. Wilkes is not legal.

Also, that among several flaws in Mr. Wilkes's outlawry, one is, that he was not declared an outlaw in three different parishes in the county where he lived: And it is likewise said, that the outlawry was not registered in the proper office.

*Lord Baltimore's defence read to the Court and Jury, upon his trial at Kingston in Surry, on Saturday the 26th instant, taken in Court by a gentleman present.*

My Lord and gentlemen,

"I have put myself upon my country, confident that prejudice and clamour will avail nothing in this place, where it is the privilege of the meanest of the king's subjects to be presumed to be innocent until his guilt has been made appear by legal evidence. I wish I could say, that I have been treated abroad with the same candour; I have been loaded with obloquy; the most malignant libels have been circulated, and every other method that malice could devise, has been taken to create a general prejudice against me. I thank God that under such circumstances I have had firmness and resolution enough to meet my accusers face to face, and provoke an inquiry into my conduct.

"The charge laid against me, and against these poor people, who are involved with me, because they might otherwise have been witnesses for me, is, in its nature, easy to be made, and hard to be disproved. The accuser has the advantage of supporting it by direct and positive evidence: The defence can only be collected from circumstances.

"My defence is composed of a very great variety of circumstances, all tending to shew the falsity of this charge, the absurdity of it, the impossibility that it can be true. It will be laid before the Jury by evidence, under the direction of my council; and I have the confidence of an innocent man, that it will manifest to your Lordship, the Jury, and the whole world, that the story told by this woman is a perversion of the truth, and a mere invention.

"What could induce this woman to make such a charge I can only suspect.—Very soon after she came to my house, upon the representation to me that her father was distressed, I sent him a considerable sum of money; whether the case with which that money was obtained from me might suggest this idea, as a means of obtaining a larger sum of money; or whether it was thought necessary to destroy me, in order to re-establish the character of the girl with the world, I know not; but I do aver upon the word of a Man of Honour, that there is no truth in any thing which has been said or sworn of my having offered violence to this girl. I ever held such brutality in abhorrence. May I be allowed, to add, without offending against that decorum which ought to be observed here, that, as a man of pleasure, I am in opinion against all force. I should not have introduced this sentiment, if

it had not been pertinent to the subject. Other Opinions on other subjects, no way relating to this charge, have been reputed, and falsely imputed to me, to inflame this accusation. Libertine as I may have been represented, I hold no such opinions; and considering the debility of my constitution, it is not only a moral but a physical impossibility for me to have ravished this woman, who is stronger than I am. Much has been urged against me upon that of having seduced her from her parents and friends. Seduction is not the point of this charge, but I do assure your Lordships and the jury, that this part of the case has been aggravated exceedingly beyond the truth. It I have been in any degree to blame, I am sure I have very sufficiently atoned for every indiscretion, which a weak attachment to this unworthy woman may have led me into, by having suffered the disgrace of being exposed as a criminal at the bar, in the county which my father had the honour to represent in parliament, and where, if this sort of an active life had been my object, my own rank and fortune gave me some pretensions to have attained the same honour. I will take up no more of your Lordship's time than to add, that if I had been conscious of the guilt now imputed to me, I could have kept myself and my fortune out of the reach of the laws of this country. I am a citizen of the world, and could have lived any where; but I love my country, and submit to its laws; and resolving that my innocence should be justified by the laws, I now, by my own voluntarily act, by surrendering myself to the Court of King's-Bench, stake upon the verdict of twelve men my life and fortune; and, what is dearer to me than either, my honour."

NEW BERN, June 24.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Port-Beaufort.

Entered Inwards.

June 16. Schooner Poor Man's Friend, Robert Short, from Philadelphia.

Cleared Outwards.

June 17. Sloop Diamond, Benjamin Crane, for St. Christopher's.

21. Sloop Polly, James Bazney, for Philadel.

do. Sloop Desire, Nath. Bowles, for Boston.

do. Sloop Tryal, W. Woolcutt, for Barbados.

22. Sloop Dolphin, Robt. Wetmore, for N. York.

do. Snow Friendship, George Richardson, for Gibraltar.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Manner of useful BLANKS to be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE in NEW BERN.

NEW BERN, June 24, 1768.

THE Subscriber having been a great sufferer by Persons trespassing on his Lands on Slocumb's Creek, and at Green Spring, near this Town, finds himself under the Necessity of forbidding all Persons from hunting, shooting, or ranging thereon on any Pretence; as he is determined to prosecute any that shall be found offending herein.

JAMES DAVIS.

JUNE 24, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber in Newbern, a yellowish Fellow named WILL, about 45 Years of Age, very stout and lusty, has a very surly ill-looking Countenance; one of his Legs is less than the other, and crooked just above his Ankle, having been broke: When he went away his right Arm was lame, by a Stroke he received on his Elbow; his Cloaths were Negro Cottens. He is a very sensible Fellow, and may attempt to get off in some Vessel, all Masters of Vessels are therefore warned of him. Whoever apprehends said Slave, and brings him to me in Newbern, shall have 20s. Reward.

JAMES DAVIS.

A L. L. Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 16s. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted for 3s. the first Week, and 2s. for every Week after.