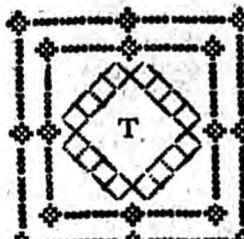


## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E, 3 1773.

*Ducis ut nervis alienis mobile lignum.*

Thou thing of wood, and wires by others play'd.  
 HOR.  
 FRANCIS.



THE Citizen in a former paper expressed his expectation, that "lawyers would not be wanting to undertake a refutation of Antilon's legal reasoning, in favour of the proclamation," and signified it to be his design to examine the measure, on the more general principles of the constitution. His expectation I am induced to believe from various circumstances, from occurrences extrinsic to the last performance published with his signature, and from the many peculiar marks with which the work abounds, has not been disappointed. The artifice of this shifting management obliges me to enter into a minute detail, and in this to repeat some passages of my former letters, for the purpose of giving a plain view of the subject, which my adversaries have endeavoured to perplex by their cavils, and obscure by their declamations: for I am persuaded that the better the measure, which has been branded with the character of an arbitrary tax, is understood, the more will its legality, and expediency appear.

When the late inspection law expired, as there remained no regulation of the fees of officers, so would they have had it in their power to commit excessive exactions, if there existed no competent authority to restrain their demands, or if such authority did exist, and was inactive. If such authority existed before the temporary act was made, it of course revived on the expiration of this act, and no declaration, or resolve of the lower house could prevent the exercise of it; because if the authority was competent, its competency was derived from the law, which can't be abrogated, altered, or in any manner controuled, but by an act of the whole legislature. The question relates to *old*, or *constitutional* officers, who are supported not by salaries, but by casual fees, whose incomes are not fixed by stipend, but turn out to be more or less according to the services they perform. As the offices are *old* and *constitutional*, and thus supported by incidental fees, so is the right, to receive such fees, *old*, and *constitutional*. There have been, as will appear hereafter, different regulations of these fees at different periods, none of which remained, when the late inspection law expired. The officers, being entitled to these rewards for their support, they could not be guilty of *extortion* merely for receiving fees—when they perform services. They could not commit extortion, but by taking *larger* fees than they ought, and consequently, without some positive rule, or standard, it would not be extortion, if an officer should exact *any* fees for his services. In this situation, when there was no regulation of fees, no restriction of the demands of officers, the proclamation issued, with the professed design of preventing the excessive exactions of officers, and for this purpose ordered, that no officer should receive *greater* fees, than the rates settled by the then last regulation, under pain of the Governor's displeasure, which rates were the most moderate of any, that had before been established, and in consequence of the falling of the inspection law, less beneficial to the officers. Such in substance is the proclamation. It has, however, been objected, that it did not proceed from the *professed* design of preventing extortion; but the *real* motive was the benefit of the officers, and the time, when it issued, is urged as a proof, that this was the motive. The rectitude, or impropriety of the measure is not to be determined by professions, or imputations, but by its effects. Officers, without settled rates of fees, would be under no legal restriction. The present regulation contains no enforcement of payment from the people, the officer being left to his legal remedy. When the inspection act was in force, his remedy was by execution. This effect of the new regulation can't be denied, viz. that the officer, being removeable, is restrained, by the threats of the person, who has authority to remove him, from receiving beyond the rates prescribed, and without this regulation, would have it in his power, to demand, and receive fees, not only to the extent of the rates, but beyond it. The little suggestion, introduced by a puerile dialogue, that a party might have the service done, and refuse payment for it, if he thought the demand not reasonable, has been answered, by shewing that an officer would not have been bound to perform a service, without payment at the time of performing it. Whence then the benefit to the officer by the restriction resulting from the proclamation? and if a benefit to the officers can't be shewn, and the restriction can't be denied, how is the professed design of the proclamation, productive of the very effects explained by it, refuted by imputing to it a different motive, with which its effects do not correspond?

\* Extortion is committed, when an officer, by colour of his office takes money, or other valuable thing; which is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due.

As to the time, when the proclamation issued, the new regulation was then if ever proper, because the former then ceased, and the two houses having disagreed on the subject there remained no regulation at all, so that as to this imputation,

"Cum ventum ad verum est, sensus moreque repugnant,

"Atque ipsa utilitas, justè propè mater et æqui."

But the grand objection to the new regulation of fees is, that it *imposes a tax upon the people*, and consequently is competent only to the legislature. Whether this idea be proper or not, I shall consider. If when fees are due, a regulation, allowing the officer to receive them at a certain rate, be a tax, there can be no legal regulation of fees, in any instance, except by the legislature; but if it can be proved, that there may be legal regulations of fees without a legislative act, then the idea of tax is improper. I have already observed, that the lords, and commons, and the upper, and lower houses of assembly, separately, have allowed fees to be taken by their necessary officers, and since taxes can't be imposed but with the concurrence of all the branches of the legislature, I have concluded, that *these* fees are not taxes; but the proposition that taxes can't be laid, but by the legislative authority, is denied by my adversaries, who, in order to evade the direct consequences of the instances put, add this restriction, "having such cases, as are warranted by long immemorial, and uninterrupted usage." This exception, they have not attempted to prove, and therefore have not advanced any reasoning for particular discussion; but their principle may be ascertained, and it will be incumbent upon them either to give up their exception, or to maintain this position, that there is an authority to tax, warranted by long, immemorial, and uninterrupted usage, distinct from the legislative authority, the exception being applied to qualify the general major proposition that "taxes can't be laid, but by the legislative authority" necessarily implies, that there may be taxes lawfully established by some other, than the legislative authority, and the exception being expressed to result from "such cases, as are warranted by long, immemorial, and uninterrupted usage," it remains to be proved, that there are such warranted cases of tax, or the exception stands on a mere supposition to evade the force of my conclusion, without any proof to support it. Now I call upon my adversaries to prove, on the principles of our constitution, that there are cases of tax, warranted by usage, known to have received no legislative sanction, but to have been established by the lords or commons, the upper or lower house of assembly, separately, or by the judges. If they fail in their proof, my argument, that "no tax can be imposed except by the legislature; but fees have been lawfully settled by persons not vested with a legislative authority, consequently the settlement of fees is not the imposition of a tax," remains in full force. If the original settlement of any fees was a tax, it continues a tax, if it was not a tax, it can't become so from the acts of officers, and parties receiving, and paying the fees. The origin of it being ascertained, and not left to presumption, if the settlement of fees was originally a tax, and therefore unlawful in the commencement, the usage, or, in other words, the repeated acts of paying, and receiving, can't make it lawful; for it is an established maxim of law, if, on enquiry into the legality of custom, or usage, it appears to have been derived from an illegal source, that it ought to be abolished—if originally invalid, length of time will not give it efficacy.

It is, indeed, strange that they, who object to the argument from precedents, should rely altogether upon them in support of a doctrine so extraordinary, as that the legality of even taxes, not laid by the legislature, may be maintained by the precedents of their having been paid, and received! For what constitutes usage; but the frequent repetition of the same acts, or examples for a long time? Wherefore, I presume, the settlement of the fees of *old*, constitutional officers, to which the right of fees was annexed when the offices were created is not a tax, and that the lawful allowance of fees to their necessary officers by the lords &c. who are not vested with a legislative authority, is proof of my position. Saying that these allowances are founded on the law of parliament, which is part of the general law, amounts to no more than saying, they are lawful; but the proof is wanting, that either branch of the legislature, alone, can impose taxes on the subject by the law of parliament.

The judges are not governed by the law of parliament; they have no authority to tax the subject; but their allowance of fees to their necessary officers is lawful. It appears by the 21st Hen. 7th, that an officer was entitled to receive a fee of a person acquitted of a felony on this principle, that it was assigned him by the order, and discretion of the court; and with reason, and good conscience, for his trouble, charge, and atten-

dance on the court with prisoners. This is a pointed authority, and I believe, has never been impeached. In the case of Shurley and Packer, Hill. 13 Jac. Coke observed, that by the statute of Westm. 1st. no sheriff could take money for serving process, and that the receipt of money for such service would be extortion; but that the judges may allow him fees, and with such allowance he may receive them, and he cited the 21st Hen. 7th.

Hawk. 1 book, cap. 68, speaking of the statute of Westm. 1st, observes that "it can't be intended to be the meaning of it to restrain the courts of justice, in whose integrity the law always reposes the highest confidence, from allowing reasonable fees for the labour, and attendance of their officers: for the chief danger of oppression is from officers being at liberty to let their own rates, and make their own demands; but there can't be so much fear of these abuses while they are restrained to known, and stated fees, settled by the discretion of the courts, which will not suffer them to be exceeded without the highest repentment." Do my adversaries deny this authority, have they any distinction to evade the force of it, or do they admit it? If it is admitted, it directly applies to, and supports, my position, that the settlement of fees, and restraining officers to known, and stated rates, by the allowance, and order of the judges, is not taxing the subject. To prove that fees can be settled only by act of parliament, or ancient usage, they have quoted a passage from Bac. ab. id. 2 Vol. 463; but in the next page of the same book, this passage, which they have omitted, occurs, "such fees as have been allowed by the courts of justice to their officers, as a recompence for their labour and attendance are established fees," a position which corresponds with Hawkins's doctrine. Coke's exposition of the statute de tallagio non concedendo is again cited. "All new offices erected with new fees, or old offices with new fees, are a tallage (or tax) put upon the subject, and therefore can't be done without command by act of parliament." Whenever therefore, a fee is a tax, it can't be established without an act of parliament. This was the result of my major, or general proposition, which they have endeavoured to restrain by the exception, such cases as are warranted by long, immemorial, uninterrupted usage," an exception directly repugnant to Coke's opinion. When fees are taxes, only the legislature can lawfully grant them; but that fees are not taxes, in the instances I have put of allowances made by the lords &c. and the judges, the legality of these allowances is a plain proof. What construction then shall the passage cited from Coke receive, that it may be reconciled with the other authorities? "new offices erected with new fees," my adversaries admit are out of the question, that fees may be settled or ascertained at a time subsequent to the institution of the offices, the cases, I have cited, prove, and if the construction of the passage from Coke be carried so far as to include these settlements, or rates, he is contradicted by those cases, and appears to be inconsistent with himself, not only from the case of Shurley and Packer, but the doctrine he has laid down in his 1st inst. which I shall presently consider. This being the state of the matter, there is a necessity for putting such a construction upon his words, as may reconcile his opinion with the other authorities, or it will be overruled by them. Fees may be due, without a precise settlement of the rate, and the right to receive them may be coeval with the institution, or first creation of the offices, as in the case of our old, or constitutional offices; when such fees are settled, they are not properly new fees, and therefore a regulation, restraining the officer from taking beyond a stated sum for each service, when he was before entitled to a fee for such service, is not granting, or annexing a new fee to an old office; but when the officer is not entitled to receive a reward from the party in the execution of an old office, or is entitled to a certain sum from him, the granting of a fee, when nothing was before due, or augmenting the sum the officer was before entitled to, creates a new fee, according to Coke's exposition. When a man, in consideration of receiving an adequate recompence for the service, performs work, and labour for another at his request, without a special contract fixing the sum to be paid, he, for whom the service is done, becomes indebted. If the parties to the contract afterwards ascertain the sum due for the service, this settlement does not create a new debt, but fixes, or regulates the quantum or rate payable on the original contract. In this sense I understand Lord Coke, and admit that, when fees are settled, they ought not to be augmented—when services ought to be performed without a fee, a fee ought not to be granted; but oppose any construction contrary to the authorities I have cited to establish this point, that when officers are entitled to fees, not precisely settled as to the quantum or rate, they may be fixed, or ascertained by the authority of the judges incident to their functions, or offices, and that it is not a just objection to their exercise of this authority that "the settlement of fees is the imposition of taxes on the subject."

Co. Litt. 368 is also quoted, to this effect, "it is provided by the statute of Westm. 1st? That no

"When we appeal to truth's impartial test,  
 "Sense, custom, social good, from whence arise  
 "All forms of right, and wrong, the fact denies."

FRANCIS.



"sheriff, or other minister of the King, shall take any reward for doing of his office, but only that which the King alloweth him, on pain that he shall render double to the party, and be punished at the King's pleasure, and this was the ancient common law, and was punishable by fine, and imprisonment; but the statute added the aforesaid penalty. "Some latter statutes having permitted them to take in some cases, by colour thereof, the King's officers, as sheriffs, coroners, escheators, feodaries, jailers, and the like, do offend in most cases, and seeing this act yet standeth in force, they can't take any thing; but where, and so far as latter statutes have allowed to them. Yet such reasonable fees as have been allowed by the courts of justice of ancient time to inferior ministers, and attendants of courts for their labour, and attendance, if they be asked, and taken are no extortion."

In his exposition of the statute de tallagio non concedendo, Coke lays down the position, that where the grant of fees would amount to a tax, "it can't be done without act of parliament." In the passage just cited from his 1st inst. it appears that "such reasonable fees, as have been allowed by the courts of justice of ancient time &c." may be taken, and therefore these fees fall not under the predicament of tax, which can be laid only by act of parliament.

I must first observe, that this statute of Westm. relates only to officers supported by salaries, and not by fees from suitors. "They are to take only that, which the King alloweth them." The constitutional officers in Maryland, derive no support from salaries, or any other allowance, than the fees they receive from those for whom they perform services; the right to demand, and receive such fees is coeval with the institution of their offices, and therefore they are not within the purview of this statute, which describes, and relates to, officers prohibited from taking "any reward for doing of their office; but only that which the King alloweth;" but yet notwithstanding the absolute terms of this statute, Lord Coke observes, that "such reasonable fees, as have been allowed by the courts of justice of ancient time &c." may be taken. The statute is so far from permitting the taking even of these fees, that the words of it are in the negative, "not any reward shall be taken" beyond the crown's allowance; and yet, by construction, fees allowed of ancient time by the judges may be taken with impunity. I have already remarked, and shewn, that this statute does not extend to constitutional officers in Maryland, whose right to receive fees is coeval with the institution of their offices, and who have no other support, than what they derive from these fees. The objectors having, however, observed, that it does not appear, "that the judges have ever imposed new fees by their sole authority," I will pursue the subject a little farther, though I have already given an answer to their case, and interferences from it. The passage cited from Coke shews that fees allowed by the courts may be lawfully received even by officers described in the statute of Westm. 1st—upon the allowance of these fees, surely they were new, the allowance was by the judges, and thereto without doubt, when made, new fees were allowed by the judges by their sole authority. If the fees, thus allowed, were originally, when they were new, taxes, they have not ceased to be taxes, in consequence of the frequent repetition of the acts of payment, and receipt, and of their having obtained the denomination, "ancient fees." Sejeant Hawkins having taken notice that, "at the common law affirmed by Westm. 1st, it was extortion for any minister of the King, whose office did any way concern the administration, or execution of justice, or the common good of the subject to take any reward for doing his service, except what he received from the King," makes it a remark, "surely this was a most excellent institution, highly tending to promote the honour of the King, and the ease of the people, and hath always been thought to conduce so much to the publick good, that all prescriptions whatsoever, which have been contrary to it, have been held to be void, and upon this ground it hath been resolved, that the prescription, by virtue whereof the clerk of the market claimed certain fees for the view, and examination of all weights and measures, was merely void." The allowance therefore of the judges was lawful, when made, and when the fees were new or it could not become so by length of time, since no prescription contrary to the common law, affirmed by the statute of Westm. 1st is good. Hence it appears that the judges have an authority incident to their office to settle the rates of fees. That the settling, or fixing the rates of fees has been deemed to be a proper preventive of excessive exaction will, moreover appear from the following proceedings. Among the rules, and orders of the court of chancery published in the year 1739, the following order occurs—"it is his Majesty's pleasure, that the judges of all his Majesty's courts at Westminster do impanel juries of the officers, and clerks of the same courts, to enquire what fees have been usually taken by the several officers for the space of thirty years last past, upon certificate whereof his Majesty will take such course for settling fees, as to his wisdom shall seem meet, and the lord keeper is to signify this his Majesty's pleasure to the judges of the other courts, that they may perform the same this term!" Among the rules, and order of C. B. published in 1708 is one, to the following effect, "a jury of able, and credible officers, clerks, and attorneys once in three years shall be impanelled, and sworn to inquire of new, exacted fees, and of those, who have taken them under whatever pretence, and to prepare, and present a table of the due, and just fees, that the same may be fixed, and continued in every office."

In the year 1743, an order was made in chancery by Lord Hardwicke, reciting that "the King upon the address of the commons had issued his commission for making a diligent, and particular survey, and view of all officers of the said court, and inquiring what

fees, rewards, and wages every of these officers might, and ought lawfully to have in respect of their offices, and what had of late time been unjustly encroached, and imposed upon the subject, that the commissioners should propose in writing means and remedies for reforming abuses, and certify their proceedings to his Majesty in chancery, reciting also the execution of this commission, and the certificate of it, and that his lordship, being desirous that the suitors should enjoy the benefits proposed in the certificate, had thought proper the same should be established by the authority of the court, and observed, till some further or other provision should be lawfully made touching the premises, therefore his lordship by the authority of this honourable court, and with the advice and assistance of the matter of the rolls, doth hereby order, and direct, that the matters, or their clerks, do not demand, or take any greater fees, or rewards for business in their respective offices, than the fees or rewards following, viz." Then are added tables of the fees of the respective officers. Among the fees settled by this order, with the advice of the matter of the rolls, are the fees claimed by the latter, and the officers, not observing this order, are threatened with the same punishment, as for a contempt of the court. A provision is made for the payment of the fees of chancery by this rule, "if any cause be set down for hearing, in which the fees have not been paid, this may be alleged by the officers to stop the hearing of the cause," and the hearings of causes have been accordingly stopped by the court, on the clerk's insisting to have his fees paid, or secured. 2d P. W. 461. 2 Vez 112. Roll, chief justice, declared that "if a client, when his business is dispatched, refuse to pay the officer in court the fees due to him for doing the business, an attachment upon motion will be granted against him for commitment, till he pay the fees due; for the not paying fees is a contempt of the court, and the court is bound to protect their officers in their rights." P. R. 598.

How has the greater part of fees been settled, or ascertained, but by the allowance of the courts on the principle explained by Hawkins, in pursuance of the authority incident to the offices of chancellors, and judges? Every instance of a fee, so settled, contradicts the notion, that the settlement of the rates of fees is a tax, because it is not competent to any other than the legislative authority to tax. This power of the judges is founded on utility, just propriety, &c. & acquiescence, without the restriction of fixed rates, officers might commit excessive exactions to the grievous oppression of the people. It should be asked, how does it appear, that the far greater part of fees hath been settled by the allowance of the courts, and not by statutes? I answer, because the officers entitled to fixed rates can derive this right only from the constitution of the courts, or the provision of statutes, and it does not appear by the statutes, to which we may have recourse, and collect the instances, wherein fees are settled by them, that the legislative provisions extend to any considerable proportion of the fees of officers.

The proceedings of the commons in 1752, as I observed in my former letter, shew the opinion of the committee to have been, that tables of fees fixed and established by the authority of the judges would be the proper means to prevent excessive exactions, and the committee could not but know, that the greater part of the fees was claimed by the officers, independent of statutes, and this claim would be more firmly established by the proposed tables. If these fees were taxes, and therefore unlawful, it is not to be imagined that a measure would have been recommended by the commons, tending in any degree to countenance an infringement of the privilege, they are so peculiarly tenacious of, that of their being the first spring of all taxes. This remark applies to the order of Lord Hardwicke in 1743, in consequence of the address of the commons, and the commission from the king. When fees are due to officers, and the rates not fixed, the judges, in very many instances, are obliged by statute law to settle or assess the fees. For at the common law, costs were not given to plaintiffs, though the justices in eire, in assessing damages, usually assessed a sum sufficient to satisfy the costs expended; but the statute of Gloucester is the first principal act, which gives costs, and though only the costs of the writ are taken in notice of in this statute, yet the provision hath been extended by construction to the other charges of suit. Where costs are due, the judges are obliged to award them. The sum, or amount of them must be ascertained—in this amount are the fees of the officers, which must therefore be ascertained, if not otherwise fixed, by the allowance of the judges. When fees are due, and the rates not fixed, the judges are not only authorized, but obliged by statute to settle the rates, because they are obliged to award costs, a duty they can't perform without ascertaining the fees. I have already observed, that justice can't be administered without the exercise of this authority, the statute law can't be carried into execution without it, and have still the presumption to conclude, that what is essential to the administration of justice, to the execution of the law, to the general protection of the people, is not to be withheld from the judges, an arbitrary, despotic imposition of a tax, from the fundamental principles of a free constitution, though an orator on a table, magno blaterans clamore (sputtering with great vociferation) should bellow out his horrible indignation.

I shall now proceed to examine, such of the objections to the present regulation of fees, as are not already directly obviated, without paying much attention to the flowers, and ornaments of declamation, with which they are most admirably bedecked.

Objection. The act of assembly, which regulated the fees of officers, was temporary, principally on this consideration, that there might be frequent opportunities of correcting and altering the tables of fees; but if fees may be settled by any other, than the legislative authority, upon the expiration of the temporary act, then the regulation of the fees by the temporary act

may become perpetual, against the intention of the delegates, who concurred in enacting the temporary law.

Answer. Though such was the motive, as the objection assigns, for making the act temporary, yet, when the act expired, the authority, which existed before the enactment of the temporary law, of course revived, so that the question is, whether there was an anterior authority to settle the rates of the fees due to the officers? which I have already considered. The rates settled by the temporary act might justly be adopted in the new regulation, and very properly, because the most moderate of any, that had ever been established; but the whole regulation could not be continued, because it gave the remedy of execution to the officers. At any time before, or after the expiration of the temporary act, the tables of fees, without doubt, might have been corrected, or altered, by the whole legislature, not by the delegates alone, but the operation of the temporary act did not, in any degree, extend beyond its limited duration. Whilst in being, it controuled all other authority; when it ceased, all its controul of any pre-existent authority ceased.

Objection. If the judges have authority to settle the rates of fees, when fees are due, but their rates not fixed, there was no occasion for the parliament to ascertain fees, in a variety of instances. If the judges can settle fees, as well as the parliament, there would "seem" to be two distinct powers capable of the same thing, and, "if co equal," they may clash. If the legislative branches should disagree, and in consequence of such disagreement, there should not be a regulation of fees by an act, the interposition of parliament may be rendered nugatory, should the want of a legislative regulation be supplied by the authority of the judges.

Answer. Parliament may have peculiar motives for settling fees in various instances—when laws are enacted, requiring the services of officers, the merit of such services are very properly considered, and the reward ascertained. Peculiar penalties, which judges can't inflict on the general principles of law, may be deemed expedient on many occasions. Judges may establish rules of practice in their courts; but the practice of courts has been regulated by parliament in various instances, and without doubt, may be in all. The notion of parliament, and the judges having a co-ordinate power, which might clash in the exercise of it, is too whimsical to require a serious answer. Parliament consists of three branches, and they must all concur to establish laws, and how the judges, by supplying the want of a legislative regulation when there is none, can render the interposition of parliament nugatory, is beyond my conception. The interposition of parliament, declaring the legislative will, is a law, without such a declaration constituting law, there can be no interposition of parliament. The power of the judges will prevail against the declaration, or resolve of one branch of the legislature, because this power is controuled only by a law, and such declaration, or resolve is not a law, nor has it any degree of constitutional efficacy either in prohibiting the exercise of any prerogative authority, or in conferring a right to exercise an authority, not before legal.

Objection. Should the leading members of one branch of the legislature be deeply interested in the regulation of fees, that branch would probably endeavour to obtain an exorbitant provision, which another branch would dissent to. The two branches disagree, and no law is made. A necessity for the judges to act is intitled upon, and they may, "perhaps," establish the very fees, perpetually, which one branch condemned as excessive—judges who hold their seats during pleasure.

Answer. I might in my turn, suppose leading members of turbulent dispositions requiring what they expect will be opposed, with the view of having a subject for clamour; who would be of very little importance in times of tranquillity, and order, whose ambition it is—"to ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm."

The fact, I believe, was, that both branches agreed so far, that if a regulation had been established by an act to the extent of that agreement, the fees settled by the late infliction law would have been reduced on an average, one third—I mean by the alternative extended to the planters to pay in money, or tobacco, and that a regulation of fees, according to the old tables, adopting this alternative, would have given general satisfaction. One branch held this to be a sufficient diminution of fees, the other contended for a greater. The power of the judges, not having been restrained by the superior authority of the legislature, remained in full force. It will now, I trust, be directly affirmed, that the proposition of the one branch, dissented to by the other, has the force of a law, though some consequences, drawn from the resolves of one branch opposite to the sentiments of the other, seem to imply an opinion, that they have some degree of obligatory sanction, which they can't have, if they are not laws; for there is no medium between an obligatory declaration, or resolve of one branch, constituting any rule of conduct, when the subject is such, that the concurrence of all the branches of the legislature is necessary to establish a complete act, and a full compulsory law. The judges, not having been restrained by the proceedings of the two houses, might, for the reasons explained, adopt the regulation approved of by the one, and condemned by the other. The action, and reaction being equal, no force remained. Their regulation having been established, it may be perpetual; but this depends upon the legislature: for it may be abolished by a law. It is true, that the judges hold their seats during pleasure, but whilst they thus hold them, they have the legal powers annexed to their stations, and their situation is such, that they rather confer a favour upon, than receive any from, government. It is even difficult to prevent their resignation, so little is their dread of removal. We must consider legal consequences, on the principles of the constitution as it is; that it may be very much improved, I have no doubt, by altering the condition of our judges, by making them independent, and allotting them a liberal income, instead of a scanty allowance hardly suffi-

cient to defray the expenses of their families, I am persuaded that great diminution of their salaries, by promoting any difference between them and the commons, would be a relief—that the commons, by their payment, are able in the course of enforcement of law in its regularity, having determined against the funds, recourse to the commons, and in pursuance of the commons, writs, directing sheriffs to execute, commit to prison, main till the commons, but these expressions, "gality is determined by the commons, transactions of fees, the egregious out to be of extreme ignorance respecting the determined proceedings."

Objection. The count of the fees: for if the legislature ought to have not the case who advised it was not necessary is the blame of the who apprehend regulation of all the difficulties "exercise of This objectionations, on 7th year of Answer. to ascertain the purpose minister just explained, taxes, has fixing of the a tax, and thesis that ed, in the to that judgment lick safety impertinent necessity, those, who duty. obligation statute law from the award comparative re the disagree not deter authorit superior of the branch function. On t blamea imputa priety variance would on t confid third, and t men, gance to go two t of a s lation on th tistat bran sent wou was it v while the affi pur im



cient to defray their daily expenses. Such an alteration, I am persuaded, would be productive of a very great diminution of the fees both of officers, and lawyers, by promoting the dispatch of juridical business, and, of course, by discouraging litigiousness.

Objection. Though the legality of the late regulation of fees be determinable in the ordinary judicatories, and course of proceeding, yet that does not prove any difference between this regulation, and the levy of ship-money: for the legality of ship-money was determined in the same course.

Answer. This, at best, is a weak cavil founded on ingenious misrepresentation. When the regulation of fees was pronounced to be an imposition of tax, as arbitrary, and tyrannical, as the ship-money, I stated each measure, to prove their dissimilarity. I shewed that the proclamation issued with the professed design of preventing excessive exactions—that it restrained the officers—that there was no enforcement provided or attempted against the people—that the officer was to seek his remedy, where every other creditor is entitled to relief—that the effect of the regulation, as to the people's payment, "depended upon its legality determined in the ordinary judicatories," there being no degree of enforcement, except what should be derived from the law in its regular, ordinary course.—That King Charles having determined to govern without a parliament had, against the fundamental principles of a free constitution, recourse to the prerogative for raising money on the subject, and in pursuance of this scheme of tyranny, the ship-money was raised on the whole kingdom, that writs, directing the collection of the tax, required the sheriffs to execute the effects of the people, and to commit to prison all who should oppose it, there to remain till the King should give order for their delivery; but these expressions, occurring in the statute, "its legality is determinable in the ordinary judicatories," are selected by the objectors, as if the proof of the transactions of the ship money tax, and of the regulation of fees, having different principles, and effects, relied merely on this circumstance; and moreover, the egregious misrepresentation of my argument turns out to be of no use in the application, through their extreme ignorance of the subject: for the question, respecting the legality of the ship-money tax was not determined in an ordinary judicatory, and course of proceeding.

Objection. There has been no such necessity on account of the costs, as will justify the regulation of fees: for if fees are taxes, and taxes can be laid by the legislature only, the necessity of settling the rates ought to have been urgent, and invincible, which was not the case; but if the necessity was invincible, they, who advised the regulation, ought to have seen, that it was not occasioned by their fault; for if so, the necessity is their accusation, and not their excuse. The blame of the supposed necessity is imputable to those, who apprehended a diminution of income by a legal regulation of fees, and have exposed their country to all the difficulties, and distress "which the wanton exercise of arbitrary power was sure to introduce. This objection is principally drawn from some publications, on the affair of the embargo in the 6th or 7th year of the present King.

Answer. The occasion, and nature of the necessity to ascertain the fees, the officers were entitled to, for the purpose of enabling the judges to award costs, administer justice, and execute the laws, have been fully explained, and the question, whether these fees are taxes, has been already discussed in this paper—the fixing of the rates of fees always due, I contend, is not a tax, and if not, the objection made on the hypothesis that it is, of course fails. The reasoning applied, in the publications on the affair of the embargo, to that sudden, and peculiar necessity, which, if not immediately provided against, would endanger the public safety, it would be easy to prove, if not entirely impertinent, is quite foreign to our question. The necessity, I mentioned, is that ordinary obligation on those, who act in a judicial capacity, to discharge their duty. The necessity of awarding costs flows from the obligation the judges are under to give them by the statute law. The necessity of settling the rates flows from the obligation they are under by the same law to award certain costs. Whose fault it was, that a legislative regulation did not take place, in consequence of the disagreement between the two houses, is a question not determinable in any jurisdiction, or by any legal authority, neither branch being amenable to any superior court. Uncommonly indistinct must the ideas of the objectors be, who confound the authority of a branch of the legislature to propose, or reject, with the functions of ministers?

On the question, which of the two branches was blameable, very opposite suppositions may be made, imputations cast, and with equal decency, and propriety. On the one side it has been supposed, that avarice prevented the regulation of fees, because it would have been productive of a diminution of income—on the other side it may be alleged, that a very considerable diminution was agreed to, at least of one third, in the alternative to pay in money, or tobacco, and that the imputation of avarice might be cast by men, disposed to find fault, and who have the arrogance to expect, that their dictate ought to be a rule to govern the conduct of others, if a diminution of two thirds had been agreed to, and their proposition of a still greater reduction rejected—that if the regulation of the clergy, and officers had been established on the terms proposed by the upper house, general satisfaction would have been given, and therefore this branch deserves no reproach, who offered their consent to a measure, which, if adopted by the other, would have been thus satisfactory—that this regulation was rejected through the influence of men, whose aim it was to create confusion, and popular discontent, which they have many opportunities of fomenting by their declamations and harangues, in which they affirm, with very little scruple, what may subvert the purposes of pleasing their vanity, magnifying their importance, celebrating their own pure, and immacu-

late virtues, and gratifying their spleen against their political antagonists. A declaimer of this kind—

"Confidens, tumidus, adeo sermonis amari,  
Sifennas, Barros ut equis precurreret albis."

"hic, si plostra ducenta,  
Concurrantque fore tria funera, magna sonabit  
Cornua quod vincatque tubas."—†

must speak with great energy, and persuasive force. Thus suppositions may be made, and imputations cast on either side; but they concern not the question whether the regulation of fees always annexed to old, or constitutional officers, not granting fees not before due, but fixing their rates, be a tax, or not.

Objection. The council advised the regulation of fees. Such of the provincial judges as were of the council, concurred in the advice. The legality of the regulation may be questioned before them, as judges; but this question was, "in some degree," pre-judged by the advice they gave in council. The court of appeals is constituted of the council, and the question may ultimately receive a decision in this court. The council in Nov. session 1770 declined giving an opinion upon the question put by the lower house, "whether any officer had been guilty of extortion by the usual charges," upon this principle, that "it might come before them for decision in the court of appeals."

Answer. Upon the principle of this objection, the judges ought to establish no rule, till the legality of it is brought in question before them by the contest of parties, because the rule would, in some degree pre-judge the question of its legality, which a party may choose to advance, therefore no rules or ordinances ought to be made by the courts, till a case between A. and B. is brought before them, and lawyers heard pro, and con, on the legality of them. This objection is, to be sure, very ingenious, though an observance of the method suggested is liable to the dull exception, that it would promote litigation, and a considerable consequential expense. The judges, without paying a just regard to the principle, have settled the rates of fees; they have occasionally informed themselves, by inspecting a jury of officers. The rates of fees have been settled in consequence of a royal commission issued on the address of the commons—the commons in 1752 thought the establishment of fees, the proper means of preventing excessive exactions. Various orders, and regulations of practice have been established by the courts, frequent have been the conferences of the judges for the purpose of settling general rules, and an uniformity of conduct. Judges have been called upon, in council, to advise their sovereign on questions of law. Judges, in inferior jurisdictions, have acted as judges, in the house of lords in the same cause. In all the cases put, the objection would apply with equal force; but, I suspect, he would be deemed to be rather an odd sort of a person, who should make it, in any of them—it would be a very difficult thing, such are the narrow prejudices of judges, to establish the liberal sentiment—*expedit reipublicæ ut (non) sit finis istum*, (it would be of public advantage to have no end to suits,) and bring into contempt the adage, *misera est servitus, ubi jus est vagum*, (wretched is the slavery where the law is unsettled.) The question put by the lower house, and which the upper declined answering, related to the construction of an act of assembly, and transactions under it, whether certain charges were criminal or not, and consequently whether penalties had been incurred, or not. The principle, on which the upper house acted, will best appear from their own words. The regulation of fees was in prospect, the question was put to obtain an answer, with retrospection. The one to prescribe a rule for the future conduct of officers, the other to draw a censure, of what they had done.

Objection. Two of those, who advised the governor, were interested, and if a suit be brought before twelve judges, and two of them plaintiffs, should those two sit in judgment on their own case, and deliver their opinions in favour of their own claims, the judgment would be void. Besides in the present cases the other advisers might be swayed by the prospect of a remote interest. The governor, as chancellor, might decree his own fees, under his own regulations, or refuse to affix the seals, without immediate payment.

Answer. This is putting one case, in the place of another of a very different nature. The advisers of the proclamation, restraining the officers, did not act in the capacity of judges; it flowed from the governor's authority over officers removable by him, and as I have

"Confident, and boisterous, of such bitterness of speech  
that he would outstrip the Sijenne, and Barri (most infamous for their virulence) if ever so well prepared to exert their talent."

† "When two hundred waggons crowd the street,  
And three long funerals in procession meet,  
Beyond the fife, and horns his voice he raises,  
And sure such strength of lungs a wonderous praise is."

FRANCIS.

† "The questions, as you have proposed them, are of a very extraordinary nature, and of a tendency inconsistent with the spirit of our constitution. The resolutions, or declarations of one, or both houses, however assertive in opinion, and vehement in expression, are not laws, nor ought they to be promulgated to influence the determination of the legal appointed courts. Juries, and judges ought there to give their decisions without prejudice, or bias. Whether any officer has been guilty of extortion, is a question, which neither your, nor our declaration ought to prejudicate; but that our declarations held out to the public would have, in no small degree, this effect, can hardly be doubted, and on our part, particularly such a declaration would be the more improper, the less legal appeal in this province being to us: it would be to anticipate questions before they come to us through their regular channels, to decide first, and hear afterwards."

already said, his conduct was not to be directed by the votes of the majority of the advisers, they having no authoritative influence. I have already shewn that Lord Hardwicke had the advice, and assistance of the master of the rolls in settling the tables of fees, in which the fees, due to the latter, were included—that officers, and clerks of the courts have assented the judges in their establishment of tables of fees. Their opinions were not binding, but their information was called for. The authority to regulate was reposed in the chancellor, and judges, and the establishments flowed from their authority. As to the supposition that the other advisers might be swayed by their prospects, it is of such a kind, that it may be applied on all occasions—it may be applied to the most violent demagogues, and experience would give it a colour. The absurdity in supposing, that the governor is included in a proclamation threatening those officers with his displeasure, who should not obey his orders, has been sufficiently exposed. If he should have occasion to sue for fees due to him as chancellor, he could not, in the court, where he is the sole judge. He receives his fees now, and would be equally entitled to receive them if the proclamation had not issued. This part of the objection is not more extraordinary, on account of the extreme ignorance it betrays, than on this, that the fee for the seals was the same in all the proposed regulations.

Objection. Any person, the least acquainted with the arguments in favour of ship-money, and the dispensing power, will perceive that Antion's defence of the regulation of fees is a repetition, and revival of them "tricked off in a new dress to hide their deformity, the better to impose on the unthinking and unwary."

Answer. A person, the least acquainted with those arguments, may imagine they have been revived; but no one, well, or even a little acquainted with 'em, can. The assertion of the objectors is at random. They might as well have called the defence, a papal anathema, or bull in cæna Domini—such imputations, unsupported by proof, would almost disgrace the character of a spouting declaimer, too contemptible to be regarded.

Objection. That the argument from precedents doth not prove the right; it proves nothing more than a deviation from the principles of the constitution, in those instances, wherein the power hath been illegally exercised—that the inference from the precedent in New-York ought to be treated with great contempt, perhaps, even with some indignation, and a pamphlet is quoted to shew, that the argument from precedents is inconsistent with the doctrine advanced by the author of it. The quotation is too long to repeat here, and therefore I refer the reader to the Citizen's right letter.

Answer. This pointless shaft hath been before thrown, without reaching the object, and "if I comprehend it right," there would be no difficulty in ascertaining the quiver, whence it was supplied.

"The use of precedents must be perceived, when the inconveniences of contention, which flow from a disregard of them are considered, and especially when they are severely felt: when we reflect, that the intercourse of the members of political bodies, the measures of justice in contests of private property, the prerogatives of government, and the rights of the people are regulated by them." See the message from the upper house, December session 1765.

But I most readily admit that, "if what has been done, be wrong, it confers no right" to repeat the wrong, that "oppression, and outrage can't be justified by instances of their commission," and that "if a measure be incompatible with the constitutional rights of the subject, it is to far from being a rational argument, that consistency requires an adoption of the proposed measure, that, on the contrary, it suggests the strongest motive for abolishing the precedent, and therefore when an instance of deviation from the constitution is pressed, as a reason for an establishment striking at the root of all liberty, it is inconclusive."

The precedents, I have cited, directly apply. I have not attempted to draw any consequences from them, in support of a "measure incompatible with the constitutional rights of the subject, or an establishment striking at the root of all liberty." The common law results from general customs, precedents are the evidences of these customs, judicial determinations and decisions the most certain proofs of them, and the arguments therefore from precedents, the practice of courts, the decisions of judges respectable for their knowledge, and probity, and from the convenience of uniformity, are of great weight. I have proved that justice can't be administered, nor the laws duly executed without a settlement of the rates of fees, that an authority to settle them is necessary to the protection of the people, who, if officers were not restrained, would be exposed to the hazard of very great oppression. The conclusion, I contend, is not very favourable to the liberal sentiments, and generous views of those, who are adverse to the narrow restrictions of systematical certainty, and, if allowed to choose their ground would, like Archimedes, undertake to turn the world, which way they please.

"You knew me of old." You have the advantage, if your memory hath not been impaired, for I did not know you, and yet Cimex, you have my wish,

ut, dique, deæque,  
Vestrum ob consilium, donent tonsore—

take back your shaft, and preserve it. There may be a future occasion, for its use.

Objection. If fees may be settled at one time, they may be increased at another, as happened in the year 1739, when the fees of sheriffs were increased by proclamation.

"may the powers divine,  
For this same friendly assistance of thine,  
Give thee a barber in their special grace."



Answer. The end, or design of settling fees being once accomplished, I apprehend, on the principles I have fully explained, that the rates of them can't be altered; and therefore, if the fees of sheriffs were increased in 1739, the measure was wrong; but I don't know, or believe that the fees of sheriffs were increased in 1739, having searched for the proclamation without being able to find it. In 1735 there was a petition from several sheriffs to the Governor in council for an allowance of several fees, alleged to have been omitted in the table, settled by the proprietary in 1733, and always established, and allowed either by acts of assembly, or by the governors in council, and the fees so omitted were particularized in an annexed schedule. The order on this petition was, that such of the fees omitted in the table, as had been settled by any act of assembly, or former order, should be allowed to the sheriffs for their service, and no more. If this be the order meant by the objectors, it does not justify the idea they would convey, that the sheriffs fees settled by the proclamation in 1733 were afterwards increased for the order extended only to the fees omitted in the table, settled by the proprietary.

Objection. If there was originally an authority, in this province, distinct from the legislative, to settle fees, that authority has been relinquished, because, as far back as 1638, a law passed for the limitation of the fees of officers, and, in 1692, the Governor's power to settle fees was expressly denied by the lower house; who intimated, that "no officers fees ought to be imposed upon them, but by the consent of the representatives in assembly, and that this liberty was established, and ascertained by several acts of parliament, and produced the same with several other authorities." To which the Governor's answer was, that "his instructions were to lessen, and moderate exorbitant fees, and not settle them. To which the speaker replied, that they were thankful to his Majesty for the same, but withal desired that no fees might be lessened, or advanced, but by the consent of the assembly, to which the Governor agreed, and an act passed the same session for regulating officers fees." And "fees in this province have been generally settled by the legislature."

Answer. When the Governor, in 1692, undertook to regulate fees, there was an act of assembly for the purpose, and therefore he had no authority. When the last proclamation issued, there was no act of assembly. There was no act of parliament in 1692 to prevent the settlement of fees by an authority distinct from the legislature, when an act of the legislature does not exist, by which fees are settled; but there were various statutes, and authorities to prove, that the supreme magistrate can't controul the operation of an act of the legislature. That this branch of the argument may be the better understood, I shall proceed to shew, how fees have generally been settled in this province, observing in the first place, that the charter, under which we derive the power of making law, contains a grant to Lord Baltimore of "all rights, jurisdictions, prerogatives, royalties, and royal franchises, in as ample a manner, as any bishop of Durham, within the county palatine of Durham, then, or, at any time before, had." And also of power "to appoint judges, justices, magistrates, officers and ministers, and to do all, and every other thing belonging unto the complete establishment of justice, courts, tribunals, and forms of judicature, and manner of proceeding."

"Between 1633, and 1637, the officers appointed by Lord Baltimore, or his Governors were authorized by their commissions to demand, and receive such fees, as were usually paid in England, or Virginia for similar services."

In 1637, a bill for fees was framed, but not passed, in 1638 an act passed, in which there is this clause "all fees shall be paid according to a bill upon the record of this assembly, viz. that of 1637. In March 1641, it was continued to the next assembly, in 1642, the day after the session of assembly, a table of fees was settled, and published by the governor, and council, the act having expired, in 1669, on the petition of J. G. to settle the fees of the clerk of the assembly, the governor, and council ordered that he should receive the fees of a county clerk. "In the year 1676 an act passed for limitation of officers fees; but before his act was framed the lower house were acquainted in a message from the upper that the chancellor's fees were, settled by the then late proprietary, and his present lordship would not consent to an act for settling the same, it being his prerogative; but that the list might be recorded in the journals of the house—whereupon the lower house voted, that they did not desire to intrench on his lordship's prerogative; but all they aimed at was, that the inhabitants might certainly know what fees they had to pay, and since nothing could be more reasonable, than that the same should be settled, and published, they requested his lordship to ascertain the fees of all his officers, and that fair lists thereof might be drawn out with his lordship's assent, and copies sent to the county courts to be published, and recorded, and that an act might be drawn up for fining every officer exceeding the same." Pursuant to this the perpetual act of 1676 passed with this proviso, "if any fees belonging to the several officers, and by the proprietary, or governor, so allowed, and adjudged, and not in this act mentioned, then it shall be lawful to have such fees as the proprietary and council shall allow, and no more; under the penalty &c." and there is a similar proviso in the other acts to the year 1725. In 1692, in a bill from the lower house for recording conveyances, the clerk's fees for the service were rated, to which the upper objected, that "the settling of fees is a matter vested by their Majesties in the governor with the advice of the council." The indefinite act of 1676 fell under the general repealing act of 1692.

Governor Copley was empowered by his commission, and instructions from the crown to settle with the council, the fees of officers. In the commission

"from their Majesties to Mr. Blackiston, in 1692, to be commissary general, he was empowered to receive all such dues, and fees belonging to his office, as should be settled by their Majesties, or their captain general, and council." "Governors Nicholson, Blackiston, Seymour, and Hart, the successive governors, after Copley, appointed by the crown, till Lord Baltimore was restored, were also respectively empowered to settle the fees of officers." I have already observed, that the fees of officers in New-York are settled under a royal commission—In 1733, the temporary act that regulated fees having expired, Lord Baltimore, in council, settled tables of fees, and the rates, thus settled, were adopted by all the courts, and in all their judgments, and decrees prevailed as the rule, in awarding costs from 1733 to 1747, when the first inspection act passed. I have already taken notice of a decree of Mr. Ogle, ordering fees to be paid according to his lordship's settlement—in 1739 the upper house insisted, that "the proprietary's authority to settle fees, when there is no positive law for that purpose, is indisputable, and apprehended the exercise of such authority to be agreeable to the several instructions from the throne to the respective governments." In 1755, the proprietary, asserted his authority to regulate fees, and objected to the inspection act, because the fees of officers were regulated by it, and the lower house being informed of it, in their address to the governor expressed their concern that, "a regulation of fees agreed upon after the most mature deliberation, that had subsisted for five years, been revised, and continued, should be objected to by his lordship, and declared it to be their opinion, that the parts of the act, respecting officers fees, and foreign coins were of great advantage, and highly conducive to the ease, and quiet of the people." Such were the sentiments of the lower house in 1755.

It appears, I presume, from these proceedings, there is but a very slight foundation for the objection, that there has been a relinquishment of any original authority to settle fees—temporary acts, after their expiration, cease to have any controul, and even these acts are the less material, on this account, that the regulations of fees by them had an effect, which no authority but the legislative could give: for as it might be inconvenient to many people to pay the officers immediately for their services, and to the officers, when they give credit to those who employ them, not to have testinum remedium (a speedy remedy) for the recovery of their dues, the several acts, regulating the fees of officers, have required a credit to be given, and allowed the fees to be collected by execution. I did presume to say in my last letter, that "the same authority, distinct from the legislative, which hath settled fees, may settle them, when the proper occasion of exercising it occurs," having the countenance of the maxim, "ubi est eadem ratio, ibi est eadem lex" (where there is the same law, where there is the same reason) and if maxims are disputed, there can be no end to controversy: for they can't be proved per notoria. (By any thing more known, or certain.) If it be said that the maxim has not been denied, I must observe that the attempt then was to evade it: for my position is not, that new fees may be imposed by the judges, but that, when fees are due, under a right, coeval with the original institution of the offices, and the sum, or rate is not otherwise fixed, it may be settled by the judges; that their authority in this is necessarily incident to their offices, and that they can't discharge their duty without an actual exercise of it.

The objectors have drawn all the inferences they could, to favour their purpose, from every precedent they have been able to collect, and yet, when apprehensive the argument would be retorted, they would have the proofs from precedents disregarded. Their definition of liberty, if corresponding with their conduct, I suspect, would be "a licence to say, and do, as they please, with a power to controul the words, and actions of others."

Objection. If the fees of some of the officers should not be occasionally reduced, they would in time exceed the governor's income.

Answer. Such an event is not probable. As the governor's income must also increase, with the increase of fees, the trouble, and expence must increase. Stated salaries would prevent this effect. Such salaries were proposed by the upper house, and rejected by the lower.

Lord Coke, and serjeant Hawkins have bestowed great commendations on this mode of provision, because officers, having stated salaries, would be under no temptation to increase, or multiply fees; but our wiser men determined differently. The attorney, and solicitor general of England, serjeant Wynn, and Mr. Dunning have presumed to be of opinion, that there may be a regulation of fees, in Maryland, without an act of assembly; but our wiser men have declared the contrary, and who will be so "daring" as to question their infallibility. "Homines indicium peritissimi investigatores, veri juris, et germanæ justitiæ solidam æstigmatenantes, non scientiarum umbras, et imaginis sequentes."

Having examined the legal reasoning, with which the profound knowledge, eminent candour, and immense patriotism of his learned, and very worthy associates have supplied him (associates whose honest indignation is naturally roused by every breach of the laws, which have been ordained, in the clearest terms, to prevent exaction of excessive fees, because they have exhibited the most conspicuous examples of their own pure moderation, and strict observance of them) I shall now more immediately address the first Citizen.

"His grave observation, that the prince, who places an unlimited confidence in a bad minister, runs great hazard of having that confidence abused &c." has the merit of being true.

"Ille magno conatu magnas nugæ dixerit."

"The most skilful index-hunters, possessed of the solid model of true law, and genuine justice, not followers of the shadows, and illusions of science."

"The man in troth, with much ado, Has found that one, and one make two."

But I must, in the most direct terms, contradict all his assertions of the influence of a minister in Maryland; assertions most infamously false, dictated by the most corrupt heart, and perfected in with the most profligate, impudence. It is very merciful, indeed, that he has not compared Antilon, with Sejanus—that he has not insinuated there is an Apicius, gives, et prodigus, and included stuprum &c. and that he has only referred to some qualities in the character of Sejanus, which I have the comfort to know are most opposite to the character of Antilon. How plainly do such foul emanations indicate their putrid source? Should I, Mr. Citizen, represent you to be a man "tetra inflatus libidine, et consuetus alienas permo- lere uxores." (of the most abandoned lust accustomed to debauch other men's wives) and refer the gentle reader to Trivet's character of Clodius, would you not be apt to exclaim, "I debauch other men's wives! A what calumny will falsehood, and malice stop? I debauch other men's wives! Nothing in the world can be more remote from my character."

"Unde petitum" "Hoc in me jactis? Est auctor quis denique eorum" "Vixi cum quibus?" "Is there, with whom I live, who know my heart?" "Who taught you how to aim your venom'd dart?"

"Mea sufficit una." ("I am no rover.") Indeed, Mr. First Citizen, I don't believe you are, any more than I believe you to be a man of honour, or veracity.

Your assertion that the proclamation proceeded from the advice, and overruling influence of one man, I have most expressly contradicted. The governor's declarations have contradicted it. The members of the council know it to be absolutely false—many of them have already avowed the part they took in the measure, and expressed their repentment of the indignity of your imputation. What I have advanced on this topic is a direct appeal to those, who are acquainted with the transaction, and the only persons acquainted with it, and still you persist in your asseverations, as if you expected, that the most pertinacious impudence would cover the deformities of the basest malignity, and most profligate mendacity.

"Multa malus simul, furiatâ mente laboras, Improbis, & stultus nullo moderamine victus" "Virtutis—" "The knave and fool together join'd, No rules refrain, no tie can bind, Perpetual slave to fraudulent art, Whilst rage, and malice swell your heart."

My appeal, he alleges, is with the view of "engaging the governor, and council in my quarrel." A man is charged with being the sole author of a measure published as the act of several persons, and these only are acquainted with the origin, progress, and conclusion of it. The accuser was not only no party in the measure; but was entirely excluded from all knowledge of the manner, in which it was conducted. The accused appeals to those who were concerned in, and perfectly acquainted with, the whole transaction, and this appeal is attributed to the motive of engaging them in his quarrel. Again—the members of the council, the accuser suggests, "though sensible men, may have been outwitted," but they must still continue under the delusion, if they were "outwitted," or they would not, as men of honour, avow their opinion of the legality, and expediency of the measure, and that they were equally concerned in it with the accused. If they have discovered, that they were "outwitted," their conduct would be very different; they would naturally express their indignation against the man, who had deceived them—to what an astonishing pitch of impudence has this Citizen arrived! The absurd application of the maxim, "the king can do no wrong," to the governor ("because he is youthful and unsuspicious") accountable for his conduct, and punishable by statute for acts of oppression, has been already shewn; but the Citizen, in his last gallimaufry, has introduced another maxim, as he calls it, that "the king's speech is the minister's," and applied this to the governor ("because youthful and unsuspicious.") There is no end to such babbling—

"break one cobweb through, He spins the slight, self-pleasing thread anew: Destroy his lie, or sophistry, in vain, The creature's at his dirty work again."

What answer should I give, if hereafter he should think proper to assert, that the governor ought to be chosen by the council out of their own body, because the pope is chosen by the cardinals. He has given some smart proofs of a versatile genius. Though a papist by profession, he can be an advocate for the established church of England, when he speaks of the revolution. Such is his address, that he may hold one candle to St. Michael, and another to the dragon.

"You knew me of old." Indeed, Pray, when did our acquaintance begin, how has it been improved into knowledge? Perhaps your knowledge has been gathered in your flights, when you was gifted with the powers of Ariel. Hard is it upon a poor mortal to encounter such supernatural intelligences. "I have always fathered my mischievous tricks upon others"—roundly asserted; but what proof have you? An unhappy wretch you are, haunted by envy, and malice.

"Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni" "Majus tormentum—" "Sicilia's tyrants could not ever find A greater torment, than an envious mind."

"I want to engage you in a quarrel with the governor, and council." I have, indeed, been led by your false, and impudent accusations to take notice of the public insult you had offered them; but the know-



ledge of their own conduct, and the feelings of their own honour, not my suggestions, or instigation, will influence their behaviour towards you. I have no spleen against Mr. Hume (as you have foolishly supposed) by whom I have often been entertained, and whose ingenuity, and literary talents I admire; but that his history is a studied apology for the Stuarts, and particularly Charles the first, all men, conversant with the English history, and constitution, and not blinded by prejudice must acknowledge. Without having recourse to the "letters written upon his history," I could point out very many instances to fix this character, if suitable to the design, and limits of this reply. The bill of rights, which Charles the first endeavoured to evade by mean prevarication, shews that the constitution was most clearly settled in the very point intruded by the ship money levy. That the abdication "rather followed, than preceded the revolution," is the assertion of ignorance, or prejudice—the very defence of jacobitism. The principle of it was stated in my former letter, from the reasoning of Hampden, Sommers, Holt, Maynard, and Treby. The Citizen may profess his attachment to the principles of the revolution, his regard for the established church of England, and his persuasion that it is inconsistent with the security of British liberty, a prince on the throne should be a papist, and expect his assurances (though he is a papist by profession) will be credited, because, as he informs us, "his speculative opinions, in matters of religion, have no relation to, or influence over, his political tenets;" but we are taught otherwise and put upon our guard by our laws, and constitution, which have laid him under disabilities, because he is a papist, and his religious principles are suspected to have so great influence, as to make it unsafe to permit his interference, in any degree, when the interests of the established religion, or the civil government, may be concerned. When, in the ardour of his zeal, the Citizen ascribed to the resolves of one branch of the legislature an operation, which is the attribute only of a perfect legislative act, to check his temerity, I referred to former resolves of the same branch, on a subject, towards which, I imagined, he was not indifferent, and left him to reflect, what would have been the consequence of these resolves, on his principle.

The Citizen's remark, on this intimation, is in general, evasive words, his usual manner. "The unprejudiced will discern a wide difference between the two proceedings"—popery and officers fees were not compared. The force of the resolves was the consideration, not the subjects of them; and whatever constitutional force resolves may have on the subject of officers fees, the same they can't but have, on the subject of popery; but says the Citizen, "meminimus & ignoscimus"—"we remember, and we forgive." This is rather too much in the imperial style. *Well*! It is as little my wish, as the Citizen's, to rekindle extinguished animosities; tho' I think his conduct, very inconsistent with the situation of a man, who owes even the toleration, he enjoys, to the favour of government. His threats, of what the next assembly may do, as if his influence would sway, his assistance be sought, or his advice admitted, in the proceedings of the delegates, notwithstanding he is not even allowed by our constitution to vote for, or, in any manner, to interfere in the choice of, a delegate, are extremely impertinent. If, indeed, there should be a meeting of very different persons, at a very different place, Stentor, animated by the "ear-piercing sile, and spirit-firing drum," and "mounted high on stage or table," might perform wonderful feats, demonstrate by loud assertion, and condemn by furious obloquy, his exertions invigorated by the applauses of surrounding admirers.

—*Magno veluti cum flamma sonore*  
"Virgea suggeritur colitis undantis aheni,  
"Exultantque æstu latices; furit intus aquæ vis  
"Fumidus, atque alte spumis exuberat amnis:  
"Nec jam se caput unda, volat vaporater ad auras."  
"As when to the boiling cauldron's side  
"A crackling flame of brushwood is apply'd,  
"The bubbling liquors there, like springs, are seen  
"To swell, and foam to higher tides within,  
"Above the brims they force their fiery way,  
"Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day."

I shall still adhere to the document of Minucius, "let us not wish to injure those, who do not wish to injure us," and I sincerely believe, that there are but few papists, natives of Maryland, who are not justly entitled to indulgence, on this principle. The Citizen's exposition of the quotation exceeds his usual absurdity, and is too contemptible for animadversion.

I shewed at large the Citizen's scandalous misrepresentation of Peryt, and what is his answer? He could not mean to mislead, because he referred to the jus parliamentarium, so that the reader was to turn to the work (which is in the hands of very few) to escape deception. Again—in answer to the rebuke I gave him for the extreme ignorance, his reflection on the proceedings of the house of commons in 1752 betrayed, he denies that he meant what his words imported. The commons enquired into the abuses committed by officers, and the Citizen's reflection on this proceeding was in these words, "if the commons had a right to enquire into the abuses committed by the officers, they had (no doubt) the power of correcting those abuses, and of establishing the fees, had they thought proper." His extreme ignorance having been exposed, he seeks to cover it by this pitiful prevarication, that he did not say the commons, alone, but that the commons had the power, and meant that they had not the power, but with the concurrence of the other branches—for shame! I said in my last letter, that the Citizen had been constrained to admit, fees had been settled by the judges; but this he denies, and quotes a passage from his letter, to which I did not allude, to justify his denial. I had observed, "if the idea of tax be proper, then fees can be settled in no instance, except by the legislature; but the lords, the commons, the courts of law, and equity in Westminster-

ster-hall, the upper, and lower houses in Maryland have each of them settled fees." Having himself quoted this part of my letter, his words are, "they have so." Was not this then a direct admission? How pitiful the evasion, when he was pressed with the consequence of his direct admission?

He having quoted Montesquieu, I observed, how crude the Citizen's ideas of the British polity were, and shewed how little countenance was given to his suggestions by that celebrated writer; but let him have his way, and he will always have an answer in some tiny evasion, or puny cavil—"Antilon's strictures on the Citizen's crude notions fall entirely (says he) on Montesquieu, and the writer of a pamphlet."

—*Velut ægri somnia, vanæ*  
"Tingentur species."  
—*He, like a sick man's dreams,*  
"Varies all shapes, and mixes all extremes."

But here I take my leave of him, till he shall have made a new collection of law from the bounty of his learned associates in politics, as little school-boys do of sense, by begging it of their seniors, when their masters set them themes. "Id maxime quemque decet, quod est cujusque suum maxime," (that most becomes a man, which is most properly his own) was the saying of a wise man; but a fool may choose,

—*in florid impotence, to speak,*  
"And, as the prompter breathes, like a poor puppet squeak."

ANTILION.

P. S. The First Citizen has admitted my account of the ship-money to be, "in the main, true, and yet (he says) it is not entirely impartial: for there may be a relation of facts, generally true, and yet by suppressing some circumstances, the writer may either exaggerate, or diminish, and, so, greatly alter their character, and complexion." Thus, reader, according to this Citizen's confession, an account of a transaction may be, "in the main," or substantially, true, though the character, and complexion of it be altered by exaggeration, or diminution—unwarily, has he betrayed the principle, on which he has affirmed, or denied, with the most infamous mendacity.

To Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG WOOTTON, CHARLES BEATTY, JONATHAN HAGAR, and HENRY GRIFFITH.

Gentlemen,

I BEG you will present my sincere, and grateful thanks to your constituents, the freemen of Frederick county, for the public declaration, with which they have been pleased to honour my attempts to expose the dangerous tendency of the proclamation for settling officers fees. Convinced of its illegality, I rejoice to find that I have succeeded in convincing others. As I am personally known to very few of your constituents, their approbation cannot be supposed to flow from interested motives, or the partiality of friendship, but must be considered as the pure result of the generous sentiment, that they, who in defence of public liberty have exposed themselves to the malice, and resentment of men in power, ought to meet with the public encouragement, and support.

I should betray the utmost ingratitude, were I not duly sensible of the very obliging manner in which, gentlemen, you have communicated your sentiments, and those of your electors, to

Your most obliged,

And obedient servant,

THE FIRST CITIZEN.

To Messieurs BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON, THOMAS JOHNSON, junr, SAMUEL CHASE, and JOHN HALL.

Gentlemen,

THE man, who acts on public principles is most charmed with public applause, the noblest of all rewards. Wealth, title, and power, which a monarch may bestow, are contemptible compared to the praises of one's country. Men perverted by ambition, or avarice, may think differently; if endued with ordinary capacities, we pity or despise them; if distinguished by shining abilities, we regret the misapplication of talents, which might be greatly serviceable to the community, and dread the baneful influence of passions incompatible with the general good.

The commendations with which the freemen of Anne-Arundel county have thought proper to reward my opposition to an arbitrary exertion of prerogative, are highly flattering; I shall ever retain the most grateful sense of the obligation, which they have conferred on me, heightened by the public testimony of your approbation. I remain with the greatest respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged,

And humble servant,

THE FIRST CITIZEN.

H A G U E, March 2.

WE have learnt here, that an English ship, employed in the Greenland fishery, has failed so far as to the 84th deg. N. consequently was not more than six degrees from the pole, where are united all the meridians of the earth. The sea at this latitude was found calm, free from ice, and might be navigated with the greatest safety. We are assured that, in consequence of this essay, which is most certainly fact, some English gentlemen (among whom is Mr. Bankes, already known by his voyages) are determined to sail this year towards the pole, from whence they intend to sail westward, towards America, and particularly to try to gain the coasts of California. If another nation, equally anxious for the glory of discoveries, should attempt to terminate the voyage of Baron de Benyowski by the way of Kamtschataka, two passages may be discovered instead of one, and there may probably be found two routes to the Indies by the north, as there are already two by the south, one by the Cape of Good Hope, and the other by the way of Cape Horn.

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PARIS, March 16. They write from Marseilles, that at a country house where some protestants used to meet, near Notre Dame de la Garde, all the benches, books and pulpits, were lately burnt by order of the parliament of Provence, and the doors and windows of the house fastened up. The ministers who officiated at these meetings are put in prison at Aix, and will be prosecuted.

L O N D O N, March 23.

From authority, so truly respectable as to render the fact past dispute, we are desired to acquaint the publick, that the triple alliance between Great Britain, France, and Spain, has been long upon the tapis, but is now finally and conclusively settled. This alliance is entered into in order to form a counterpoise against the northern confederacy, and was suggested as the best expedient in the scheme of politics, for preserving the European balance of power.

Lately died, near Corke in Ireland, James M'Donald; he was 117 years and two months old, and of uncommon stature, being seven feet six inches high. When in health, he could eat four pounds of solid meat at a meal, and drink in proportion of strong liquor, without being intoxicated. His limbs were larger than his height required; and his hands and fingers seemed of that prodigious size, that a lady's bracelet might have served him for a ring. He was formerly shewn for profit; but that way of life obliged him to be much confined; and his health requiring a good deal of exercise, he took to the less profitable employment of a soldier, and served as a grenadier till after the rebellion.

March 25. Yesterday afternoon died, at his house in Hertford-street, May-fair, the Right Hon. Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, aged 78 years. His title descends to Master Philip Stanhope, a minor, about eighteen years of age, now at Leipsic university.

March 27. Yesterday at two o'clock the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Recorder, Alderman Bull, Mr. Sheriff Lewes, City Remembrancer, Common-Serjeant, Town-Clerk, eight of the Livery, and the rest of the city officers, went to St. James's, where the Recorder read to his Majesty the address, petition and remonstrance from the city of London: To which his Majesty was pleased to give the following answer:

I HAVE the satisfaction to think that my people don't doubt of my readiness to attend to their complaints, or of my ardent desire to promote their happiness, which I cannot more effectually do, than by rejecting every attempt to foment groundless jealousies among them.

Your petition is void of foundation, and is besides conceived in such disrespectful terms, that I am convinced you do not seriously imagine it can be complied with.

A N N A P O L I S, JUNE 3.

Since our last we have heard of the following elections of representatives:

In Talbot county, Mess. Matthew Tilghman, James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Nicholas Thomas, and Edward Lloyd.

In Dorchester county, Mess. William Ennalls, John Ennalls, William Richardson, and Thomas White.

In Kent county, Mess. Robert Buchanan, William Ringgold, John Maxwell, and Emory Sudler.

In Queen Anne's county, Mess. John Brown, Solomon Wright, Turbutt Wright, and Richard Tilghman Earle.

In Baltimore county, Mess. Charles Ridgely, Thomas Cockey Deye, Aquila Hall, and Walter Tolly.

In St. Mary's county, Mess. John Reeder, junr. Richard Barnes, Thomas Bond, and Philip Key.

In Charles county, Mess. Francis Ware, Robert Henley Courts, Josias Hawkins, and William Smallwood.

The Gentlemen's Subscription Purse of Fifty Pounds, at Nottingham, on Tuesday last, was won by his Excellency Governor Eden's bay horse *Why-not*, aged; beating Dr. Hamilton's bay mare *Harmony*, six years old; and Mr. Baynes's gray horse *Regulus*, aged; both of whom were distanced the first heat, by the superiority of *Why-not*, who had run three very hard mile heats at Philadelphia, on that day fortnight, and had since travelled from thence, in very hot weather, which was supposed to be much against him; nevertheless he won very easy, and the knowing ones were greatly taken in.

Mr. West's Piece, and an Address to the First Citizen from the Delegates of Baltimore county, came too late to be inserted this week, but will have a place in our next.

Erratum. In the piece signed A PROTESTANT PLANTER, No. 1444. in the third line of the second paragraph, for citius r. fitis.

May 21, 1773.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 19th of June next, on the premises, for sterling money or bills of exchange, agreeable to the will of the late John Pye, Esq;

ABOUT 500 acres of fine land, being part of a tract, called Cornwallis Neck, lying on Mat-tawoman Branch in Charles county.

HENRIETTA PYE, executrix,  
WALTER PYE, executor.



Charles county, May 26, 1773.  
To be sold at publick vendue, at Port-Tobacco-  
town, in Charles county, on the 28th of June  
next,

**T**HE sloop Ranger, which carries about 3000  
bushels, with all her rigging, tackle and fur-  
niture. The said sloop is lately trimmed and now  
in good repair. She lies off Capt. Laidler's, and  
may be viewed at any time before or on the day of  
sale—Also to be sold on the same day, at the  
same place, two flats, the one 25hds burthen, the  
other 15hds. The 25hds. flat now lies in Port-  
Tobacco creek, the other in Piles's—Also to be  
sold, at the same day and place, a negro man, and  
a servant man who has three years to serve, both  
good sailors and have been used to sail in the sloop  
Ranger.—Six months credit will be given to the  
purchaser or purchasers of the above articles, on  
giving bond and security, with interest from the date.

J. ROGERS,  
T. STONE,  
PHIL. R. FENDALL,  
JOHN LAIDLER,

Baltimore, May 26, 1773.  
**DANIEL GRANT**,  
Who lately kept tavern at the sign of the Buck,  
near Philadelphia,

**B**ECS leave to inform the publick, that he hath  
opened an inn and tavern, at the sign of the  
Fountain, in that large and commodious house lately  
built by Mr. Gough, in Market-street, Baltimore.  
He hath provided every thing for the accommoda-  
tion of gentlemen, their servants, and horses, in the  
best manner; and those who choose to favour him  
with their custom, may be assured of his best endeav-  
ours to merit their approbation. He takes this op-  
portunity of returning his most grateful thanks to  
the gentlemen who did him the honour to frequent  
his former house, and as it shall ever be his study to  
please, he hopes for a continuance of their favours.

May 14, 1773.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that application will  
be made to the next (general) assembly for an  
act to confirm the title of the subscribers of, and in  
two tracts or parcels of land, called Spring Garden,  
and the chate lying in Soldier's Delight hundred, in  
Baltimore county; and also to enable the clerk of  
Baltimore county, to record a deed from Thomas  
Sligh and Vachel Worthington, to Benedict Swoope.

BENEDICT SWOOPE,  
DANIEL BOWERS,  
JACOB MADEIRA,  
HARMAN FISHER,  
ELIZABETH HOLTZINGER,  
MARVIN ESCHELBERGER,  
FREDERICK ESCHELBERGER.

Executors and Trustees of Barner Holtzinger.

Wentworth, May 2, 1773.  
**L**OST from the stein of a small schooner, off  
Bergen Island, on Wednesday the 19th instant,  
a large new pine canoe, thirty feet long, split in  
her starboard quarter by laying in the sun, which  
split is newly caulked and pay'd with pitch, and  
has two iron clamps to keep it together; she had a-  
bout two fathom of new rope fastened to her bow,  
and two oars and one paddle underneath the thwart.  
Whoever takes up said canoe and brings her to the  
subscriber, or lodges her with Mr. M'Hard at An-  
napolis, shall have a reward of twenty shillings.

WILLIAM GEDDIS.

Piscataway, May 25, 1773.  
**A**LL persons indebted to Messrs. James Brown  
and company, merchants in Glasgow, for  
dealings with the late Mr. Colin Campbell, their  
factor at Lower-Marlbrough, are desired to make  
immediate payment to the subscriber, who is autho-  
rized to receive the same. As the store is removed,  
and those gentlemen have not any other connexions  
in that county, it will be very inconvenient for them  
to lye out of their debts longer than the first of Au-  
gust, when those who do not pay may expect that  
suits will be brought against them.

I shall attend at Lower-Marlbrough in June and  
July, and at the Court-house at August court.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

May 14, 1773.  
**S**TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's planta-  
tion, about 3 miles from Port-Tobacco, a brigh-  
te bay mare, about fourteen hands high, marked Y  
with a stroke across the bottom, the off fore foot  
and the two hind feet white, has a snip on her nose,  
and a bump on her back, about four years old.

Whoever takes up the said mare, and will deliver  
her to me, living near Nottingham, or to my over-  
seer at the aforesaid plantation, near Port-Tobacco,  
shall receive fifteen shillings reward.

LEONARD BROOK.

Prince-George's county, May 21, 1773.  
**C**OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, ne-  
gro Ned, who formerly belonged to Mr.  
Richard Queen, on the Eastern branch of Patow-  
mack, and who now says he belongs to John Dorsey,  
son of Elie, on Elk-Ridge. His master is desired to  
pay charges and take him from

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

May 24, 1773.  
**R**AN away, last night, from the subscriber, liv-  
ing in Garrison forest, about 10 miles from  
Baltimore, in Maryland, a mulatto slave named  
JACK, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a thin  
visage and slender make, with his knees bent in one  
against the other, commonly called knock-knee'd,  
and has a scar on his right cheek: had on, and took  
with him, when he went away, a white kersey jacket  
and breeches, a pair of leather ditto, a blue cloth  
coat, a dark brown Devonshire kersey great coat,  
three osnabrig shirts, two white holland ditto, one  
pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of dark brown ribb'd  
silk stockings, brown worsted and negro yarn ditto,  
a pair of half worn shoes, another pair nailed in the  
soles, and a felt hat; he plays on the violin. Who-  
ever takes up the said slave, and secures him, so  
that his master may get him again, shall receive, if  
in the province, three pounds, and if out of the  
province ten pounds, and all reasonable charges,  
paid by

GEORGE RISTEAU.  
N. B. It is supposed the above runaway carried  
off with him, from Gardiner's tavern, about eight  
miles from Baltimore, a dark bay horse, about 15  
hands high, a natural pacer, belonging to Mr. Ed-  
ward Stephenson, of Pipe-creek, Frederick county.  
All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying  
him off at their peril.

**T**HERE is at the ferry of Thomas Addison, a  
dark bay gelding, about 14 hands high,  
branded on the near shoulder I P joined together, a  
blaze face, and a saddle spot on his withers, shod  
before. The owner may have him again, proving  
property and paying charges.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Stephen Hall, in  
Baltimore county, taken up as a stray, a bay  
horse, about thirteen hands high, trots, and has a  
star in his forehead.

The owner may have him again, proving prop-  
erty and paying charges.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Henry Lyon,  
sen. living in Charles county, near Benedict,  
a stray black gelding, appears to be 7 years old, a-  
bout 13 and a half hands high, has a hanging mane  
and switch tail, and is branded on the near shoulder  
IM. The owner may have him again on proving  
property and paying charges.

**T**AKEN up as a stray by Abraham Boyd, living  
in Prince George's county, a bright bay  
horse, about three years old, twelve and a half  
hands high, has a small star on his forehead, no  
brand, he paces and gallops. The owner may have  
him again on proving property and paying charges.

May 20, 1773.  
**A**LL persons indebted to Messrs. Barnes and  
Ridgate, for dealings at their several stores,  
at Port-Tobacco, Benedict, and Newport, in  
Charles county; and George-Town, in Frederick  
county, are desired to settle their respective accounts,  
with the several factors herein after mentioned, who  
are appointed for that purpose, by us the subscribers  
trustees of the said Barnes and Ridgate. For dealings  
at Port-Tobacco, with Zephaniah Turner; at Be-  
nedict, with Alexander M'Pherson; at Newport,  
with Joseph Gevin, junr. at George-Town, with  
Thomas Johns. Those who refuse or neglect to  
comply with this request by the first day of July  
next, may depend that suits will be commenced a-  
gainst them without respect of persons. And the  
creditors of the said Barnes and Ridgate are desired  
to attend at Port-Tobacco on the 28th day of June  
next, when a state of their affairs will be laid before  
such creditors, by

JOHN ROGERS,  
THOMAS STONE,  
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

**W**HEREAS Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-  
Arundel County, deceased, did by his last  
will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of  
March last past, order and direct sundry Lands to be  
sold, viz. a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's  
Delight Enlarged*; also a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*,  
and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all ad-  
joining and lying in Frederick County, near *Simp-  
son's Tavern*, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge  
Landing*, and contains about Two Thousand Four  
Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to  
farming, and will be sold on the 29th Day of June  
next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may  
best suit the Purchasers;—Also Two Thirds of about  
Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Anne-  
Arundel County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven  
Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Furnace,  
a good Dwelling-House, and sundry Out-Houses,  
with a good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land  
is well timbered, and the Water navigable, within  
Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be exp-  
osed to sale on the 20th Day of July following. The  
Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUR, Executor,  
MILCOAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.  
ELEANOR DORSEY }

N. B. All Persons having just Claims against the  
Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved,  
and those who are indebted to the Estate, are desired  
to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the  
Executors only.

May 20, 1773.  
In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of  
May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas  
How Ridgate, joint partners in trade; to us the  
subscribers, in trust for the payment of their  
debts in the manner in the said deed expressed,  
which deed is recorded among the records of  
Charles county,

**N**OTICE is hereby given to the country cre-  
ditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas  
How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other  
specialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona  
fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes  
and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of  
Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty first  
day of February next, to meet the said creditors in  
the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the  
said province of Maryland, for the purpose of re-  
ceiving their claims in writing against the said John  
Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in  
trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the  
said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And  
that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect  
or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or  
one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release  
and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and  
Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the be-  
nefits and advantages the said creditors are to receive  
under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-  
first day of February next, will be barred and ex-  
cluded from all manner of benefit and advantage  
under the said trust deed, and the powers therein  
contained, according to the purport true intent and  
meaning thereof.

JOHN ROGERS,  
THOMAS STONE,  
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Prince-George's county, May 21, 1773.  
**A** CONSIDERABLE part of the publick money  
for this year being still unpaid, the subscri-  
ber gives notice, that he will attend as follows in  
order to receive it, when he hopes all persons that  
have not paid will come prepared to discharge their  
balances.

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.  
At Nottingham, the 16th and 17th June,  
At Piscataway, 18th and 19th ditto.  
At Broad creek, the 21st.  
At Bladensburg, the 22d and 23d.  
At Queen-Anne, the 24th, and at  
Upper-Marlbrough, the 25th and 26th ditto.

**T**WELVE POUNDS REWARD.  
**R**AN away last night from the subscribers, living  
on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county,  
Maryland; two convict Servant men, viz. Anthony  
Jackson, born in the west of England, and speaks a  
little in that dialect, about twenty-five years of age,  
five feet eight or nine inches high, a red faced well-  
looking fellow, stoops in the shoulders, has short  
brown hair, and thin dark beard, has a down look  
when spoken to: had on, and took with him, when  
he went away, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of coarse  
country linen trousers, two pair of country made old  
shoes, a felt hat, white cotton and kersey jacket  
much worn, and an iron collar.—John Jones,  
an Irishman, about eighteen years of age, five feet  
three or four inches high, short dark hair, black  
eyes, fair complexion, and fresh coloured: Had on,  
and took with him, a light coloured forest cloth  
coat, with a piece of linsay about two inches broad  
down the back, a jacket of the same, old felt hat,  
a pair of greasy leather breeches, coarse yarn  
stockings, one pair of thread ditto, osnabrig shirt,  
and an iron collar.

Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures  
them in any jail, so that their masters may get them  
again, shall receive if taken ten miles from home,  
forty shillings; if twenty miles, four pounds; if  
forty miles, eight pounds; and if out of the pro-  
vince, the above reward; or half for either one of  
them (including what the law allows) and reasonable  
charges if brought home to

JOHN HOOD, junr.  
JOSEPH HOBBS, junr.

N. B. It is probable they may cut off their hair  
and get their collars taken off. All masters of ves-  
sels are forewarned carrying them off at their peril.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by SHAW  
and CHAMBERLAIN, Cabinet and Chairmakers, in  
Church street, near the dock, a neat and general  
assortment of Joiners and Cabinetmakers tools, viz.

**N**EAT brass mounted stocks with 36 bits for each;  
common ditto with one bit for tapping casks;  
jack, trying, smoothing, and jointer planes; double  
iron'd drying and smoothing ditto; double member'd  
fast planes; astrical, ogee, quarter round, and snipe  
bill ditto; beed planes with box edges; square, scow,  
and side rabbit planes; fast, moving, and common  
filasters; cornice, raising, nozing, and neck mould  
planes; table, cock, beed, and spring ditto; deal  
grooving planes of different sizes brass mounted; plows  
with 6 irons; and one regular set of hollows and  
ounds, &c.

**T**HE Land office issues warrants as formerly, and  
all persons who have made application for  
warrants or any kind of business in that office, are  
desired to apply, that they may not lose the bene-  
fit of such application.

Signed per order,  
WILLIAM STEWART, C. L. Of.



March 21, 1773.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Thursday the First Day of July next, at the late Dwelling-House of Samuel Wickham, of Frederick County, deceased, viz.

**A** Tract of Land containing Twenty-seven Acres, another Tract containing One Hundred Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on Monocacy Creek, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and some in good Timothy Grass; also one other Tract, containing One Hundred Acres, lying on Fishing Creek, in the County aforesaid; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient Place for building a Grift-Mill.—Also all Persons indebted to the Estate of the above said Wickham, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by

W11 JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

March 22, 1773.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, for ready Money or short Credit, on Thursday July 1st next,

**T**WO Lots in George-Town, on Patowmack, No. 30 and 31, pleasantly situated in the Northwest Quarter of said Town, at the End of Falls Street; on Lot. No. 30 is a very good Wooden Dwelling-House, Two Stories high, with a Cellar a Kitchen, and Draw-well at the Back of the House, which furnishes excellent Water: Also one other Lot in the Addition to George-Town, No. 144, situate convenient to George-Town, not improved.

ROBERT FERGUSON,  
ADAM STEUART.

w6

N O W F O R S A L E,

**T**HE Houses and Lots in which I lately dwelt, situated on the Court-House Circle in the City of Annapolis; they are all well inclosed with Rails and Pales: the Houses are mostly new and in very good Repair; they will be sold for a long Credit if required; the Terms may be known by applying to

REUBEN MERIWETHER.

N. B. This House and Lots are so advantageously situated, and so well known, that I think a minute Description of them needless.

March 18, 1773.

**T**HE Creditors of Mr. Robert Horner, late of Charles, are desired to meet at the House of Mrs. Halkerston, in Port-Tobacco on Wednesday, in Charles County, August Court Week next, with their Claims against the said Horner, in order that a Distribution of the Money arising on the Sale of his Effects deeded to us for their use may be made.

RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.  
THOMAS BOND, }

w6

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

To be sold by the subscriber at public vendue, on Monday the 5th day of July next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day,

**A**BOUT five hundred acres, part of that valuable tract of land, called Middle Plantation, lying in Anne-Arundel county, between the head of South-river and Patuxent; also about forty acres of choice meadow adjoining the said land. The land is level, and the soil good, either for planting or farming; it is pleasantly situated, about two miles from two merchant mills, and about the same distance from a navigable water, where ships frequently load, and is a market for all sorts of grain. The purchaser will be put into possession the 25th Nov. next, and have the liberty to sow grain this summer.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

May 12, 1773.

To be sold for London bills, or cash, or leased for a term of years,

**T**HE house and lot now in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Hawkins, in Piscataway; the dwelling-house is commodious, and well calculated for the entertainment of travellers and others, with suitable out houses, and a large garden and yard well paved in with locust posts: there is likewise great plenty of room on the said lot, for building or other improvements, near and adjoining the main county road. Credit will be given for one half the money twelve months, on giving bond and security if required, to

1m

THOMAS DENT.

Annapolis, May 13, 1773.

Just arrived in the Adventure, Samuel Maynard, from London,

**A**SSORTMENTS of goods for my stores, at Annapolis, Elk-Ridge Landing, and Elk-Ridge; to be sold wholesale or retail for cash, bills, or tobacco. I expect the Sibella, Smith, for Patuxent, and the Friendship, Eden, for Patowmack, with the goods and accounts for those rivers every day.

The Adventure loads in Severn, but will take the early Tobacco from Elk-Ridge and Baltimore. I expect to get her away by the last of June, and to return again to Annapolis in the fall with some winter goods. The Somerset, Robinson, will be in Patapsco by the time Maynard is loaded. I have ordered insurance on Maynard and Ireland, and shall continue to use my best endeavours for the interest of all our friends.

STEPHEN WEST.

T E N P O U N D S R E W A R D.

London-town, May 19, 1773.

**S**TOLEN last night from my plantation at London-town, eleven ewe, and two ram lambs. They are remarkably large and fat, being of the English breed. They were carried off by water, and it is suspected may have been conveyed to Annapolis for sale. There is at the landing from whence the lambs were taken, the impression of the stern of a battoe or a large pettianger, in which I suppose they were carried across South-river. The above-mentioned reward of ten pounds will be paid on the discovery and conviction of the offender or offenders, by

2w

JAMES DICK.

May 12, 1773.

**P**rinting in all its various branches, performed in a neat, correct, and expeditious manner, on the most reasonable terms, by WILLIAM GODDARD, at his Printing-Office, at the corner of South and Market Streets, nearly opposite to Mrs. Chilton's, in Baltimore-town.

Those gentlemen who have been so obliging as to take in subscriptions for the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser, are earnestly requested to transmit the subscription lists (or the subscribers names and places of abode) as speedily as possible, to the office above-mentioned, that the printer may be enabled to ascertain the number necessary to be printed, as well as to forward the papers in a proper manner to every subscriber.

As soon as proper posts or carriers are established, the paper will be published, of which seasonable notice will be given in this gazette, to give gentlemen an opportunity to advertise in the first number.

May 1, 1773.

To be sold at public sale on Tuesday the twenty-second of June next, on the premises,

**A** VALUABLE tract of land, called the Two Brothers, lying in St. Mary's county, within ten miles of Leonard town, Benedict and Chaptico, and at the distance of a mile from the Patuxent river, it contains two hundred and twenty-five acres, or at least patented for that quantity, is moderately well timbered. The soil is light and capable of improvement, the chief of it being level. The buildings on it are, a bad dwelling-house and kitchen, and a good tobacco-house. Any one desirous of seeing the land, may do it by applying to Mr. John Lucas at the Queen-tree, in the aforesaid county. Ready money will be required for the purchase, or at least the half, and for the rest credit may be given, on interest and good security.

6w

JOHN LUCAS.

ANNE LUCAS.

Baltimore, May 7, 1773.

Just imported, in the ship Hibernia, from Liverpool

and Milford,

**F**INE white salt, a large assortment of English leather, earthen-ware in casks and crates; and a few barrels of fine Welch ale and Irish beef, to be disposed of by

3w

JOHN STEVENSON.

May 1, 1773.

Imported in the Industry, Capt. Carcaud, and in the Nelly frigate, Capt. Greig, both from London, and to be sold at the following places,

**C**ARGOES of European and East-India goods well

sorted,

At Nottingham, per Contee and Bowie,

At Magruder's, per Contee and Magruder,

At Frederick-town and the } per Contee and Hanfon.

mouth of Monocacy }

A parcel of for sale goods for wholesale, by the Nelly

frigate, Capt. Greig, amount £. 394. 9. 6. prime cost,

which I will sell at a low advance, for bills or cash. I

expect in all next month; some pipes of wine from

Madeira, which I will sell cheap.

4w

THOMAS CONTEE.

Baltimore, May 15, 1773.

On hand—and just imported,

**A** LARGE assortment of dry goods, nails, earthen

and glass ware, best London bottled porter; a

large parcel of Manchester of various sorts, a few

casks of beef, and some fine barley, &c. &c.—Which

are to be disposed of, for cash, or produce, or at the

usual credit, by

6w

JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

N. B. All those indebted to me are desired to pay immediately.

Baltimore, May 7, 1773.

Wanted to charter for EUROPE,

**T**WO vessels, from four to six thousand bushels

each, the customary freight will be given and

great dispatch, by applying to

3w

JOHN STEVENSON.

May 7, 1773.

**A**LL persons having any cause of complaint on ac-

count of their dealings with me while I did bu-

siness at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county; are

hereby desired to meet me at the place aforesaid, from

Monday morning the 28th of June next, until Satur-

day evening the 3d of July following, where constant

attendance (by the leave of God) shall be given by me

to receive all complaints which shall be offered in the

presence of one or more gentlemen of honour and in-

tegrity, who shall judge thereof, and such redress be

made as to such judge or judges shall seem just and

right.

6w

JAMES MARSHALL.

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

**T**HE subscriber who served his time with Mr.

Thomas Callahan of this city, has just open-

ed Shop at Mr. Martin Waters's, opposite John

Ridout's, Esq; where he intends to carry on the

tailoring business in all its branches. Those gen-

tleman that will favour him with their custom, may

depend on having their work done in the neatest and

most reasonable manner, by

6w

LEWIS LEWIS.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Charles Hammond, a stray forrel stallion, with no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

To be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the eleventh day of august next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Arthur Charlton,

**A**LL that valuable lot of ground where the deceased lived, on which is a good two story brick dwelling house, with two out-houses, one bricked and the other framed, with a good stable, smoke-house and kitchen: one half the purchase money to be paid down, the other half not, on giving bond with interest, and security if required.

ts ELIZABETH CHARLTON, Executrix.

**T**HE subscriber will sell on the premises at public vendue, at ten o'clock, on Monday the 21st of June next, four country born slaves and a tract of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, between South-river and Patuxent, containing by patent three hundred and eleven acres. The land is level, and the soil good, either for planting or farming. The purchaser to be put into possession at Christmas. Title and terms made known by application to

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. of Annapolis.

N. B. The above land is about twelve miles from Annapolis, and five from Queen-Anne, and now in the possession of Mr. John Jacobs.

May 4, 1773.

**C**OMMITTED to the jail of Charles county the 30th of April last, as a runaway, Daniel Duoneilly, an Irishman, who says he is a servant to Henry Howard of Meclinburg county, in Virginia, has an impediment in his speech, thin visage, wears his own dark hair: has on, an old bearkin coat, a red striped linsey woolsey jacket, both trimmed with black horn buttons, leather breeches, ofsnabrig shirt, shoes, yarn stockings, and hat. The owner of said servant is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

3w WILLIAM HANSON, deputy sheriff.

T H R E E P O U N D S R E W A R D.]

May 4, 1773.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Bladenburg, an Irish servant man, indented for four years, about twenty-two years of age, named Bryan Fitzpatrick, a shoemaker by trade: had on, when he went away, a claret coloured furtoe coat, a light blue coat, waistcoat and breeches, brown worsted stockings, pumps half worn, with a French cocked hat tarred on the top of the crown, and is supposed to have a forged pass.

Whoever brings the said servant to his master, or gives intelligence, so that he may be got again, shall receive if taken out of the province, three pounds Maryland currency, or otherwise, if taken in the province of Maryland, forty shillings.

w3

JOHN FRANCIS.

N. B. He took with him, a pair of yellow buckles cut in diamond fashion, a case of razors marked G. W. a dark flaxen hair curl, he is a proud faucy fellow.

Just arrived from London,

The Ship ANNAPOLIS,

T H O M A S E D E N,

**W**HICH loads in the river Patuxent, and receives tobaccoes consigned to Thomas Eden and Co. merchants in London, at the usual freight of seven pounds sterling per ton.

As Capt. Eden is positively engaged to sail for London from Maryland between the tenth and twentieth of June, his friends are requested not to occasion any unnecessary delay in shipping their tobacco; and any goods they may want in the fall they may depend on receiving, as he purposes being in the country again in October.

Such of Capt. Eden's friends as he will not be able from the shortness of time and hurry of business to wait on, he hopes will excuse him, and leave their orders, with their tobacco notes, at the most convenient inspection houses to themselves, and they shall be punctually complied with.

N. B. Great part of the cargo for the Annapolis is engaged, and ready. Any gentlemen, who are situated at a distance, and will take the trouble of engaging craft to put their tobacco on board, will greatly oblige Capt. Eden, who will pay immediately the usual freight thereof. They are desired to send their orders or invoices therewith, and shall receive bills of lading by the first opportunity.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,

Have just opened Shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, in

West-Street, Annapolis,

**W**HERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done with the greatest Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all the Work themselves without employing any other Person, and engage their Work for one Year: They will also supply any Person with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in London.



To be sold by publick vendue, on the 10th of June next, all the real estate belonging to the Bush River Iron Works Company, at the head of Bush River, in Baltimore county, Maryland, now laid out in the following lots for the convenience of sale.

No. I. **T**HE principal seat, containing about 50 acres, on which are an iron furnace not in use, a merchant mill, &c. with a very fine stream of water with the mill race and dam; about 20 acres of this lot is very fine improved meadow, and most of the 50 acres may be watered from the race, and are very rich. There are divers small houses, out houses, &c. on this lot, which are pleasantly situated at Bush Town. The stream is capable of manufacturing 30,000 bushels of wheat, is in an extraordinary fine wheat country, and about 25 miles from Baltimore Town, 45 from York Town in Pennsylvania, and a good road. The mills are at the head of navigable water, and the flour barrels may be rolled out of the mill into craft, and transported from thence by water to Baltimore Town or head of Elk at nine pence per barrel.

No. II. Is a tract of land called Coomb's Adventure, lying on Patapsco River, distant about 2 miles from Baltimore Town, containing by estimation, about 175 acres. On this land is one of the best banks of iron ore in the province, and is accommodated with every convenience to render it valuable; it lays high and dry, and a vessel of 200 tons may lay to the shore. This land is a remarkable situation for a gentleman's seat.

No. III. & V. Contain about 7 acres, adjoining Bush Town, between the furnace race and Binam's run, are pleasantly situated on the main road, and very convenient buildings.

No. VI. Is one acre of ditto land.

No. VII. Is about 8 acres above the old race and dam, adjoining John Lee Webster's land; is valuable meadow land.

No. VIII. Is 25 acres near Bush Town, on the west side of Binam's run, below the dam, some of it good meadow ground, the remainder fine tillable land.

No. IX. Is about 31 acres above the dam, adjoining James Mauthers's, part of it fine meadow land.

No. X. Is about 5 acres, between the old race and the dam along side of the run.

No. XVI. Is about 230 acres, part of the north end of Nova Scotia; this land is mostly level, full of good timber, and is very fine land.

No. XVII. Contains about 270 acres, part of the same tract, much as above, but has some more valuable meadow ground.

No. XVIII. Contains about 130 acres, nearly qualified with No. 17.

No. XIX. Part of Abbott's forest, contains 121 acres, about 30 acres of which is some of the finest meadow ground in the province; the whole full of fine timber.

No. XX. & XXI. Part of Nova Scotia, on the west side of James's run, near Bush Town, part of it good meadow, and contains about 100 acres.

No. XXII. Part of two tracts near Bush Town, lying between Hannah Richardson's and the post road, containing about 130 acres.

No. XXIII. Is part of Friendship, between the main road and James Webster's plantation, contains about 80 acres, pleasantly situated.

No. XXIV. Is 20 acres of land, has on it a stone grist mill on a good stream of water, within 400 yards of tide water.

No. XXV. Is a wharf on the river for unloading vessels at.

No. XXVI. Is part of Nova Scotia near Bush Town, contains about 30 acres.

No. XXVII. Is part of Broken Islands, about 9 acres, at the old mine bank.

No. XXVIII. Part of Friendship at the north side of the post road, adjoining Hannah Richardson's, containing about 61 acres.

No. XXIX. Part of ditto lying on each side of the post road, containing about 180 acres.

No. XXXI. Contains about 134 acres, known by the name of Hugh's Lands, on the post road about three miles from Bush Town, adjoining navigation, and is a pleasant seat.

No. XXXII. Part of two tracts, containing about 300 acres, is good farming land, on which is a good plantation, a great prospect of iron ore, a good orchard, and many fruit trees.

All the above lands are situated near Bush Town, and none more than three or four miles from navigable water. The sale to be held at Bush Town. Reasonable credit will be given to the purchasers on giving bond with approved security. The premises may be viewed any time before the day of sale, and the several lots (above described) shewn, by applying to Isaac Webster near Bush Town, William Cox, or Thomas Bond son of John.

Annapolis, May 4, 1773.

JANE and Anne Nelson, have just imported, a neat assortment of the newest fashion millenary, which they will sell on very reasonable terms.

**A**LL persons having accounts and debts with Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, of more than one year standing, are requested to make immediate payment; and as their partnership is now at an end, it is requested that their customers who have accounts of an early date will call and close them, when convenient, which will save a great deal of trouble to *Their much obliged,*

*And very humble servant,*

tf

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. N. B. Thomas Harwood, jun. intends to import goods, and the business will then be carried on by Thomas and Benjamin Harwood, who will gladly serve all that may incline to favour them with their custom.

**T**HE subscriber hereby takes this method of informing his old acquaintance, and the public in general, that he now keeps the Kings Arms Tavern on Corn-hill, in Annapolis, between the Stadt-house and the dock; and as his house is very convenient for the reception of gentlemen travellers and others, and he having furnished himself with the best of liquors and other accommodations for that purpose, hopes to merit the approbation of all who may think proper to favour him with their company. He also keeps the best timothy and clover hay, oats, &c.

tf BERIAH MAYBURY.

N. B. Any gentlemen, such as jurymen or any others, having business in Annapolis so as to be detained more than a day or two, he boards by the day if they think proper; he takes yearly boarders also on the most easy terms. He has for sale a sloop of about thirty tons burthen, well rigged with a new suit of sails, which he will sell cheap for cash or short credit. He has likewise for sale, a complete set of well seasoned ship blocks, and a handsome figure head for a ship. He continues to keep a boat and hands as usual, and has a negro pilot very capable of conducting a ship to and from any part of the bay.

Benedict, April, 27, 1773.

**S**TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber a black mare, about twelve or thirteen hands high, branded on one of her shoulders G M hanging mane, a switch tail, it is imagined she was carried off by a negro fellow, named Will, belonging to Mary Anderson, near Benedict, who has been run away about two months. Whoever takes up the said mare, and contrives her to the subscriber living in Benedict, or Mr. Peter Campbell, merchant in Piscataway, shall have forty shillings currency reward.

4v ROBERT YOUNG.

May 11, 1773.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of John Brown, Severn, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make payment, and all those that have any just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

3w

E. IZABETH BROWN, Executrix.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's plantation, on Friday the eighteenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

**A**BOUT three hundred and forty acres of land, lying on Patuxent river, near Snowden's iron-works well known by the name of Riggs's neck, with all convenient houses suitable to either planter or farmer. The fertility of the soil is so well known to numbers, that a particular description is not needful. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession given up by the first of December, by

w7 AMON RIGGS.

Baltimore, April 20, 1773.

**R**OBERT CHRISTIE, junr. has a large assortment of dry goods, also genuine Madeira wine of New York quality, best bar iron, and barrelled pork, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

6w

**T O B E S O L D.**

**T**HE Dwelling Houses and Lots belonging to the late John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, situated on the Bank of Severn River in the City of Annapolis. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Houses and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to their most obedient humble servant,

REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

Annapolis, May 20, 1773.

**T**HE subscriber intending to leave this province the ensuing fall, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payments; and all those who have demands against him, are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted.

JOHN HEPBURN.

**T**HE noted English dray-horse, imported by Mr. Gough, stands in Baltimore-town, and will cover mares at 40 shillings the season. Mr. Elie Dorsey, sen. on Elk-ridge, has two of the above horse's colts out of common half-blooded mares that he refused 50 pounds a piece for at two years old; his colts in general prove him well qualified to cross the strain with blooded, half-blooded and country mares for carriage and draught horses.

6w

Queen Anne's county, May 3, 1773.

**B**EING in a great measure a stranger to the affairs of my late husband, the Rev. Matthias Harris, and being desirous of getting information relative thereto; I hereby request that every person to whom he is indebted will be kind enough to let me know their respective claims, with the nature of each of them, within two months from this date, that I may take the most prudent steps in order to have them adjusted.

3w

HETER HARRIS.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Captain William Richardson, for the Benefit of his Creditors, To be sold on Wednesday the 4th of August next, by publick Sale, at the House of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

**T**HAT valuable and well known Tract of Land called Colrain, said to contain near 800 Acres, though only patented for 602 Acres. There are about 100 Acres cleared, being the poorest Part of the Land, whereon is built, a framed Dwelling-House, 30 by 20 Feet, with Brick Chimnies, having Two Rooms below and Three above, a Kitchen, Meat House, Milk-House on a Spring, Hen House, Corn-House, Stables and Barn, and an exceeding good Apple Orchard, about 40 Acres of Meadow are cleared, and under middling Fence; Part whereof is embanked Marsh, the Rest white Oak Bottom, and upwards of 100 Acres more may be made. This Land abounds with Locust, Maple, Hickory, red and white Oak, and is conveniently situated in Baltimore County, upon Bush River, 4 Miles from Bush-Town and Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore-Town. There is a good Fishery, particularly of Herrings in the Season, and plenty of wild Fowl. It is supposed to contain plenty of Iron Ore, from the Appearances, is convenient to many Furnaces, and hath a good Landing. Twelve Months Credit will be given to the Purchaser, and if any inclinable to purchase privately, they may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. James Christie, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town; and Capt. William Richardson will attend on the Premises to show the Land.

JOHN FINLATER and Co. Late from Europe, Wheelwrights, opposite the new Buildings on the Dock,

**T**AKE the Liberty of acquainting the Publick, that they propose carrying on the various Branches of the Business, such as Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds for Coaches, Berlins, Post-Chariots, Curricles, Sulkeys, and single Horse Chaises; also Waggon, Carts, Ploughs, and Harrows, on the newest Construction; likewise Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds painted and varnished in the best Manner.

Those who please to honour them with their Commands may be assured, that a speedy Execution of their Work and Attention to Business will entitle them to their Favours, and in some Measure recommend them to the Encouragement of the Publick; and they pledge their Honour that for Neatness and Elegance, they flatter themselves, they are able to excel any of the Business ever arrived in Annapolis.

w6

March 10, 1773.

**T**HE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all his former good Customers, and to other Gentlemen, that he now lives in the House where Mr. William Hutchings lately dwelt, near the Head of the Dock, in the City of Annapolis, that he hath provided himself with every Necessary for the Reception of Gentlemen in the Tavern Way. Those Gentlemen who are pleased to favour him with their kind Custom may depend on the best Treatment, as it shall be my constant Endeavour to please. I should at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Business for my Customers, as they think proper to communicate to me, in the best Manner I can.

I am the Publick's most obliged humble Servant,

2m

HENRY GASSAWAY.

N. B. I have a very careful Overseer at my Farm, within a Mile of Town, that understands the Management of Horses, if Gentlemen choose to send their Horses to pasture they shall be taken Care of agreeable to their Orders; there is a fine large Pasture well fenced in, a good Stable, and other Conveniences, that Gentlemen may have them provided for in the best Manner; all Care shall be taken that they do not get away. If they should I will not see them forth coming.

H. G.

Baltimore, April 13, 1773.

**A**S I purpose to embark for England either in the fall of the present or spring of next year, I desire all persons who yet owe me money for dealings with Hudson and Thompson, and those whose accounts are due for goods bought from myself, to come without delay and pay me their respective balances; which only will prevent their being sued to the next September provincial or November county courts.

I have now on hand about £. 3500 cost of well laid in and assorted dry goods, which I will sell at a very low rate all together or in parcels, and will make the payments convenient to the purchasers.

tf

HENRY THOMSON.

He has also for sale a few pipes of excellent Madeira bill wine, imported by himself, a quantity of Virginia pork in barrels, and a schooner of about 16 or 1800, and another of 1000 bushels burthen.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 10, 1773.

"Aw'd by no shame, by no respect controul'd,  
"In scandal busy, in reproaches bold  
"With witty malice flung to defame."

ad libit, 257.



AM in your debt, Mr. Editor, for the part of your last dialogue, that relates to myself, and should have favoured you with some consolatory remarks sooner, had I not been engaged in matters of greater importance. You have made very free with my character as a publick man and a writer, and ought not to wince at recrimination. I make a point not to begin with ill language, but am under no obligation to bear with the effusions of your petulant humour, without telling you your own by way of reply. Puffed up with vanity and self-conceit, the Editor takes airs of importance on himself, and vainly prognosticates that the time will come, when every body will distinguish his merit. Let him however recollect himself and ask this serious question—What consequences have followed from those lucubrations, he values himself so much upon? The candid answer must be, that every person he has aimed his sarcasms at, has been rising in the esteem of the people, notwithstanding all his feeble efforts to the contrary. And I may with truth affirm it will be the case, so long as he deals in party scandal and personal invective instead of solid reasoning and manly argument. His friends have no cause to thank him for his over officious zeal, they have been plunged into difficulties and mortified to the last degree. Antlion in particular has felt very severely, or I am much mistaken; the world in general have not been edified by his publications, they are not calculated to convey instruction—how despicable then must he appear as a writer, whose labours promote the cause of his enemies; bring grief of heart on his friends, and give no information to the publick? With regard to myself, all his *satiricisms* are little cavils about words, mere common-places, that would apply with as much truth to any other writer—or trifling observations relative to Mr. S—t, whose name, now the elections are over, will scarce be heard of as a politician, and whose mercantile merit, or that of any other merchant, I wish not to lessen; I shall therefore pass them over in silence as not worth my notice.

The only objection I shall touch upon is the wonderful discovery the Editor has made, that I am a lawyer; a term of reproach with the *respectable personages* of our day. Let us listen with candor to the voice of reason, and reflect on the conduct of the lawyers since civil dissensions have run so high amongst us, and we shall find they are not deserving of the load of obloquy that has been thrown upon them by the Editor and his compeers—all of them have omitted to give the lawyers the praise due to them for their generous behaviour in regard to their attorney's fees. 'Tis a fact too notorious to be denied, that, upon the expiration of the inspection-law in the year 1770, divers gentlemen of the bar, who were members of the lower house, and one or two others, at their request, entered into a voluntary agreement to receive money for their fees at 20<sup>th</sup> common currency by the hundred—by which means they relieved the suitors in the courts of law and equity from a very considerable burthen that the laws of the law would otherwise have brought upon them—for 'tis most certain that, under the old act, they might have demanded tobacco 700 or 800 in the county courts according to the plaintiff's cast, 400 in the provincial, 600 in the chancery and court of appeals, without distinction between farmers and planters—for the law made no difference. I will venture to let this up as an instance of self-denial, that, singly considered, takes off the force of every objection, urged by their enemies against the lawyers, as men studying only their own interest. Every practising attorney gives up, on an average, one third of his annual income—the whole business of the courts of justice, in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, has been regulated by this agreement, and the attorney's fees in most instances demanded and paid accordingly. If there be some few cases of difficulty in the provincial and superior courts, where the counsel concerned accept of gratuities beyond the attorney's fee, for extraordinary trouble and application, how can this be prevented by law? unless you will at the same time compel the lawyers to undertake every cause that is offered them for the attorney's fee only. What has been the usage, let me ask, without interruption, save only from the year 1725 to 1729, an era that ought to be remembered? Has not the same practice been adopted heretofore by our ancestors, and by some gentlemen now clamorous against lawyers? I would not have it understood that I am an advocate for the extravagant demands lawyers are sometimes said to make, how truly I know not; the proper punishment is to leave them without business and apply to others; there are plenty that attend the bar, a man may have his choice. Should it be true then that I am a lawyer, which I never did nor ever shall deny—I look upon the profes-

sion to be no disgrace, but reputable, and consistent with virtue and integrity.

I am thankful to the Editor that he has not meddled with my private character—therein I have endeavoured to follow his example, and do expect every thing I have said will be understood as levelled against him in his assumed character. I have no ambition to shine as a writer; to qualify myself for that arduous task, I ought to have read over and digested the modern political pamphlets, and other such publications, and made a collection of all their sweet flowers; to retail on my adversary or astonish the gaping multitude—I have other duties to perform more worthy of my attention. The Editor himself and his best friends the officers and clergy ought to have been obliged to the Freeman for treating them with civility, and leaving controverted points to subside, that when men came to converse together with temper, they might at last agree upon such useful laws as would conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the province; I wish to see order and harmony once more restored as fervently as any individual in the society, but I differ with the Editor as to the means proper to bring about so desirable an end—his abilities are displayed to lash up the resentment and inflame the passions of all those, that dare espouse the country interest, and in the midst of the storm, he talks of peace and harmony—I cannot believe him in earnest—If he really is, he is the most *wrong headed mortal* I ever knew, freemen are not to be treated in that manner—gentle methods may do much, but no man chooses to be driven unless he is an abject slave indeed—Unhappy man! I cannot help feeling for him when I reflect how long he has been racking his brains to no purpose, and at last has made use of the vilest misrepresentation, to say no worse, against the person he would willingly destroy, who never designedly did him an injury. Thanks to that Almighty Being, that governs the universe, he remains tranquil and serene, blessed with the confidence of his friends, he disdains the smiles or censures of such *insignificant*—and doubts not having the approbation of the wise and the worthy who know—

## THE INDEPENDENT FREEMAN.

## TO THE FIRST CITIZEN.

S I R,

THE honourable service, in which you have been employed, the eloquence and animating spirit with which you have performed it, claim our highest approbation. A generous and free people seldom fail to be impressed with gratitude for the advocates of their liberty; and we rejoice in thus publicly testifying at the request of the freeholders of Baltimore county (who have lately honoured us with the publick character of being their representatives) our thanks to you, by acknowledging the great esteem, in which both they, and we, hold your judicious and manly opposition to the proclamation, which we are convinced, if established, would, by its pernicious tendency, involve in ruin the most sacred rights of a free people. Alarmed at its consequences, we agree with you, that it cannot—but *must*—be endured.

We are, Sir,

Most respectfully,

Baltimore county,  
1<sup>st</sup> June, 1773.

Your very humble servants,  
CHARLES RIDGELY,  
THO. COCKEY DEYE,  
AQUILA HALL,  
WALTER TOLLEY, jun.

Woodward, 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1773.

Please to insert the following in your next Gazette, and oblige yours,

S. W. E. S. T.

NOTHING could be more despicable in my opinion than to enter into a paper controversy with Mr. Coolidge; it was impertinently trespassing upon the publick; no honour can be gained from an adversary who substitutes falsehoods for facts, nonsense, scurrility and abuse, instead of sound reason and argument: I said enough in the two pieces I was obliged to publish, if he had any share of understanding, to shew him the absurdity of his conduct; but he can neither read nor reason, and according to his usual method brings others into his disputes.

I think I may now properly enough say of Mr. Coolidge and his volunteer Swiss, "These two make a pair," such a pair as "beggars all description," truth will out; the great crime I have committed against these noble personages is that of being a "TO-ALCO-MERCHANT"—and therefore they will by any means drive me out of the world—they have no reason for their enmity, and I solemnly assure them if they will let me peaceably continue my business of a "TO-ALCO-MERCHANT," as I am totally unqualified, so am I equally unwilling to interfere in their "TO-ALCO-MERCHANDISE." Doth this pair of fellow-labourers in dirt think, contemptible as they are, that I will sit

silent and bear their insolence without retort? Their slanderous injustice, ill nature, malice, ill manners, falsehoods, blindness, and pragmatical upstart self-conceit, are conspicuous, and expose them to the abhorrence, ridicule and contempt of all judicious and well disposed men; their publications outrage all decorum, disgrace the printers, and affront their customers. Shylock, of ever infamous memory, never desired with more inveteracy to cut out the heart of the Venetian merchant, than this modern Shylock has aimed at mine, and finding he could not compass the horrible exploit by himself, he procures, Italian-like, an assistant conspirator; a *birding* bravo to abet him; Iago and Rodorigo it seems will not for the future be fictitious characters; I knew of the conspiracy these malignants have been long hatching against me, their low, dirty, sneaking and unmanly calumnies;—relying on the Providence of God and the uprightness of my own heart, I for a long time despised them in silence; but when their pride, impudence and ignorant malevolence led them into print, it became necessary for me to take some notice of them—"A stone is heavy and the sand weighty, but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both. Wrath is cruel and anger is outrageous; but who is able to stand before en-  
"vy?"

I know I have been guilty of crimes in their eyes for which I never can be forgiven; it is true that I am guilty of being an AMERICAN by birth; that I sucked in with my milk an affection for the land I live in, for the natural rights of mankind, and for men of all ranks and nations; it is also true that I have, as far as my small abilities extended, endeavoured to spirit up, by precept and by example, our young men to industry, frugality, agriculture, manufactures and commerce: to spread themselves over America and Europe, wherever the produce of our lands could be transported, and not rely altogether on the precarious negotiation of foreigners; it is also true, that I have endeavoured to excite in my countrymen an ardent affection for their fair native fields, and not to lie supine and see them ploughed by the iron hands of strangers, who fatten, bask and riot in their spoils: it is also true, that whenever it has been essentially necessary, I have avowed these principles, and would in no instance and on no consideration be warped so as to give countenance to any breach of publick faith or any avicious designs whatever; nor have I yet learned the art of calling good evil, or evil good, to flatter, caress and associate with, for convenience, those, who for their evil actions I from my soul despised: it is likewise true that I have, in pursuance of my lawful calling as a merchant, placed a worthy young man, AN AMERICAN, as my partner in London, the great center of business, in order to transact our own affairs more conveniently, which has met with encouragement from some of our SENSIBLE, FREE-HEARTED and GENEROUS countrymen: these are my CRIMES, these the REAL OFFENCES I have committed against this foreign monopolizing turk like NASHAW—whose heart is so perverse and narrow as to think God made this whole country for this TURK and his associates only; and that it is HIGH TREASON for any country born to presume to be a trader in it: there never yet was a country, but some false brethren might be found, it is possible he may find some worshippers of Moloch here; but for the honour of the province and common humanity, I hope the number is but small; in this time of general distress, when all hands should be united, they hope to raise a storm and sink me, my little bark, and all my family and hopes to the bottom.

Amongst other opprobrious epithets these pious partners have bestowed upon me is that of *FANATICK*. Now though I am satisfied that neither of them know the meaning of the term *fanatick*, yet I will freely confess they have as much right to charge me with being a fanatick as any other they have made against me, and they might as properly have called me a bigamist, tarantula, viper, toad, scorpion, tumbler, or any other little black reptile that infects the earth and air, as fanatick—and for this I appeal to the common sense and observation of every man that knows me.

I have little time to throw away upon them; but if they have a mind to see something similar to themselves and their writings, I may refer them to—

Much ado about nothing—

John and Borachio—Dialogues of Dogberry and Varges, though honest Dogberry may justly complain of me that comparisons are odorous.

"Enter D. and V."

Dogb. "A good old man Sir, he will be talking as they say, when the age is in the wit is out, God help us it is a world to see; well; an two men ride an horse one must ride behind; an honest foul faith Sir."

Verges. "Yes I thank God I am as honest as any man living, that is an old man and no honest than I."

Dogb. "Comparisons are odorous"—&amp;c.

This *Much ado*, with Shylock's behaviour to the merchant of Venice, Iago and Rodorigo, George Barnwell in the London merchant, Scroop to Henry Vth, Blial to Jones—may serve as a compendium of what I have suffered and what has been attempted against me.



Adieu, my persecutors—I forgive and pity you—the world was made and is wide enough for us all—get some of Dr. Warburton's reading glasses to assist you—may God give you a little more sense and humanity—I envy you not now with to rob you of one jot of your imaginary fame or fortune—my sole design is to defend myself against your unreasonable, ill grounded, low and inveterate envious—malice.

Exit FANATICK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 29.

WE had a violent storm here a few days ago. In the night of the 16th an easterly wind blew so violently as to drive on shore several ships and galleys. Those parts of the terraglio which are situated opposite the peninsula of Thrace have been thrown down, and a number of persons crushed in the ruins.

HAGUE, March 9. Their High Mightinesses have just received some very disagreeable intelligence from the East-Indies, or they entertain a jealousy of the designs of some power against their settlements in India, from the preparations which are now going forward. Eight ships of the line, four frigates, transports, &c. are ordered to be got ready immediately, on board of which there are to be embarked six regiments of foot, with a train of artillery, stores, &c. When this armament is completed, it is to sail to Batavia, there to take further orders.

PARIS, March 16. The deplorable situation of Poland, and the arbitrary vexations of the King of Prussia, have at last determined our court, at the instigation of the Duke of Choiseul, to interfere in the affairs of that kingdom. Orders have, in consequence, been issued to the greatest part of the troops, both foot and horse, garrisoned in Posen and Sainz, to repair to the borders of the Meuse and Moselle, and all the frontier places. A free passage for a body of troops has been granted by the elector of Bavaria through his dominions; 6000 soldiers are to be shipped on board the fleet which is now arming for the Mediterranean at Brest. The court of Spain is to send two fleets, of 15 men of war each, to the Mediterranean with 8000 troops on board.

Lord Stormont is expected with great impatience, to settle with our court what our ambassador has not been able to do in England.

DANTZICK, March 21. The fatal blow has at last been given to the privileges of this city. The Burgrave, and all the courts, have in a formal manner delivered up their power into the hands of the King of Prussia, and with one accord have taken the oaths of allegiance to him; in return for which, he has constituted them in office, and given them some honorary reward, but so restricted them in their power that they are only the nominal executors of his will. All the Jews of this city are, by the King's command, now removing with all their effects either into Germany or Holland.

LONDON, March 25.

Letters from Paris say, that the court of Versailles only wait to receive some advices from the French Ambassador at Vienna, after which that court will declare itself an enemy to the three united powers.

MARCH 30. Advice is said to be received from Madrid, that a large mob lately surrounded the royal palace, and demanded that the effects taken away from some particular Jesuits should be restored to their relations. To get them to disperse, the soldiers were called out, but refused to fire upon them, which made the mob more outrageous, whereupon it was by the King and those about him thought advisable to promise the populace, that if they would disperse, their demands should be complied with, upon which they all departed.

Yesterday the Earl of Stormont took leave of his Majesty, and to-morrow will set out on his embassy to the court of France.

The famous alliance which is now almost concluded between England, France, and Spain, is universally allowed to be unnatural, and will certainly share the fate of all unnatural things; it is a monster, and cannot live long.

It is reported that the city remonstrance is to be laid before a great assembly.

They write from Paris, that the court of France has openly declared, that, if any Prussian troops march into Swedish Pomerania, a numerous army shall immediately set out for Embden, Frickland, and other places belonging to Brandenburg.

Two couriers arrived this day from the continent with some spirited remonstrances to our court.

APRIL 2. The accounts relative to an alliance said to be lately entered into between Great-Britain, France, and Spain, are very contradictory; one of the morning papers of this day says, that the report is totally groundless; and another positively asserts, that such an alliance is actually formed.

APRIL 3. Yesterday, a little before three o'clock, came on, in the house of lords, the grand debate concerning the commitment of the dissenters bill. It was the fullest house that has been seen this session. The debate lasted nearly six hours. The speakers in favour of the bill were the Duke of Richmond, Lord Mansfield, Lord Camden, the Earl of Shelburne, and Lord Lyttleton; against it, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Bruce, Earl Gower, Bishop of London, Bishop of Peterborough, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Suffolk, Duke of Grafton, and Bishop of Landaff. It is no reflection upon any nobleman to say, that the ability of the speakers and the force of argument were on the side of the bill. The Duke of Grafton made great concessions in its favour. Upon the division, the contents were 25, non-contents 65, without proxies; including the proxies, contents 25, non-contents 86. The Peerage bill divided for the commitment were the Dukes of Richmond, Devonshire, Portland; Marquis of Nor-

thumberland, Athol, and Newcastle; Marquis of Rockingham; Earls of Coventry, Tankerville, Talbot, Hardwicke, Bedford, Buckinghamshire, Northampton, and Shelburne; Viscounts, Say and Seale, and Torrington; Lords Despatch, Romney, Lyttleton, Mansfield, Camden, Trevor and Milton; and to his eternal honour, the Bishop of Lincoln. The two proxies were Earl Fitzwilliams and Lord Archer. The petitioners against the bill were treated with a just disregard, and no stress was laid on their opposition. Upon the whole, the cause of religious liberty evidently gained ground by this important debate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

By the Captains Henderson and Johnston, arrived here from Cape Nichola Mole, in Hispaniola, we learn, that the latter end of April arrived there, from Old France, four armed vessels, with express orders to seize all vessels belonging to or bound for any English port, which should have on board any articles, except lumber or molasses. In consequence of which, the following vessels were taken into custody; sloop Trial, Thomas Crippen of this port, 12 hogheads of sugar on board; sloop St. Andrew, Keck, of New-York, 110 hogheads of molasses and 10 hogheads of sugar; sloop Brown, 20 hogheads of sugar, and schooner, with bread and flour, both belonging to Messrs. Shadding and Co. of Virginia; brig Charlotte, Fryers; brig Free love, Brown; brig Charlotte, Woolf; sloop Caesar, Forrester, with flour, fish, and spermaceti candles, of Rhode-Island; brig Gordon, 165 hogheads of sugar, of Barbhead; brig Hudson, and schooner Eunice, Davis, of Bolton; and three Frenchmen, two of them with 75 hogheads of sugar, and the other with English goods on board. The particulars of their several cargoes were transmitted to the general at Port-au Prince, and as they consisted of such articles as were contraband by their laws, it was apprehended they would all be confiscated. We also hear, that many others were taken into custody in the different ports of that island.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 10.

We are informed, that the following gentlemen are elected representatives.

For Cecil county, Messrs. John Veazey, jun. William Ward, Joseph Gilpin, and Nicholas Hyland, jun.

For Somerset county, Messrs. Lyttleton Dennis, Peter Waters, Levin Gale, and Samuel Willson.

Lately died at his house in Talbot county, Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq; for many years one of the Lord Proprietary's Council of State, and Naval Officer of the port of Oxford, both which trusts he honourably resigned a few years ago, on account of his advanced age. He was a tender and affectionate parent, a humane master, and good neighbour.

On Tuesday the 25th ult. died at his seat at Bushwood, in St. Mary's county, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, Mr. George Slye; who had left behind him the character of a sincere christian, in charity with all men, a tender husband, kind master, faithful warm friend, agreeable companion, and a useful member of the community. He has left a widow, relations, and acquaintances, who greatly lament the loss.

Elk-Ridge Landing, June 5, 1773.

To be sold at publick auction the first Saturday in August, if fair, if not, the first fair Saturday after, for sterling cash, good London bills of exchange, or current money.

THE house and lot where Joshua Dorsey now lives. There are on the lot, a good dwelling-house, 48 feet by 28, 2 story high, with an addition to one end, 16 by 28, 5 rooms on a floor, with a passage through; the house quite new, a good cellar under it, 28 by 28, a good kitchen with a brick chimney, and a covered passage from the dwelling-house to the kitchen, 24 by 10, a good smoke-house and stable, oven and oven-house, a good garden well paved, and the posts all locust and cedar, a good well with a pump in it; the whole improvements new and in good order; an excellent place for a publick-house, and well calculated either for publick or private life. There is one acre and one quarter of ground to the lot, which is under a rent of three guineas per year for ninety nine years, and renewable for ever.

JOSHUA DORSEY.

N. B. Will be rented after the day proposed for sale, if not sold: also a billiard table to be sold.

May 1, 1773.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the last day of July, about noon.

A PLANTATION on Hanson's branch, in Prince-George's county, about 6 miles from Patowmack-river, at Alexandria, on which are a fine apple orchard, and such buildings as are commonly made for tenants. The tract is clear of all incumbrances, contains 208 acres of land. It is supposed that above 20 acres of it may be made exceeding fine meadow, over which there is a remarkable fine spring issuing from a rock; it is supposed that about 100 acres are cleared, and there is timber enough with care to support the land. The sale to be on the premises, when the terms will be made known.

ZACHARIAH SCOTT.

Anne-Arundel county, June 1, 1773.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given, that the vestry of Queen-Caroline parish, intend petitioning the next General Assembly, for an Act to build a church in the place where the old one now stands.

Signed per order.

WILLIAM COALE, register.

June 8, 1773.  
To be rented for a small term of years, and entered on the 1st day of November.

ABOUT one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, and within a few miles of Baltimore-town. The soil is good and the place properly calculated for farming, having every convenience on it for that trade. There may be had any quantity of grain in the ground this fall, not exceeding forty bushels. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who has also a very elegant room on a second floor to let, suitable for a private gentleman.

31v

WILLIAM JACOB.

June 5, 1773.  
Just arrived in the Friendship, Capt. John Eden, in Patowmack, from London.

ASSORTMENTS of goods for the stores at Broad-creek, Bladenburg, and George-town. The Friendship loads with tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will be presently dispatched, her tobacco being nearly ready. I shall order insurance as usual. I shall have another ship in Patowmack next month. The Sibella, Smith, for Patowmack was taking in goods when the Friendship left London, and may be hourly expected.

3w

STEPHEN WEST.

Upper-Mariborough, June 4, 1773.

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his customers and friends in general, that he has imported from London, a neat assortment of tabbies, tickings, buckrams, braidings, silks, and whalebone for carrying on the stay-makers business. Those gentlemen and ladies that please to favour him with their custom, may be assured on their having their work done in the neatest manner, by

4w

JOHN CONNER.

T O B E S O L D,

A NEGRO man fit for plantation work, for cash or short credit. Enquire of the printers.

tf

June 5, 1773.

ALL and every creditor and creditors of Col. James Baxter, or William Baxter, Esq; late of Cecil county, deceased, are requested to inform the subscribers, or either of them, of the nature and amount of their several claims, that the same may be adjusted and paid, so far as the said estates shall extend, in such order as the law directs. The debtors to the said estates, are also desired to be as expeditious as possible in the discharge of their several debts without further notice, from

w6

JOSEPH BAXTER,  
THOMAS JONES,  
BARUCK WILLIAMS.

THE personal estate of Capt. Robert Etherington, being insufficient for the discharge of a judgment obtained against him, by Isaac Levy; and his heir at law, a minor, not residing in this province. I shall be under the necessity of applying to the next assembly for an act to subject the real estate, or so much as may be necessary to the payment of that debt; of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

J. BARNES, Administrator.

June 7, 1773.

WHEREAS James Norman, of Anne-Arundel county, planter, made and passed his bond, dated the 17th of April last unto William Hance, of the same county, planter, and being apprehensive that he cannot make a good title to the land conditioned to be made over by the said bond, he hereby forewarns all persons from taking an assignment of the same.

JAMES NORMAN.

June 9, 1773.

THE Subscriber, having provided himself with a good boat and skilful hands, in order to keep packet, sets out from Cambridge every other Tuesday at nine o'clock for Annapolis, from thence to Baltimore-town, where he waits 48 hours, and then returns to Annapolis, stays there one day, and returns to Cambridge.

RICHARD BRIAN.

June 3, 1773.

WENT away on Monday the 17th of last month, a negro man, named Frank, about 30 years of age, of the common size, has many white hairs on his head; had on, an osnabrig shirt, hempen roll-trousers, and Welch cotton waistcoat, such as negroes generally have, and carried with him sundry other articles of apparel that I cannot particularize here; he is an artful fellow, has been six years in the country, but speaks English very indifferently, and has lately taken upon himself the practice of physick, in which employment he has against my consent been countenanced by a few people, whose encouragement has been the means of his elopement. I will give 30 shilling for apprehending and bringing the said negro to me, provided he is taken within 20 miles of Piscataway; and if taken at a distance above 20 miles, and within 30, I will give 40 shillings; and if above 30 miles, I will pay a reward of 3 pounds, for delivering him at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, to

4w

THOMAS CLAGETT.



WE do hereby certify, that a certain negro man named BOB, formerly the property of Mackimonia Porter, of the county of Somerset and province of Maryland, but now the property of Miller and Heslop, of the county of Spotsylvania and colony of Virginia, merchants, is a slave, that he was born such, that his mother and all her children are such, and that any thing to the contrary of their being any thing else than actual slaves during their natural lives they know not. Given under our hands this 14th day of October, 1772.

William Venables, Caleb Balding, Will. Figgs, William Horley, Zach. Maddan, J. Hamilton, John Mitchell, Peter Cullaway, W. Vaughan.

Virginia, May 25, 1773.

Ran away early last December from Mount Pleasant, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, the above-mentioned negro. I will give ten pounds Virginia currency reward to have him secured in any jail on this continent, on notice given in this Gazette, and twenty pounds reward if brought to Fredericksburg.

When he went off he procured a forged pass signed with the name of William Smith, gentleman, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Spotsylvania, called himself and passed as a free man, by the name of Robert Alexander, but the above certificate will shew him to be a slave, as it is signed by several people, who were formerly his owners. The dress he went off in was a dark Bath coat, a brown broad-cloth waistcoat, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, shoes, and brass buckles; but as he is a cunning, artful villain, he may have changed his dress. He stole sundry fine linen shirts, the property of my partner, Mr. William Heslop, marked W.H.: he is tall, above six feet high, slim made, a very likely fellow, and is handy about all sorts of plantation work, is by trade a sawyer, having been bred to it from his infancy, and attended several saw-mills on the Eastern Shore, of which place he is a native; he likewise understands the house carpenters business.

I expect he has pushed to the northward; indeed he was followed as far as Annapolis, from whence I imagined he crossed the Bay. If taken up in Maryland or Pennsylvania, and delivered to Mr. David Kerr near Annapolis, Mr. James Jaffrey in Baltimore, or Mr. William Turnbull, merchant, Philadelphia, the above reward will be paid. All masters of vessels are forewarned to carry him off at their peril.

JOHN MILLER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on Sunday May 30, from on board the William and Hopewell, lying in South-river, two sailors, viz. John Robertson, an Englishman, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own hair short, and has some connexions at Lower-Marlborough. Alexander Robertson, a Scotchman, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, remarkable red hair and eyebrows, speaks pretty broad, and is much freckled in the face, and is supposed to have gone over to Patowmack or Patuxent. Whoever apprehends the said John and Alexander Robertson, and secures them in any jail in the province, shall receive five pounds reward, or fifty shillings for either of them, paid by

IGNATIUS FENWICK.

May 21, 1773.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 15th of June next, on the premises, for sterling money or bills of exchange, agreeable to the will of the late John Pye, Esq;

ABOUT 500 acres of fine land, being part of a tract, called Cornwallis Neck, lying on Mattawoman Branch in Charles county.

HENRIETTA PYE, executrix, WALTER PYE, executor.

Charles county, May 26, 1773.

To be sold at publick vendue, at Port-Tobacco-town, in Charles county, on the 28th of June next,

THE sloop Ranger, which carries about 3000 bushels, with all her rigging, tackle and furniture. The said sloop is lately trimmed and now in good repair. She lies off Capt. Laidler's, and may be viewed at any time before or on the day of sale. Also to be sold on the same day, at the same place, two flats, the one 25hhds. burthen, the other 15hhds. The 25hhds. flat now lies in Port-Tobacco creek, the other in Piles's. Also to be sold, at the same day and place, a negro man, and a servant man who has three years to serve, both good sailors and have been used to sail in the sloop Ranger. Six months credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers of the above articles, on giving bond and security, with interest from the date.

J. ROGERS,

T. STONE,

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

JOHN LAIDLAR.

ALL Land office offices warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are desired to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEWARD, C. L. OF

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly for an act to confirm the title of the subscribers of, and in two tracts or parcels of land, called Spring Garden, and the chase lying in Soldier's Delight hundred, in Baltimore county; and also to enable the clerk of Baltimore county, to record a deed from Thomas Bligh and Vachel Worthington, to Benedict Swoope.

BENEDICT SWOOPE, DANIEL BOWERS, JACOB MADEIRA, HARMAN FISHER, ELIZABETH HOLTZINGER, MARTIN ESCHELBERGER, FREDERICK ESCHELBERGER.

Executors and Trustees of Barner Holtzinger.

Cheller-Town, May 2, 1773.

LOST from the stern of a small schooner, off Barren Island, on Wednesday the 19th instant, a large new pine canoe, thirty feet long, split in her larboard quarter by laying in the sun, which split is newly caulked and pay'd with pitch, and has two iron clamps to keep it together; she had about two fathom of new rope fastened to her bow, and two oars and one paddle underneath the thwart. Whoever takes up said canoe and brings her to the subscriber, or lodges her with Mr. M'Hard at Annapolis, shall have a reward of twenty shillings.

WILLIAM GEDDIS.

May 14, 1773.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, about 3 miles from Port-Tobacco, a bright bay mare, about fourteen hands high, marked Y with a stroke across the bottom, the off fore foot and the two hind feet white, has a snip on her nose, and a bump on her back, about four years old.

Whoever takes up the said mare, and will deliver her to me, living near Nottingham, or to my overseer at the aforesaid plantation, near Port-Tobacco, shall receive fifteen shillings reward.

LEONARD BROOK.

Prince-George's county, May 21, 1773.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, negro N. who formerly belonged to Mr. Richard Queen, on the Eastern branch of Patowmack, and who now says he belongs to John Dorsey, son of Elie, on Elk-Ridge. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from

RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

May 24, 1773.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Garrison forest, about 10 miles from Baltimore, in Maryland, a mulatto slave named JACK, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a thin visage and slender make, with his knees bent in one against the other, commonly called knock-kneed, and has a scar on his right cheek: had on, and took with him, when he went away, a white kersey jacket and breeches, a pair of leather ditto, a blue cloth coat, a dark brown Devonshire kersey great coat, three osnabrig shirts, two white holland ditto, one pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of dark brown ribb'd silk stockings, brown worsted and negro yarn ditto, a pair of half worn shoes, another pair nailed in the soles, and a felt hat; he plays on the violin. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if in the province, three pounds, and if out of the province ten pounds, and all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE RISTEAU.

N. B. It is supposed the above runaway carried off with him, from Gardiner's tavern, about eight miles from Baltimore, a dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, belonging to Mr. Edward Stephenson, of Pipe-creek, Frederick county. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him off at their peril.

May 20, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to Messrs. Barnes and Ridgate, for dealings at their several stores, at Port-Tobacco, Benedict, and Newport, in Charles county; and George-Town, in Frederick county, are desired to settle their respective accounts, with the several factors herein after mentioned, who are appointed for that purpose, by us the subscribers trustees of the said Barnes and Ridgate. For dealings at Port-Tobacco, with Zephaniah Turner; at Benedict, with Alexander M'Pherson; at Newport, with Joseph Gevinn, junr. at George-Town, with Thomas Johns. Those who refuse or neglect to comply with this request by the first day of July next, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect of persons. And the creditors of the said Barnes and Ridgate are desired to attend at Port-Tobacco on the 28th day of June next, when a state of their affairs will be laid before such creditors, by

JOHN ROGERS,

THOMAS STONE,

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

THERE is at the ferry of Thomas Addison, a dark bay gelding, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder TP joined together, a blaze face, and a saddle spot on his withers, shod before. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

May 10, 1773. In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other specialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty first day of February next, to meet the said creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the said province of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving their claims in writing against the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect or refuse to signify their claims in writing to any one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to attend on one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the benefits and advantages the said creditors are to receive under the said deed, on or before the said twenty first day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the said deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purpose, true intent and meaning thereof.

JOHN ROGERS,

THOMAS STONE,

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Prince-George's county, May 24th 1773.

CONSIDERABLE part of the publick money for this year being still unpaid, the subscriber gives notice, that he will attend as follows in order to receive it, when he hopes all persons that have not paid will come prepared to discharge their balances.

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

At Nottingham,	the 16th and 17th June.
At Piscataway,	18th and 19th ditto.
At Broad creek,	the 21st.
At Bladensburg,	the 22d and 23d.
At Queen-Anne,	the 24th, and at
Upper-Marlborough,	the 25th and 26th ditto.

March 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the 7th day of July next, at the late Dwelling-House of Samuel Wickham, of Frederick County, deceased, viz.

A TRACT of Land containing Twenty-seven Acres, another Tract containing One Hundred Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on Monockacy Creek, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and some in good Timothy Grass; also one other Tract, containing One Hundred Acres, lying on Fishing Creek, in the County aforesaid, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient Place for building a Grist-Mill. Also all Persons indebted to the Estate of the above said Wickham, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts regularly, so that they may be adjusted, by

JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

May 17, 1773. To be sold at publick sale on Tuesday the twenty second of June next, on the premises, viz.

A VALUABLE tract of land, called the Two Brothers, lying in St. Mary's county, within ten miles of Leonardtown, Benedict and Charles, and at the distance of a mile from the Patuxent river, it contains two hundred and twenty-five acres, or at least patented for that quantity, is moderately well timbered. The soil is light and capable of improvement, the chief of it being level. The buildings on it are, a bad dwelling-house and kitchen, and a good tobacco-house. Any one desirous of seeing the land may do it by applying to Mr. John Lucas at the Queen-street, in the aforesaid county. Ready money will be required for the purchase, or at least the half, and for the rest credit may be given on interest and good security.

JOHN LUCAS,

ANNE LUCAS.

Annabopolis, May 21, 1773. To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Monday the 5th day of July next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ABOUT five hundred acres, part of that valuable tract of land, called Middle Plantation, lying in Anne Arundel county, between the head of South-river and Patuxent; also about forty acres of choice meadow adjoining the said land. The land is level, and the soil good, either for planting or farming; it is pleasantly situated, about two miles from two merchant mills, and about the same distance from a navigable water, where ships frequently load, and a market for all sorts of grain. The purchaser will be put into possession the 25th Nov. next, and have the liberty to sow grain this summer.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.



# POETS CORNER.

A new Edition of a late Letter of Thanks to the FIRST CITIZEN.

THE pains you've been at and the things you have wrote,  
To tell us our Governor, lies in his throat,  
To prove all his council by Loyola's rules  
(Save the who's a knave) a cluster of fools,  
Entice you, Sir, to the thrice honour'd name  
Of Maryland-patriot—Huzza to the same!

This monstrous horridum, this da—d procla-

mation,  
This subject of many a blustering oration,  
You had but to tell us was a kind of taxation  
To make us all hate it; as papists first call  
All protestants heretics, ere they let fall  
Their curses upon them. Thus Sir with deceit  
Well conducted, à la mode des jesuites,  
By the juggle (no more) of a little misnomer  
In a manner quite worthy a son of St. Omer,  
You've found out (how clever!) a fair shewy handle  
To anathema OLD WAG by bell, book and candle.  
Of brass to your fame a fair pillar we'll raise,  
For we've circular letters dispatch'd different ways,  
Which to your nostrils reeking incense shall bring,  
More sweet than "th' applauses of a heretick king."  
The GALLANT THESITES himself shall set sail,  
At places, extortion, and courtiers to rail.  
A patriot so pure that his father he'd ruin,  
And work for your sake his childrens undoing.  
He'll blush not tho' bearded and branded a liar,  
To openly swear that a million a year  
Of tobacco one family plunders and pockets,  
Whilst his eye-balls are ready to start from their sockets,  
With passion so strong he'll sue and he'll strain,  
As to turn every stomach, trepan every brain.

Like yourself tho' your writings sans question all be  
Insidious, and paltry, yet courtiers agree  
For a patriot they're clever; and we all to a man  
Bawl aloud in their praise, that they are the PLAN.  
We're assur'd that no plot we e'er shall succeed in  
Till we send into exile all men of reading  
And hang up their patron this little God E...

This done, bid the empire of folly all hail,  
Whilst patriots and papists and puppies prevail—  
Our citizens, fully determin'd on sending  
Two members of wonderful great understanding,  
Have pitch'd up on us, and loon as they chose us,  
(Instructed we guess BY OLD JOKE AND SUPPOSES)  
Commanded us instant to wait upon you  
With two fingers embosom'd and our very best bow;  
With the oblation, an olio of thanks,  
Dish'd up at the gallows in one of our pranks.

With pleasure, dread Sir, their behests we obey  
And brimful of gratitude below huzza!  
Sejanus of old was a letcher accur'd  
In blood and in prison and f-d-y nurst—  
Gainst his prince too he plotted, but, his crimes in  
full bloom,

He perish'd and met with his merited doom—  
His children and friends in one gen'ral carnage  
Involv'd; no respect to their sex or their age.  
May equal destruction at Antilon's head  
So like this arch feloa be instantly sped!

May his house fall to ruins, and he by a hook  
Be dragg'd thro' the streets and cast into the dock.  
Go to with this minister Antilon hight!  
A poor little monkey-bop'd quaffon fac'd wight!  
Whilst you are a comely sweet person and tall,  
With a world Sir of manhood and valour withal.

What boots it his writings the considerations!  
We ask if like you he can damn proclamations?  
What boots it he proves in opinion and practice  
You homo totus ex mendacio factus!

Did him read *Estates*, who says that in writing,  
Such lying's no sin, as all's fair in fighting.  
What boots it that Pitt, false Liberty's son,  
A friend to his country declar'd Antilon!

Let the question we move be refer'd unto  
Our far more sensible and erudite jurst,  
Who know that he never such skill in the law had  
As you Sir, so your most humble

BROOMSTICK AND QUOAD.

See *Citizen's letter*, *Gazette*, May 30.  
Dign. *Cass.* p. 265.  
Fid. *Judicial*, Sat. 2. L. 66.—Fid. *Tacit.* *Annap.*

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's  
plantation, on Friday the eighteenth day of  
June next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ABOUT three hundred and forty acres of land,  
lying on Patuxent river, near Snowden's  
iron-works well known by the name of Riggs's neck,  
with all conveniences suitable to either planter  
or farmer. The fertility of the soil is so well known  
to numbers, that a particular description is not  
needful. A good title will be given to the purcha-

ser, and possession given up by the first of December,  
by AMON RIGGS.

Baltimore, April 26, 1773.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, junr. has a large assort-

ment of dry goods, also genuine Madeira  
wine of New-York quality, best bar-iron, and  
barrelled pork, all of which he will sell on reasona-

ble terms.

William Whetcroft, goldsmith and jeweller, at his  
shop in West-street, has for sale,

A LARGE quantity of silver work ready made,  
such as silver coffee-pots, tea-pots, waiters,  
tankards, quart, pint, and half pint cans, sugar-

dishes and bakers, cream-pots and cows, butter-

boats chased and plain, pepper castors, salts chased  
and plain, soup-ladles and spoons, table, desert,  
marrow, and tea-spoons, sugar-tongs, joint and  
spring silver spurs, plated ditto, whistles, punch la-

dles and strainers, morocco pocket-books, silver  
pencils, nutmeg-graters, with a great variety of  
new fashion silver shoe-buckles, set shoe, knee, and  
stock-buckles, paste, marquise, and garnet combs,  
hair flowers of all sorts, and beautiful paste neckla-

ces with ear-rings to match them in cases; new  
fashion stay hooks, settings for miniature pictures  
and bracelets set round with garnets, diamond,  
topaz, garnet, amethyst, cornelian, and hoop-rings;  
box lockets set round with garnets, silver ditto set  
round with marquises, with plain gold ones of dif-

ferent prices; gold and silver thimbles, ear-rings of  
different kinds, garnet brooches set in gold and  
silver, plain gold ditto, cornelian seals set in gold,  
with a great variety of others set in silver and pinch-

beck, set pins of all sorts, mocca sleeve-buttons set  
in gold, white and brown cristals in ditto, with al-

most every kind of locket buttons, all which he  
will sell on very reasonable terms; and as he has the  
greatest part of them manufactured at his own shop,  
and can depend on the goodness of the work, he  
will engage if any person should buy any jewelling  
work from him, and that any of the stones should  
happen to drop out, that he will reset it gratis: he  
likewise carries on the clock and watch-making bu-

usiness as usual, and has for sale some extreme good  
eight day and twenty-four hour clocks, with a great  
variety of watches of different prices, both in gold,  
silver, and fishkin cases, which he will engage are  
as good as can be imported for the same price, and  
for the encouragement of such gentlemen and ladies,  
as may please to deal with him, he will engage any  
watches he sells with his own name, that he will  
keep them in repair for three shillings and six-pence  
yearly, provided they don't get ill usage, and such  
gentlemen or ladies that chuse to commit their  
watches to his care to be repaired if he do not make  
them answer their expectations he will return them  
the money they paid him; he also covers cases with  
shagreen or fishskin, and makes them look as well as  
they did at first.

N. B. He likewise takes care of clocks in this  
town, and will keep them in good order, and send  
a man once a week to examine them and wind them  
up for fifteen shillings yearly; he gives the highest  
prices for old gold, silver, and silver-lace.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt.  
Henry Morgan, late of Baltimore county, in  
Maryland, deceased, either by bills, bonds, pro-

tested bills of exchange, notes of hand, accounts,  
or otherwise, are hereby desired to call and pay the  
same, or give security for the payments, on or be-

fore the first day of June next, or they may expect  
to be dealt with as the law directs, without further  
notice or respect of persons; and all persons who  
have any demands against the said estate are desired  
to bring them in regularly attested that they be ad-

justed and paid, by

ALEX. M'MECHAN, & } Administrators.  
w6 JAMES MORGAN.

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.

JOSHUA COLLINS,

Musical Instrument-maker and Turner from MAN-

CHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has  
commenced the said Branches of Business, at  
Messrs. Shaw and Chisholm's Cabinet Shop; where  
all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the com-

pleatest Manner; also German and common Flutes,  
Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all  
Sorts of Musical Instruments repaired, Harpsicords,  
Forte Pianos, or any stringed Instruments put in  
tone. He has opened an Evening School for Mu-

sick, at Mr. John Hepburn's, where he teaches the  
most modern and approved Methods of playing the  
German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Bassoon, &c.  
Having been educated in that Science, under the  
Care of some of the greatest Masters in England.

Those whom it may please to encourage the Subscr-

iber may depend on being served on the most reason-

able Terms; and such Gentlemen as cannot attend  
his Evening School may be waited on in the Day  
Time at their own Apartments.

By their very humble Servant,  
JOSHUA COLLINS.

THE noted English dray-horse, imported by Mr.  
Gough, stands in Baltimore-town, and will  
cover mares at 40 shillings the season.—Mr. Elie  
Dorsey, sen. on Elk-ridge, has two of the above  
horse's colts out of common half-blooded mares that  
he refused 50 pounds a piece for at two years old;  
his colts in general prove him well qualified to cross  
the brain with blooded, half-blooded and country  
mares for carriage and draught horses.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.

ALL Persons indebted to Mess. John Jamieson  
and Son, for Dealgs with their Port-Tobacco,  
Newport, and Vienna Stores, are desired to make  
immediate Payment to

GEORGE GRAY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

for raising 1350 Dollars, for repairing the  
Road from Connolloway to The winding Ridge.

Number of Prizes. Dollars.

1 — of — 300 — is — 300  
3 — of — 100 — are — 300  
6 — of — 50 — are — 300  
51 — of — 20 — are — 300  
30 — of — 10 — are — 300  
60 — of — 5 — are — 300  
75 — of — 4 — are — 300  
850 — of — 3 — are — 2550

1040 Prizes are 4650  
1960 Blanks gain 1350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

BY the above Scheme there are not Two Blanks  
to a Prize, and the Prizes subject to no Deduc-

tion; and as there are many of them very valuable,  
it is not doubted but the Tickets will very soon be  
disposed of, especially as a great Number of them  
are already engaged.

The Drawing to begin at Hagar's-Town, on Tues-

day the Third Day of August next if full, or sooner  
if sooner full, in the Presence of Three Managers at  
least, and as many of the Adventurers as chuse to  
attend.

The Managers are, Mess. Thomas Crisp, Michael  
Crisp, James Wood, Jonathan Hagar, John Swan,  
James Caldwell, John Caldwell, and Richard Yates.

A List of Prizes will be published in the Maryland  
Gazette, which will be ready to be paid in One  
Month after the Drawing. Those not demanded  
within Six Months will be deemed as generously  
given towards repairing the aforesaid Road.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

Just arrived from London,  
The Ship ANNAPOLIS,

T H O M A S E D E N,

WHICH loads in the river Patuxent, and re-

ceives tobaccoes consigned to Thomas Eden  
and Co. merchants in London, at the usual freight  
of seven pounds sterling per ton.

As Capt. Eden is positively engaged to sail for Lon-

don from Maryland between the tenth and twentieth  
of June, his friends are requested not to occasion any  
unnecessary delay in shipping their tobacco; and  
any goods they may want in the fall they may de-

pend on receiving, as he purposes being in the coun-

try again in October.

Such of Capt. Eden's friends as he will not be  
able from the shortness of time and hurry of business  
to wait on, he hopes will excuse him, and leave  
their orders, with their tobacco notes, at the most  
convenient inspection houses to themselves, and  
they shall be punctually complied with.

N. B. Great part of the cargo for the Annapolis  
is engaged, and ready. Any gentlemen, who are  
situated at a distance, and will take the trouble of  
engaging craft to put their tobacco on board, will  
greatly oblige Capt. Eden, who will pay immedi-

ately the usual freight thereof. They are desired to  
send their orders or invoices therewith, and shall  
receive bills of lading by the first opportunity.

THE subscriber will sell on the premises at  
publick vendue, at ten o'clock, on Monday  
the 21st of June next, four country born slaves and a  
tract of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, be-

tween South-river and Patuxent, containing by pa-

tent three hundred and eleven acres. The land is  
level, and the soil good, either for planting or  
farming. The purchaser to be put into possession at  
Chilmas. Title and terms made known by appli-

cation to

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. of Annapolis.

N. B. The above land is about twelve miles  
from Annapolis, and five from Queen-Anne, and  
now in the possession of Mr. John Jacobs.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Wednesday the  
eleventh day of august next, agreeable to the last  
will and testament of Arthur Charlton.

ALL that valuable lot of ground where the de-

ceased lived, on which is a good two story  
brick dwelling house, with two out-houses, one  
bricked and the other framed, with a good stable,  
smoke-house and kitchen: one half the purchase  
money to be paid down, the other half not, on  
giving bond with interest, and security if required.

ts ELIZABETH CHARLTON, Executrix.

Baltimore, May 7, 1773.

Just imported, in the ship Hibernia, from Liverpool  
and Milford,

FINE white salt, a large assortment of English  
leather, earthen-ware in casks and crates; and a  
few barrels of fine Welch ale and Irish beef, to be dis-

posed of by

JOHN STEVENSON.

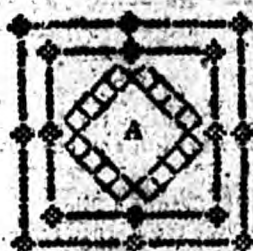
ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1773.

L I S B O N, Feb. 23.



Portuguese pilot arrived from Bombay in an English vessel brought the following account, which was circulated about that part of India at his departure, a confirmation of which we wait for with impatience, viz. That the Marattoes of the Isthmus east of the Ganges, having got together a number of ships, waited the return of a Portuguese ship, which goes annually from Goa to Macao, and attacked her on her passage, took her, and carried off her cargo; that the man of war which escorted her, fought this fleet several days, but the powder on the deck taking fire, the crew were unable to defend themselves, and the ship was taken; the lieutenant was killed in the action, and the Marattoes ask a vast sum of the governor of Goa as a ransom for the captain.

Warsaw, March 20. All the advices from Russia confirm, that the Empress has ordered both her land and sea forces to be put on a formidable footing. Every fifth man, of those able to carry arms, is enlisted, which makes an augmentation of 60,000 men. Forty ships of the line are arming, and will be ready to sail about the latter end of April. The same advices add, that the grand army will be reinforced with twenty-four regiments, the second with sixteen, and that which General Elmspt commands, in Finland, with twelve regiments.

Proposals have, we are assured, been made to his Polish Majesty, by each of the three potentates who have divided his kingdom, that he shall still retain the name, title and title of King of Poland, but in all things should act in a subordinate light to the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin; that he shall still be allowed to retain his body guards and court, but the appointment to all offices to be reserved to the three powers; that he shall not make war or peace, or coin money in his own name, but shall be allowed a negative in all criminal cases; that each of the above-mentioned courts shall appoint a viceroy of the provinces now in their possession, and those viceroys to be answerable to the King of Poland for their conduct, &c. These terms the King has refused with a noble indignation, declaring he will, to the last, defend the old constitution of Poland.

March 24. The last letters from the frontiers of Turkey advise, that the Turks have, during the armistice, considerably augmented their forces both by land and sea, and have learnt their troops a new exercise, which they have been reconciled to by a certain foreign power notwithstanding their ancient prejudices. These letters further add, that the Ottoman army seems to be in a very good disposition to begin the campaign, and promise themselves some signalizing victories, if circumstances require their entering the field again. The courier, which is expected to arrive here the 27th inst. from Bucharest, is to be the messenger of war or peace being concluded upon between the belligerent powers.

Paris, April 1. Lord Stormont, ambassador from England, arrived the 20th ult. from London, and the day after his arrival had a long conference with the duc d'Aligillon, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Rottterdam, April 24. The last letters from Paris assure us, that nothing is talked of there but war. They tell us, that Count d'Estaing is actually set out for Toulon to hasten the equipment of the twelve ships of the line and six frigates which are to be ready in May, against which time an answer is expected by the courier who is sent from Paris to Petersburg. It is said that the Empress of Russia is in the above dispatches solicited to withdraw her troops from Finland, and recall her fleet from the Mediterranean; and that if the court of Petersburg refuses to comply, the fleet from Toulon is immediately to sail.

L O N D O N,

April 5. It is expected that Lord Clive will enter into a full justification of his conduct this day relative to East India affairs.

A gentleman just returned from Ireland informs us, that the linen manufactories in that country are almost at an entire stand, and that less linen was exported last year for England than in any preceding one within the memory of man.

There is a letter in town that gives an account, that a Spanish ship, whose crew consisted partly of Danish and Norwegian sailors, set out the first of May, 1772, from Cape Blanco de St. Sebastian, in lat. 43. 30. N. and 120 W. from the Meridian of London, and keeping a north-west course, did, on the 20th of July, arrive at the bottom of a gulph not unlike that of B. thina, or Finland; that the inhabitants in their persons greatly resembled the Tartars, spoke their language, and told an interpreter that the tradition was, that their ancestors had come from the west by the bottom of that very bay where they now were.

April 7. A letter from Warsaw, dated the 17th ult. says, "The Russian troops are increasing every day in this residence, where the number is already to con-

derable, that the Jews are even obliged to lodge a part of them. The King seems to be greatly affected at the resolution taken by several magnates to abandon their country for ever."

It is reported that the Prussian ambassador is suddenly recalled from this kingdom, and it is said occasioned by the treaty lately negotiated between Great Britain, Spain, and France.

They write from Madrid, that a nobleman of great distinction has been lately seized and confined there, but on what account is at present not publicly known.

They also write from Madrid, that the powder magazines at Oran were set on fire by accident, and blown up, and nine persons perished.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 4.

"The Spanish ministry seem to entertain a great distrust of the French court's designs in the East Indies, and in consequence are taking every precaution in their power to oppose them. The greatest encouragement is offered by his most catholic Majesty to such merchants as shall fit out ships to trade from Old Spain to the East Indies, and to secure the commerce, a squadron of eight sail of the line, and two frigates, &c. are to be added to the naval force now in the Indian seas. These ships are now fitting out at Carthagena and Cadiz; on board of them four regiments of foot are to embark, to relieve some of the garrisons in the Philippines."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 25.

"The right which his imperial Majesty has claimed of the investiture of all the bishops in the hereditary dominions, is much contended by his holiness the Pope, who has employed every means to turn aside the Emperor from his purpose, sensible that such a measure will strike at the basis of papal power, as every catholic potentate will follow to great an example; the Pope has made every concession, has used every insinuating art, but all in vain. His imperial Majesty is resolved, and has already nominated three bishops in Bohemia, and two in Hungary, and is about to invest the archbishopric of Gran, in the last mentioned kingdom, in the bishop of Cremona."

Yesterday morning arrived a mail from New-York, which was brought by the Duke of Cumberland packet, Capt. Goodridge, after a fine passage of thirty-two days from New-York to Falmouth.

A gentleman at the well end of the town has invented a liquid, which we hear is to be tried in one of his Majesty's dock-yards in a short time, for preventing ships or houses from taking fire, by using it in the same manner as varnish; if any timber or waicraft be prepared with it, it will not take fire.

April 8. The frequent and long conferences which the French and Spanish ambassadors continue to hold with our ministry, have given rise to a conjecture that some business of a very important nature is now negotiating between the three courts. Some even go so far as to affirm, that a tripartite alliance will be concluded, if certain northern powers should make any further attempts to destroy the balance of power in Europe.

Letters from Bengal mention the Suttonian method of inoculation having been adopted in China and most of the British European settlements, with great success.

A correspondent says, the Prussian minister was heard to say, on the evening before his unexpected departure, that his master would soon do by Hanover as he had done by Poland, if our court did not remain quiet respecting his conduct towards the latter.

April 9. The expenses on the Selby navigation are estimated at the lowest to amount to above 100l. per day, one of the council having been retained at no less than 60 guineas a week for above these ten weeks past.

The Prussian minister's sudden and unexpected departure on Wednesday was not less surprising than his excellency's unexpected arrival yesterday at St. James's at two o'clock, when, without being dressed, he waited on his Majesty, and had the honour of a long conference, which caused much speculation.

A large snow, Capt. Hunter, from Virginia to Glasgow, was lost in the Milen-head, near Wicklow, on Monday or Tuesday last, and every person on board perished. One hoghead of tobacco, the long board, part of the vessel, and some of the captain's papers, are since come on shore.

The Fortune, Roach, from Philadelphia to Cadiz, is lost at Cadiz, and all the crew perished.

Two men were tried last Saturday at Kingston for a highway robbery, when one was acquitted, and the other found guilty. The person who was acquitted, it is said, went to a magistrate last night, and delivered himself up, declaring upon oath that he committed the robbery, and that the other, who now lies under sentence of death for the same, knew nothing of it, and was entirely innocent.

On Wednesday night a messenger was sent to Falmouth, with some dispatches to be forwarded by a packet to Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of South Carolina.

April 10. The call of the house, which Lord North moved for on Wednesday last, it is said, was occasion-

ed by some dispatches of consequence lately received from Vienna and Berlin.

Thursday night one of his Majesty's messengers arrived at the secretary's office, with dispatches from Madrid, which are said to bring an account that the King of Spain had signed a treaty of alliance between France and England. And the same night another messenger arrived from Holland, with advice that the Dutch refused entering into the said treaty, being determined to stand neuter.

On Thursday, after breaking up of a board of admiralty, some fresh instructions were sent to the commissioners of Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham and Sheerness.

It is strongly reported, that some designs of the French and Spaniards have been discovered by a British minister at the court of another power, to be forming against some parts of Italy, which will produce some desperate measures.

It is a melancholy truth, that with the most extensive commerce, British sailors, to avoid starving, are constrained to submit to slavery in foreign kingdoms.

A courier arrived on Friday night at St. James's with some dispatches from the lords of the regency of the electorate of Hanover, which were immediately transmitted to his Majesty at the Queen's palace.

A correspondent says, we may venture to foretell, that the sudden retreat of the Prussian ambassador, and his return, will be explained away by the adherents of the court as a thing of no consequence, perhaps a little visit to a friend a few miles out of town. The fact he says is, that he was really gone without any intention of returning, which threw the court into such a panic, that they dispatched messenger after messenger, till at last he consented to come back, but, as a token of his triumph, went to St. James's, without stopping to change his dress. What has been the price of this new reconciliation will probably be kept from the public as long as possible.

April 12. Letters from Copenhagen contradict the late report of the King's intended new marriage.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Naples, March 16.

"As your papers will possibly be filled with a great number of lies about a most miraculous event that passed here last night, I think you will not be sorry to have some authentic account of it. (There was a large conversation last night at my Lord Tylney's, of near 200 people, most of whom were at play in the different rooms, which are very large, and all as usual with the doors open, when on a sudden there was an instantaneous report in the rooms, equal to that of a cannon, and a most violent flash of lightning at the same moment, which diffused itself not only in every room, but through the whole house, both above stairs and below, and every body thought the explosion was in the room where they were, but the most providential and extraordinary thing of all was; that though there were so many people, not one of them received the slightest scratch, owing to the wires and the great gildings there were in the rooms; gold, it seems, being equal to the attraction of iron, as is evident by some of the fire having played upon a heap of gold that was lying before a gentleman dealing at *vingt-un*, which did him no harm, and only covered him with gold dust as fine as powder. Several had their hearing and sight affected for some minutes, but soon recovered. The gilding was universally torn and blackened all round the house; but they cannot find out either where the lightning first entered, or where it made its exit."

We hear that above a thousand letters are lately arrived from the East Indies, some of which bring news not very agreeable.

April 13. Letters from Stockholm advise, that the Empress of Russia had, by letter, requested from the King of Sweden to be informed what part his Majesty would choose to take in the present situation of affairs, and that his Majesty has returned for answer, that he should observe an exact neutrality.

April 15. Advice is received from Constantinople, that no less a sum than two millions sterling had been offered by the Porte to prevent a certain northern power from engaging itself in the war between the Turks and Russians.

The Henry, Medcalf, Pallas, Holt; Robson, Scropton; and Adriatic, Macka (transports) from London, are arrived at Plymouth, to take on board two regiments of foot, one for New-York and the other for Quebec.

April 17. By the latest advice from Copenhagen we are informed, that his Danish Majesty has embraced the friendship of the Empress of Russia, and has entered into a treaty with her imperial Majesty both offensive and defensive.

The King of Sardinia is not only making his old regiments complete, but raising new levies, and with such diligence, as to be able to bring an army of no less than 40,000 men next June into the field.

The rumour is very current at the well end of the town, that the present ministry will soon be changed totally; and that Lord Chatham must once more quit his Sabine farm, where he has been long revolving in



his mind the folly of ambition, however plumed, and return and save his country.

April 22. We hear, from undoubted authority, that orders were issued yesterday for equipping a powerful armament with all possible expedition. Various are the conjectures as to the destination of the above armament: some people pretend that it is to sail directly for the Mediterranean, in order to protect the Russian Squadron against the combined fleets of France and Spain, which are now preparing to attack them.

Yesterday the speaker of the house of commons acquainted the house, that he had received a letter from John Wilkes, Esq; informing him, he had received a summoning order from the sheriffs Oliver and Lewes, requesting his attendance as member for Middlesex; which it is said will be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and the author sent to Newgate.

It is certain that our ministry have refused all the offers which have been made them from the courts of Versailles and Madrid.

April 23. A correspondent at the admiralty informs us, that 15 ships of the line are already put in commission; and that as soon as it is equipped, they are to sail for Gibraltar to join Sir Peter Dennis's Squadron.

The grand fleet destined for the Mediterranean is to be commanded by Sir Charles Saunders; it consists of 25 sail of the line and 4 frigates, viz. one of 90 guns, 4 of 74, and 10 of 64.

'Tis said that France and Spain, by a secret treaty with the Porte, are to fall upon the Russian fleet as soon as the armistice between the Turks and Russians expires.

The French fleet fitting out at Toulon consists of 12 ships of the line; they are to be joined by the Spanish Squadron at Carthage, and to act in conjunction against the Russians.

April 24. Yesterday his Majesty's proclamation was issued, dated the 22d inst. for encouraging seamen and landmen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war, in which a bounty is promised by his Majesty of three pounds each to all able seamen: two pounds each to all ordinary seamen fit for service, and twenty shillings each to able-bodied landmen, who shall voluntarily enter themselves on or before the 31st of next May, to serve in the royal navy; such respective bounties to be paid them immediately after they shall have been three times mustered.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

Extra of a letter from London, April 23.

"I have none of your favours unanswered, the chief purport of this letter is to advise you, that 15 sail of the line, with 4 frigates, and two fire-ships, are ordered for sea with all expedition. Some say, it is designed only as a fleet of observation; however, it has had a severe effect upon our funds. Advices from France and Spain import, that each of those courts are preparing fleets, and perhaps with the same intent. This fleet has had no effect on any sort of merchandise."

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

Extra of a letter from London, dated April 8.

"It is now pretty certain that the tea act will be repealed. A war on the continent is much spoke of in the city, though Lord North has given no intimation of it: I hope the report is without foundation, yet there seems to be some reason to apprehend it."

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 17.

A sufficient number of the gentlemen of the general assembly to compose a house not coming to town on Monday last, his excellency our governor prorogued it to the next day, when they met, and unanimously made choice of the Honourable Matthew Tighman, Esq; a representative for Talbot county, to be their speaker, and Mr. John Duckett to be their clerk; of both which elections his Excellency was pleased to give his approbation, and opened the session with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the upper and lower houses of assembly, I AM apprehensive that the meeting of the general assembly, at this time, may be rather inconvenient to your private affairs, though, after the unusual length of your recess occasioned by the death of our late lord proprietary, and the peculiar state of this province, in consequence of that event; you may, perhaps, deem it expedient to embrace this opportunity of enacting such laws, as may promote the general welfare.

I have already communicated (in publishing my commission and issuing the writs of election for this assembly) the succession of Mr. Harford to the proprietorship of this province; I have the honour to be continued governor thereof, with his Majesty's most gracious approbation of my conduct heretofore, which I shall be supremely happy in meriting a continuance of, as well as of the confidence reposed in me by my re-appointment; and you may be assured, gentlemen, that it will ever be, as it always has been, my wish, and endeavour to promote the general good of Maryland, in which, I am well assured, I shall be assisted by the concurrence, not only of the new proprietary, but also of the guardians of his minority.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the lower house, If the inconvenience of this season be such, as that a meeting at another would be more agreeable to you, I will, upon being informed of your inclinations, prorogue this assembly to a time more convenient to your private affairs; but should you think proper to enter upon, and proceed in, a general course of business, I shall, with the greatest pleasure, attend the duties of my department, and most cheerfully concur with you, gentlemen of both houses, in establishing such acts of assembly, as may be conducive to the public utility.

On Thursday and Friday last the weather was remarkably cold for the season—in several parts of Baltimore and Frederick counties, particularly the latter,

there was a considerable fall of snow succeeded by a smart frost, which has greatly damaged the corn and tobacco.

Baltimore, 14 June, 1773.

TO CHARLES RIDGELY, THOMAS COCKEY DYE, AQUILA HALL, and WALTER TOLLEY, Esqrs.

IN the Maryland Gazette of the 10th instant, we find a paper subscribed by you, addressed to the First Citizen, and said to be at the request of the members of Baltimore county.

We the subscribers, freemen and freeholders of Baltimore county, conceiving ourselves involved in such requisition, do hereby publicly disclaim and disavow our having directly, or indirectly, given you any such instructions. We pretend not to censure the conduct of those, who differ from us in opinion; if they are right, let them enjoy the merit of it: at the same time, Gentlemen, we think it but justice to ourselves, to assure you and the publick, that whatever our opinion may be of the governor's proclamation, we are sorry to see any act of government treated with indecency, and in such a manner as can only inflame, instead of healing, the animosities of the publick; and we entirely disavow the tumultuous proceedings in this town, the last day of your election.

William Spear,  
Samuel Purviance, jun.

Jonathan Ploverman,

William Buchanan,

James Sterett,

John Merryman, jun.

Jonathan Hudson,

James Clarke,

James Lawton,

Thomas Jones,

William McGachen,

Philip Rogers,

John Wilson,

Robert Purviance,

Thomas Place,

John Ashburner,

William Smith,

Benjamin Rogers,

James Calhoun,

John Smith,

William Harris,

Melchor Keener,

Alexander Stenhouse,

David McLure,

William Neill,

Thomas Breton,

John Boyd,

Samuel Roddy,

Robert Alexander,

James Govan,

R. Buchanan,

Robert Christie, jun.

John Kennedy,

John Stevenson,

Samuel Conjan, jun.

William Moore, jun.

John Claugan,

Robert Christie,

James Christie, jun.

John Craig,

Joseph Magfin,

John McLure,

William Hammond,

George Woolsey,

John Riddle,

Andrew Buchanan,

George Dagan,

James Caldwell,

James Gray,

David Brown,

Robert Walsh,

Thomas Donnellan,

John Weatherburn,

John Heatberington,

Job Green,

Seale Hollingsworth,

Isaac Gresh,

Thomas Browning,

Camelard Dugan,

Archibald Buchanan,

Thomas Bond, jun.

Charles Harris,

Lemuel Cravath,

Henry Thompson,

Walter Roe,

Thomas Usher,

Thomas Worthington,

Thomas Parrelle,

Simon Vashon,

Andrew Steiger,

David Stewart,

Barnet Hubilberger,

David Mitchell,

Nathaniel Smith,

James Somerswell,

Christopher Johnson,

H. Courtenay,

John C. Harris,

Benjamin Nelson,

Richard Button,

George Parten,

Frederick Meyer,

Daniel Barnett,

John Leonard Jacobs,

Christopher Limes,

John McClellan,

George Prestman,

Archibald Mosman,

John Cornthwait,

John Pbile,

Thomas Samuel Pole,

Valentine Lorb,

Murdoch Kennedy,

John Gray,

John Sleigh,

Philip Graybell,

Christopher Hughes,

John Little,

Caleb Shields,

William Claufe,

William Lavelly,

Jacob Weish,

Alexander McMechan,

William Rogers,

William Beasman,

William Richardson.

TO THE PRINTERS.

By inserting the following, you will greatly oblige,  
A CHURCHMAN.

IT is thought that a card or note to the following effect might at this present time be serviceable—viz.  
"The Gentlemen of the Upper House present their compliments respectfully to the Attornies Clerks at Annapolis, and will be much obliged to them if they will leave them room in the Counsellors pew to sit, that they may be enabled to attend divine service, in which they were prevented on the last Sabbath."

"True conscious honour, is to feel no sin;  
He's arm'd without, that's innocent within;  
Be this thy screen, and this thy wall of brass."

POPE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the pleasure, the infinite peace of mind enjoyed by those who have the inward satisfaction of knowing themselves innocent, yet it is an acknowledged truth, that nothing is so dear to an honest man, as his good name, nor ought he to neglect the just vindication of his character, when it is injuriously attacked. I hope then the publick will excuse my engrossing a part of this useful paper to defend my reputation from the malevolent imputation of Mr. Stephen West, who asserted he had "such authentic accounts, papers, and vouchers, under the hands of those very persons, the same Capt. Judson Coolidge, the same Mr. William Brogden, and the same Mr. Singleton Wootton, ready to be produced, as will

"flash conviction on any sensible mind." Here the charge is general, and in order that I might have an opportunity to clear myself from this most poignant and malicious aspersions, I requested Mr. West to be particular, and let me know what papers they were referred to, and as he has not even attempted to support the charge, but agreeable to his real uniform behaviour through life, had recourse to artifice and evasion; wandering from the point; by mean scuffling prevarications—Is calumny and lying, and little trifling cavils and carping, to pass for arguments and answers?—I shrewdly suspect not; therefore I rest assured the publick are satisfied that his insinuations were not true; but I suppose the doctor was a DREAMING again, and his dreams (as usual) are falsehoods void of truth.

Heads under the dominion of the moon are perpetually fluctuating, and if Mr. West, in one of his frantic moods, made a collection of a few half finished sentences, quite unconnected and foreign from each other, which he has jumbled together (blindfold) in a most confused manner, and published in the last week's Gazette, intended merely to amuse, why the thing is comical enough, that's certain, it's the natural effusions of a wild imagination and comes quite in character from the mouth of a Quixote.

"Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a file,  
Amazeth unlearn'd, and make the learned smile."

Though methinks too, if Mr. West had favoured the publick with the adventures of the knight of the DAPPLE GRAY; and how he was led by an ignis fatuus, the TALE would have been equally ludicrous, and the publick then would have seen that mystical art of scratching and letting them in at the right door, &c. but truth will out, and you, Mr. West, while you was robbing the noble DON of some of his flourishing harangues, pleased yourself with the romantic notion, that you should surely pass for a man of great erudition, and an accomplished fine writer: O, Vanity! how thou deceivest thy votaries. That Mr. West is exceeding subtle, cunning, low and tricky (to give the Devil his due) I readily admit, but I know of no action of his through life which has passed the publick notice, under which he can claim the title of a man of sense, honour, or probity; and his last flimsy performance (or rather his own panegyric) puts me in mind of the man who was in such a plaguy hurry for his new coat, that he put it on wrong side out.

But pray, Mr. West, how comes it you did not produce those papers, &c. that would "flash conviction?" How comes it you did not call on Capt. Coolidge to publish the letter? What letter? The letter, Sir, he says you wrote to a gentleman since deceased—Are you afraid to let it see the light?

"The brave, it's true, do never shun the light;  
Just are their thoughts, and open are their tem-

"pers;  
Free'y, without disguise, they love and hope;  
Still are they found in the fair face of day;  
And Heaven and Men are judges of their actions."

Ha! What? no remorse—no penitence—not even a blush—callous indeed.

Illiberal language I abhor and despise, so likewise the man who builds his greatness upon the dirty art of craft and deception; my original intention in appearing in print was in justification of my own character, and not to depreciate that of Mr. West's; I envy not his imaginary greatness, neither do I regard his personal invectives, the mere flashes of an upstart self-conceited arrogance, which evidently appears from the many boasted services he has so liberally bestowed upon himself, in his last pitiful performance. I shall pass them over with the contempt the author merits, and beg leave to recriminate no farther, than barely to solicit Mr. West to give the world a true and impartial history of his own UPSTART rise and origin; when perhaps his present great dexterity in ship business will appear to proceed from an early application, in casting the bar, and his acuteness in accounts from jerking the tally board.

I mean not to keep up any further controversy in this paper, however, before I take my leave, let me, Mr. West, whisper you a piece of advice, Don't make use of gentlemen's names in the papers without their privacy and consent; let not your flashes exceed the limits of truth—for shame, Sir, get the better of that silly, childish itch for scribbling, and be not so fond of dabbling in the publick prints, you only render yourself a fit object for satire; can't you see how people point at you—Behold the pedantic ninny—the petty retailer of buffoonish wit.

"The bookish blockhead, ignorantly read,  
With loads of learned lumber in his head."

And don't you observe, Sir, a contemptuous supercilious sneer on the countenance of every one, when you go in company—hence select companies at the coffee house—and hence are waiters told to keep the doors shut. At times, Mr. West, you are brimful of proverbs; let me remind you of one, which you seem entirely to have overlooked, "Honesty is the best policy." And as you seem well versed in the theory of religion, let me recommend the practice to you, "Keep your tongue from evil speaking, lying and slander—ing." Adieu! and if thy conscience should ever awaken thy dastardly soul to a sense of thy guilt, a r—pe perhaps may rid the publick of one of those seven turbulent mischievous S. Wests, and the other six (as it is said) cannot be found.

Queen Anne,  
June 12, 1773.

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

See my publication, No. 1446.

† Dreadful predicament indeed Mr. West. You must instantly confess you published a lie, otherwise your acknowledgment, when I called you to an account in a publick company at Queen Anne, stares you in the face.

† See Mr. West's reply to Capt. Coolidge, Gazette, No. 1445, where he says Capt. Coolidge asserted "falsehoods void of truth."



To Messieurs CHARLES RIDGELY, THOMAS COCKEY DYE, AQUILA HALL, and WALTER TOLLEY, junior.

Gentlemen,

THE very flattering approbation, with which you and your constituents have been pleased to distinguish my endeavours, to expose the pernicious tendency of a measure, in its consequences destructive of our most valuable rights, proves that a generous and free people seldom fail to countenance the advocates of their liberty. The task is at length entirely thrown off; attempts are made not to palliate, but to justify the legality, as well as the expediency of the proclamation. As the design is now manifest, it will be easily defeated by the spirit, perseverance, and wisdom of the representatives of freemen. I desire, Gentlemen, you will present my most grateful acknowledgments to your constituents for honouring me with so publick a testimony of their regard, and accept the same from

Your most obedient humble servant,

THE FIRST CITIZEN.

"A new edition of the answer to the letter of thanks," having come to hand too late for this week's paper, must be postponed till next week.

Annapolis, June 16, 1773.

A MEETING of the gentlemen who are members of the Jockey Club, is requested at the coffee-house, on Friday the 25th instant. Dinner will be on table at two o'clock.

Messrs. RICHARD SPRIGG, } Presidents.  
LLOYD DULANY, }

Mount-Clear, Baltimore county, June 12, 1773.

A MERCHANT-MILL, and country-mill, on navigable water, about two miles from Baltimore-town. They are both in compleat repair; the merchant mill has French burs, and two bolting cloths; the country mill a pair of Cologne and a pair of country stones; they stand on the same race, have a plentiful stream of water, and contain sufficient room for storing of grain. For the terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Just arrived in Patuxent, in the Sibella, Captain Thomas Smith, from London,

ASSORTMENTS of goods for the Stores at Leonard's-Creek, Pig-Point, Queen-Anne, and Upper-Marlborough. The Sibella loads with tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will be quickly dispatched. I shall order insurance as usual.

STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, June 16, 1773.

Just imported, in the Betsy, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store near the Dock, at the very lowest price, for cash, or bills of exchange, by wholesale or retail,

A GREAT variety of European and East-India goods, suitable to both seasons: also may be had as usual, wine, rum, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, flower, window glass, and some seines, with leads, corks, and cords compleat, &c.

NATHAN HAMMOND.

Baltimore, June 2, 1773.

THE snow Adventure, Wharton Wilton, master; she has the best accommodations for both cabin and steerage passengers, is a strong English built vessel, and sails remarkably fast. Persons wanting passages, will be pleased to apply to the captain on board, or to Henry Thompson, who hath for sale, polished and rough flag stones, window and stepping stones, white oakum, Newcastle smiths coal, oatmeal, peas, ling fish, and brandy: also, a few pipes of excellent Madeira wine, and hogheads of old Jamaica spirit, with choice pork, &c. &c.

Piscataway, June 9, 1773.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly, for an act to enable him to make sale of certain lands lying in Prince-George's county, part of the estate of the late John Stone Hawkins, for the benefit of himself and other creditors. Any person or persons who can shew cause why the real estate of my deceased brother, should not be liable to satisfy just claims against him, are requested to attend and point out his or their objections.

GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

Annapolis, June 15, 1773.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A YOUNG man who is capable of undertaking the management of a store, and can be well recommended. Enquire of

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

June 2, 1773.

THE vestry of Durham parish intend to petition the next assembly for the sum of 60000 pounds of tobacco, to be levied on the taxable inhabitants of the said parish, for to repair the church and vestry-house, and build an addition to the said church.

Signed per order,

JOHN ELGIN, register.

Virginia, April 29, 1773.

To be rented, for a term of years,

THE mills at the falls of James river, in the town of Manchester, which consist of a double sawmill, a gristmill, with two pair of stones, for country work, which is worth about 200 barrels of corn the year, a merchantmill with four pair of best French burstones, and all conveniences necessary for carrying on the manufacturing business in the best manner; likewise a good dwelling-house with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar and large fireplace in it; as also a large store-house, cooper's shop, stable, blacksmith's shop and tools; and a lot of two acres and a half enclosed about the works. The stream affords water enough for as many more mills, and the works are so situated that they are out of danger from freshes, having never received any damage but from the unparalleled one in May 1771. These works, being placed within a few yards of navigation, and in the most flourishing part of the country, where any quantity of wheat may be purchased, the business of manufacturing, as well as the West India trade, may be carried on to as great advantage as any where on the continent, and a ready market may be had for any quantity of plank, scantling, &c. The saw and gristmills are now finished, and the merchantmill will be finished by the 1st of September next. Any person inclinable to rent the said works, may know the terms by applying to

JOHN MAYO.

Annapolis, June 12, 1773.

THE Subscriber has a man lately from England regularly brought up to cutting, docking, nicking, cropping, and breaking of horses in the most approved manner, which different branches will be executed on the most reasonable terms, and all possible care will be taken to give satisfaction to all those who choose to employ him. He has also provided good horses for the convenience of gentlemen travelers, much better than are generally kept for that purpose; and as he has for some time past kept the rose and crown tavern, has enabled himself to provide every necessary to carry on that business, to give satisfaction, which he flatters himself he has heretofore done, from the encouragement he has met with from his friends in particular, and the publick in general, whose favours he will ever endeavour to merit.

The subscriber undertakes to buy and sell horses. Any persons who choose to employ him in that way, may depend on being faithfully served;

By their, humble servant,

JOHN WARREN.

George-Town, June 7, 1773.

THIS is to certify, in behalf of the character of Mr. Benjamin Spyker, merchant, in George-town, on Patowmack river; that whereas the subscriber Nathaniel Jacob, took passage in a vessel of said Benjamin Spyker's from St. Eustatia, in the West-India islands to Maryland, in which I had the pleasure of the company of him, the said Benjamin Spyker, and likewise been used by him to my greatest satisfaction, which I hereby acknowledge; and whereas I am informed by sundry people, that it is reported I the said Nathan Jacob should (to the great prejudice of him the said Spyker) have said that the said Benjamin Spyker, could not have returned from said West-India islands, without my assistance, and some other malicious reports (as may have currently been reported in Frederick county) I do hereby declare upon the honour of a gentleman, that all such reports are false and void of truth; and since he the said Spyker did dissolve our co-partnership, in a certain trade we began, I might have dropped some unbecoming words, which yet were far from an intent to have the above meaning; I thought proper, in justice to said Spyker, to have this advertisement printed, which I signed in the presence of the underwritten evidences.

ANDREW REINTZEL,

JOHN WISE.

ANTHONY GOSZLER.

June 2, 1773.

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about 8 miles from Annapolis, a negro man named Harry, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a stout strong well made young fellow, about 27 years of age, is sensible, and will make out a good story, fond of liquor, and when drunk very impertinent; his cloathing uncertain; he went off with only an of-nabrig shirt and trousers; but as there is a parcel of cloathing missing, such as a brown german serge coat, a light coloured thin coat, a purple and white callico waistcoat, cotton stockings, a pair of pumps, and a good hat, it is suspected he has got them. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him, so as his master gets him again, if in the county, shall receive four dollars; if out of the county, forty shillings; if out of the province, five pounds, and reasonable charges if brought home, including what the law allows, paid by

EDWARD GAITHER, son of Edward.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him off at their peril.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, June 2, 1773.

ON Sunday last were stolen or seduced from the subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, opposite to Chester-town, in Kent county, in Maryland, two negro slaves, one named Rachel, about nine or ten years of age, of a yellow complexion, well grown, has a scar on her throat under her jaw, and two remarkable broad foreteeth; the other named Sarah, about five or six years of age, thick lips, hollow eyes, and the upper part of her nose much sunk. These slaves were formerly the property of Elizabeth Adair, of Kent county aforesaid, who intermarried with John Posey, and were purchased of the said John Posey, by Sarah Flower, with whom the subscriber intermarried. As it is suspected that they have been taken away, with a purpose of conveying them out of this province, all persons are cautioned against purchasing them, and whoever will make known to the subscriber, the person or persons who stole or seduced the said slaves from him, and the person in whose possession they are, so that they may be recovered, and the offender or offenders punished according to law, shall receive the above reward, from

EMMANUEL KENT.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flirt, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his foreteeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth dirty much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat: it's possible he may have changed his name, and apparel; as he has a sum of money with him.

Who ever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble; besides what the law allows, paid by

HENRY RIDGELY.

Anne-Arundel county, June 16, 1773.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, negro Jack, who says he belongs to Archibald Bell, who lives on Snowden's manor, in Prince-George's county, near the north branch of Patowmack, he is a well set fellow, about thirty-five years of age, five feet four or five inches high, he is very black, and hath a small scar on his right cheek: he hath on, a white cotton jacket, crocus shirt, and cotton breeches very much worn. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

Somerset county, June 15, 1773.

THERE is at the subscriber's store, on Wicomico river, a case, supposed to contain looking glasses, marked H E, N. 1. also three faggots of A. C. tees, in the same mark: these goods were imported in Oct. 1771, in the ship Emperor, Capt. Lockerville, from London to Rappahanock, and shipped by Mr. John Bell of London, Merchant, and brought to Somerset in the schooner Polly, John Parker, master. It was then imagined these goods were either for Somerset, Dorchester, or Worcester; and have been often advertised in these counties; as yet there has not any owner applied for them; I therefore conclude they were brought through mistake from Virginia. The owner is now requested to prove his property, produce his bill of lading, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY L. WEBB.

THERE is at the plantation of John Cellar, a Gray bright bay mare, four years old this spring, has no brand nor ear mark, has a few white hairs in her forehead; a natural trotter. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's plantation, on Friday the eighteenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ABOUT three hundred and forty acres of land, lying on Patuxent river, near Snowden's iron-works well known by the name of Riggs's neck, with all convenient houses suitable to either planter or farmer. The fertility of the soil is too well known to numbers, that a particular description is not needful. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession given up by the first of December, by

AMON RIGGS.

June 5, 1773.

Just arrived in the Friendship, Capt. John Eden, in Patowmack, from London,

ASSORTMENTS of goods for the stores at Broad-creek, Bladenburg, and George-town. The Friendship loads with tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will be presently dispatched, her tobacco being nearly ready. I shall order insurance as usual. I shall have another ship in Patowmack next month. The Sibella, Smith, for Patuxent was taking in goods when the Friendship left London, and may be hourly expected.

3w

STEPHEN WEST.



# TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

**R**AN away last night from the subscribers, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, two convict Servant men, viz. Anthony Jackson, born in the west of England, and speaks a little in that dialect, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, a red faced well-looking fellow, floops in the shoulders, has short brown hair, and thin dark beard, has a down look when spoken to: had on, and took with him, when he went away, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of coarse country linen trousers, two pair of country made old shoes, a felt hat, white cotton and kersey jacket much worn, and an iron collar.—John Jones, an Irishman, about eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, short dark hair, black eyes, fair complexion, and fresh coloured: Had on, and took with him, a light coloured forest cloth coat, with a piece of linsley about two inches broad down the back, a jacket of the same, old felt hat, a pair of greasy leather breeches, coarse yarn stockings, one pair of thread ditto, osnabrig shirt, and an iron collar.

Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any jail, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken ten miles from home, forty shillings; if twenty miles, four pounds; if forty miles, eight pounds; and if out of the province, the above reward; or half for either one of them (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home to

w4

JOHN HODD, junr.

JOSEPH HOBBS, junr.

N. B. It is probable they may cut off their hair and get their collars taken off. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying them off at their peril.

Baltimore, May 26, 1773.

**DANIEL GRANT,**  
Who lately kept tavern at the sign of the Buck, near Philadelphia,

**B**EGB leave to inform the publick, that he hath opened an inn and tavern, at the sign of the Fountain, in that large and commodious house lately built by Mr. Gough, in Market-street, Baltimore. He hath provided every thing for the accommodation of gentlemen, their servants, and horses, in the best manner; and those who choose to favour him with their custom, may be assured of his best endeavours to merit their approbation. He takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to the gentlemen who did him the honour to frequent his former house, and as it shall ever be his study to please, he hopes for a continuance of their favours.

Piscataway, May 25, 1773.

**A**LL persons indebted to Mess. James Brown and company, merchants in Glasgow, for dealings with the late Mr. Colin Campbell, their factor at Lower-Marlborough, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same. As the store is removed, and those gentlemen have not any other connexions in that county, it will be very inconvenient for them to lye out of their debts longer than the first of August, when those who do not pay may expect that suits will be brought against them.

I shall attend at Lower-Marlborough in June and July, and at the Court-house at August court.

w2

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Stephen Hall, in Baltimore county, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about thirteen hands high, trots, and has a star in his forehead.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

w3

**W**HEREAS Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, did by his last will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of March last past, order and direct sundry Lands to be sold, viz. a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; also a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frig.* all adjoining and lying in Frederick County, near Simpson's Tavern, about Thirty Miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and contains about Two Thousand Four Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to farming, and will be sold on the 29th Day of June next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may best suit the Purchasers;—Also Two Thirds of about Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Anne Arundel County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from Baltimore-Town, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling-House, and sundry Out-Houses, with a good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered, and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be exposed to sale on the 20th Day of July following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,

tf

MILCAH DORSEY,

ELEANOR DORSEY } Executrices.

N. B. All Persons having just Claims against the Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

Baltimore, April 13, 1773.

**A**S I purpose to embark for England either in the fall of the present or spring of next year, I desire all persons who yet owe me money for dealings with Hudson and Thompson, and those whose accounts are due for goods bought from myself, to come without delay and pay me their respective balances; which only will prevent their being sued to the next September provincial or november county courts.

I have now on hand about £. 3500 cost of well laid in and assorted dry goods, which I will sell at a very low rate all together or in parcels, and will make the payments convenient to the purchasers.

HENRY THOMSON.

He has also for sale a few pipes of excellent Madeira bill wine, imported by himself, a quantity of Virginia pork in barrels, and a schooner of about 16 or 1800, and another of 1000 bushels burthen.

**JOHN FINLATER** and Co.  
Late from Europe, Wheelwrights, opposite the new Buildings on the Dock,

**T**AKE the Liberty of acquainting the Publick, that they propose carrying on the various Branches of the Business, such as Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds for Coaches, Berlins, Post-Chariots, Curricles, Sulkeys, and single Horse Chaises; also Waggones, Carts, Ploughs, and Harrows, on the neatest Construction; likewise Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds painted and varnished in the best Manner.

Those who please to honour them with their Commands may be assured, that a speedy Execution of their Work and Attention to Business will entitle them to their Favours, and a some Measure recommend them to the Encouragement of the Publick; and they pledge their Honour that for Neatness and Elegance, they flatter themselves, they are able to excel any of the Business ever arrived in Annapolis.

w6

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Captain William Richardson, for the Benefit of his Creditors, To be sold on Wednesday, the 24th of August next, by publick Sale, at the House of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

**T**HAT valuable and well known Tract of Land called *Colrain*, said to contain near 800 Acres, though only patented for 602 Acres. There are about 100 Acres cleared, being the poorest Part of the Land, whereon is built, a framed Dwelling-House, 30 by 20 Feet, with Brick Chimnies, having Two Rooms below and Three above, a Kitchen, Meat House, Milk-House on a Spring, Hen House, Corn-House, Stables and Barn, and an exceeding good Apple Orchard, about 40 Acres of Meadow are cleared, and under middling Fence; Part whereof is embanked Marsh, the Rest white Oak Bottom, and upwards of 100 Acres more may be made. This Land abounds with Locust, Maple, Hickory, red and white Oak, and is conveniently situated in Baltimore County, upon *Buys River*, 4 Miles from *Buys-Town* and *Jeppa*, and 22 from *Baltimore-Town*. There is a good Fishery, particularly of Herrings in the Season, and plenty of wild Fowl. It is supposed to contain plenty of Iron Oar, from the Appearances, is convenient to many Furnaces, and hath a good Landing. Twelve Months Credit will be given to the Purchaser, and if any inclinable to purchase privately, they may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. James Christie, Merchant, in Baltimore-Town; and Capt. William Richardson will attend on the Premises to show the Land.

**T**HE subscriber hereby takes this method of informing his old acquaintance, and the publick in general, that he now keeps the Kings Arms Tavern on Corn-hill, in Annapolis, between the Stadt-house and the dock; and as his house is very convenient for the reception of gentlemen travellers and others, and he having furnished himself with the best of liquors and other accommodations for that purpose, hopes to merit the approbation of all who may think proper to favour him with their company. He also keeps the best timothy and clover hay, oats, &c.

tf

BERIAH MAYBURY.

N. B. Any gentlemen, such as jurymen or any others, having business in Annapolis so as to be detained more than a day or two, he boards by the day if they think proper; he takes yearly boarders also on the most easy terms. He has for sale a sloop of about thirty tons burthen, well rigged with a new suit of sails, which he will sell cheap for cash or short credit.—He has likewise for sale, a complete set of well seasoned ship blocks, and a handsome figure head for a ship.—He continues to keep a boat and hands as usual, and has a negro pilot very capable of conducting a ship to and from any part of the bay.

March 18, 1773.

**T**HE Creditors of Mr. Robert Horner, late of Charles, are desired to meet at the House of Mrs. Hatterston, in Port-Tobacco on Wednesday, in Charles County, August Court Week next, with their Claims against the said Horner, in order that a Distribution of the Money arising on the Sale of his Effects be made to us for their use may be made.

RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.

THOMAS BOND, }

w6

**A**LL persons having accounts and debts with Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, of more than one year standing, are requested to make immediate payment; and as their partnership is now at an end, it is requested that their customers who have accounts of an early date will call and clear them, when convenient, which will save a great deal of trouble to *Their much obliged,*

And very humble servant,

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

N. B. Thomas Harwood, jun. intends to import goods, and the business will then be carried on by Thomas and Benjamin Harwood, who will gladly serve all that may incline to favour them with their custom.

May 12, 1773.

**P**rinting in all it's various branches, performed in a neat, correct, and expeditious manner, on the most reasonable terms, by WILLIAM GODDARD, at his Printing-Office, at the corner of South and Market Streets, nearly opposite to Mrs. Chilton's, in Baltimore-Town.

Those gentlemen who have been so obliging as to take in subscriptions for the *Maryland Journal*, and *Baltimore Advertiser*, are earnestly requested to transmit the subscription lists (or the subscribers names and places of abode) as speedily as possible, to the office above-mentioned, that the printer may be enabled to ascertain the number necessary to be printed, as well as to forward the papers in a proper manner to every subscriber.

As soon as proper posts or carriers are established, the paper will be published, of which seasonable notice will be given in this gazette, to give gentlemen an opportunity to advertise in the first number.

May 12, 1773.

To be sold for London bills, or cash, or leased for a term of years,

**T**HE house and lot now in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Hawkins, in Piscataway; the dwelling-house is commodious, and well calculated for the entertainment of travellers and others, with suitable out houses, and a large garden and yard well paled in with locust posts: there is likewise great plenty of room on the said lot, for building or other improvements, near and adjoining the main county road. Credit will be given for one half the money twelve months, on giving bond and security if required, to

im

THOMAS DENT.

May 3, 1773.

Imported in the Industry, Capt. Carcaud, and in the Nelly frigate, Capt. Greig, both from London, and to be sold at the following places,

**C**ARGOES of European and East India goods well assorted, At Nottingham, per Contee and Bowler, At Magraders, per Contee and Magraders, At Frederick-town and the mouth of Monocacy } per Contee and Hanson. A parcel of portable goods for wholesale, by the Nelly frigate, Capt. Greig, amount £. 394. 9. 6. prime ass, which I will sell at a low advance, for bills or cash. I expect in all next month some pipes of wine from Madeira, which I will sell cheap.

4w

THOMAS CONTEE.

Baltimore, May 15, 1773.

On hand—and just imported, **A** LARGE assortment of dry goods, nails, earthen and glass ware, best London bottled porters; a large parcel of Manchester of various sorts, a few casks of beef, and some fine barley, &c. &c.—Which are to be disposed of, for cash, or produce, or at the usual credit, by

6w

JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

N. B. All those indebted to me are desired to pay immediately.

May 17, 1773.

**A**LL persons having any cause of complaint on account of their dealings with me while I did business at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county; are hereby desired to meet me at the place aforesaid, from Monday morning the 28th of June next, until Saturday evening the 3d of July following, where constant attendance (by the leave of God) shall be given by me to receive all complaints which shall be offered in the presence of one or more gentlemen of honour and integrity, who shall judge thereof, and such redress be made as to such judge or judges shall seem just and right.

JAMES MARSHALL.

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

**T**HE subscriber who served his time with Mr. Thomas Callahan of this city, has just opened Shop at Mr. Martin Waters's, opposite John Ridout's, Esq; where he intends to carry on the tailoring business in all its branches. Those gentlemen that will favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and most reasonable manner, by

6w

THEIR most obedient humble servant,

LEWIS LEWIS.

Baltimore, May 7, 1773.

Wanted to charter for EUROPE, **T**WO vessels, from four to six thousand bushels each, the customary freight will be given and great dispatch, by applying to

3w

JOHN STEVENSON.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Charles Hammond, a stray sorrel filly, with no perceivable brand.—The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

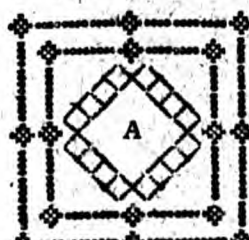
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## M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 24, 1773.

B A R C E L O N A, April 3.



Courier extraordinary is just arrived from Madrid, since which they have been very busy in the arsenal in providing necessaries for all the regiments of infantry to take the field. Nine thousand tents are also ordered to be got ready for the service of 60,000 men. Two chebecs have been dispatched for Majorca, to engage all the failors they can find, as well as those who were before exempt from service. The like enrolment is ordered to be made on all the coast of Catalonia.

WARSAW, April 3. The Prussian troops continue to advance nearer to this capital, and are now within eight miles of it.

They write from Samogitia, that the Prussians form pretensions on that Duchy; and we learn from Polish Prussia, that the city of Thorn is threatened with a famine, on account of its being surrounded by Prussians.

COPENHAGEN, April 6. The Magnificent, Oresund, and Ebenazar, ships of war, the first of which carries 80 guns, the second 70, and the third 50, entered this road on the 5th of this month. Some hundreds of failors are also arrived at Flessburg, to man out the fleet. Four thousand tents are preparing at Altona by order of government, which are to be ready before the month of May; and several thousand tons of meal have been shipped at Flessburg, Apenrade, &c. for the kingdom of Norway. On the 2d of this month a transport, with a number of surgeons on board, sailed from hence, in order to serve among the troops which Prince Charles of Hesse is assembling in Norway, and which are made to amount to 12000 men, well disciplined. Those are cantoned on the frontiers.

L O N D O N, April 23.

A correspondent informs us, that last night press warrants were issued out, and that upwards of fourteen hundred failors were taken out of the vessels in the river, and carried on board the tenders off the tower.

All the peace officers for Westminster are ordered to attend in the neighbourhood of the houses of parliament on Monday next, to prevent any insults being offered to any members, if a concourse of people should assemble to learn the issue of Mr. Wilkes's attempt to take his seat in the house.

April 24. The true case of the present armament is as follows: The Russian fleet, which has, for a long time past, rode triumphant in the Mediterranean, has been guilty of many excesses, and in particular has greatly interrupted the French Turkey trade. The court of Versailles has made several representations on this head without obtaining redress; in consequence of which, they have notified to our court, that a fleet is fitting out at Toulon, to drive the Russians out of the Mediterranean: our ministry replied, that Great Britain would send a fleet to observe them.

The preparations for war are now carrying on with the utmost vigour; the fleet mentioned in our paper of Thursday, it is said, will be commanded by Admiral Keppel, who is to have a commodore under him.

It was yesterday asserted upon Change, that an account had just arrived from Naples, declaring the town of Catania, in Sicily, had been almost destroyed by an eruption of Mount Aetna, which happened in the middle of the last month.

This day a sloop of war is to be moored off the Tower, for the service of the regulating captains.

If the present report of an approaching war is well founded, and such an event should take place, however it might militate against the schemes of the ministry it would certainly be a very essential benefit to three fourths of the inhabitants of this kingdom.

Lord Bute is very much indisposed and attended by Dr. Fordyce at Luton.

The following intelligence may be depended on, that 8 sail of the line are ordered for the Mediterranean immediately; six are to be fitted out with all expedition, with some frigates for the West-Indies, and eight more, making in the whole twenty-two ships of the line, which are designed for Asia and America.

It is said, Lord North had three motives for calling the house of commons on the 26th of April, for the sense of the constituents upon the propriety of opposing France in its project of sending a fleet to the Baltic, and another to the Mediterranean, for restoring to his Majesty instead of his present allowance, the revenues settled upon his grandfather, and for obliging the plunderers of the east to refund.

Lord Rochford threatened to resign his office, if a fleet was not immediately equipped.

The speaker of the house of commons, having sent the sheriffs of Middlesex the following letter:

From the house of commons, 7th April 1773.

S I R,

"I am commanded by the house of commons to acquaint you, that you are immediately upon the receipt

of this to summon the representatives of your county and boroughs within the same, to attend their service in parliament, on Monday the 16th day of this instant April, the house of commons intending to proceed with the utmost severity against such of their members as shall then neglect to attend the service of the house; and you are to give me an account of the receipt of this and what you have done therein, upon pain of incurring the displeasure of the said house.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

FLETCHER NORTON."

The sheriff in pursuance thereto, this day summoned the several representatives for London, Middlesex, and Westminster, and sent the following letter to the speaker:

S I R,

"In consequence of your direction to us in the name of the house of commons, we have given the proper notice to—Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, and Barlow Trecothick, Esq; representatives of London—John Wilkes, Esq; and John Glynn, Esq; Knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex.—And to Earl Percy, and Sir Robert Barnard, Bart. representatives of Westminster.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

RICHARD OLIVER, } Sheriffs.  
WATKIN LEWES, }

To the Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, Speaker of the house of commons.

(C O P Y.)

Prince's court, April 20, 1773.

S I R,

In pursuance of your orders to the sheriff of Middlesex on the 7th of this month to summon the representatives of this county, I have received a letter from Richard Oliver, Esq; and Sir Watkin Lewes, requiring my "attendance in the house of commons on the 26th day of this instant April," with a declaration, "that the house of commons intend to proceed with the utmost severity against such of their members as shall then neglect to attend the service of the house."

The two gentlemen, Sir, as well as every man of sense and principle in the kingdom, could not entertain a doubt, that the legal members of Middlesex were Mr. Glynn and myself, the persons, who were chosen into parliament by a majority of the freeholders. The summonses in consequence issued to us by their express directions. The sentiments however of the house of commons appear to me very different, and not less in direct opposition to every idea of justice than to the rights of the publick. It's too evident, they mean a continuation of their former injuries to the county of Middlesex and the nation at large, by their still suffering Mr. Luttrell to sit in parliament, the pretended representative of freeholders, who voted against him. In this spirit and injustice they intended the summons should issue to a gentleman, who has no pretence to a seat in the house of commons, but finds his usurpation supported by their fraud and violence.

I have not been remiss, Sir, on this occasion in duty to my worthy constituents, and to my country. I neglected no opportunity of demanding the seat, to which I was so honourably chosen, nor have I failed to protest frequently, both to the parliament and nation, against the injustice done to the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, as being suffered to be represented only in part by Mr. Glynn, although with the highest reputation to himself, and the most essential benefit to the publick. On the 27th of January 1769, I demanded in person at the bar of the house of commons to be admitted and sworn in, as one of the knights of the shire for this county. In a letter to you, Sir, as speaker, on the 20th of March 1771, I declared, "In the name of the freeholders of Middlesex, I again demand my seat in parliament, having the honour of being freely chosen by a very great majority one of the representatives for the said county. I am ready to take the oaths prescribed by law, and to give in my qualification as knight of the shire." I now to you, Sir, as speaker, renew the same claim in the strongest manner, for the injured people of England, and my constituents, the freeholders of the county of Middlesex. I will never cease to support with spirit the clear right I derive from them by all constitutional modes of redress, till every, the most minute, trace of the late flagitious proceedings, be utterly done away, and the guilt fully expiated.

The people, Sir, are anxious that the house should embrace the opportunity, which now naturally offers, of reviewing their conduct, of doing a necessary piece of justice by rescinding that arbitrary resolution of May 8th, 1769, which virtually repeals the great charter and the bill of rights in the important point of the freedom of election, "that Henry Lawes Luttrell, Esq; is duly elected a knight of the shire for the

"county of Middlesex." While this resolution remains in the journals of the house, I assert that the house of commons in the person of one man, illegally deprived of his seat in parliament, have disfranchised all the people of England, and in the person of another have assumed to themselves the right of nominating to any county, city, or borough, in defiance of the legal electors. The right of election is in the people, which they hold absolutely independent of the house of commons, who are only the guardians of that, and every other left sacred, right. The present majority have betrayed their trust, and given up those invaluable privileges which they were chosen to defend and protect. Our ancestors held the freedom of election, subject only to the law of the land, to be of the essence, as well as the nobler part, of the franchise. Their posterity have been robbed of this first, this distinguishing, and favourite honour of Englishmen by a venal senate—hitherto with impunity.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a precedent more fatal to the free constitution of any state, or more alarming, to the members themselves, who, indulging in supine ease and luxury, amid the cries of the starving poor, unfeeling as unrepenting, now glory in the rich spoils of this ignoble victory over their bleeding country, and perhaps their posterity. I wish to awaken them by a sense of their own danger, since they are deaf to the voice of truth and liberty. Should the resolution I have mentioned not be rescinded, the precedent is at hand to justify the future violence of any minion or minister against themselves, on the slightest act of disobedience or neglect. It is not necessary to call in a jury of our countrymen to try the fact on oath. A complaisant and corrupt majority may be induced, after a mock examination of two or three witnesses not sworn, to vote any man, obnoxious to a despotic court or ministry, guilty of a libel, even against a profligate peer, to expel him the house, and adopt in his room some forward slave of power, who will court and kiss the base chains, forged by a tyrant, without any appeal having been made by the party pretending to be aggrieved by the libel either to the laws of the land or of honour. Such a precedent is now on record, the most admired page in the thirty folio volumes of the journals, and engraven on the cankered hearts of our modern courtiers and ministers.

The reverence I have for parliaments, Sir, has induced me to state the mischiefs, with which we are threatened, should the resolution not be rescinded. By the servile and iniquitous conduct of the present house of commons, the regard of the people to that part of our constitution is visibly weakened. The majority of the members are abhorred as the instruments of ministerial tyranny, not revered as the protectors of the rights of the nation. They are become odious as well as criminal; for, from the meanest and most interested motives, they have totally subverted the constitution, and effected an absolute dissolution of that fair and equal system of power, by which we have hitherto been, and alone can be legally governed. They have fallen into the lowest state of humiliation and contempt. If however they persevere in the violation of our fundamental rights, if they continue actuated by the same spirit of usurpation and lawless violence, one hope still remains, the wisdom and virtue of a future independent parliament, which cannot fail soon to give vigour and success to the honest efforts of all real patriots for the restoration of the constitution, and to pour just vengeance on their guilty predecessors.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton,  
Speaker of the house of commons.

Orders are issued for the garrison of Gibraltar and Minorca, to be re-inforced with all expedition, and to be supplied with powder and ball, and all necessaries in case of another hostile salutation.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 9.

The publick are cautioned to beware of counterfeit Maryland DOLLAR BILLS, dated the first of March, 1770, as some are now passing amongst us; they are badly cut on copper plate, the letters, both on the face and back of the bill, stand very irregular, and the whole is so ill executed, that we think no person acquainted with the printing letters can be deceived by them.

Extra<sup>d</sup> of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Virginia, dated March 23.

"I can inform you, for certain, that the new province on the Ohio is confirmed to the proprietors, by the name of Pittsylvania, in honour of Lord Chatham. Mr. Wharton, from Philadelphia, will be appointed governor in a few days; all other appointments to be made by the King. The seat of government is to be fixed at the fork of the great Kanawah and Ohio rivers, as I expected, from the situation of that country; by which you may judge of the great advantages that must arise to the trade at Richmond, as soon as a communica-



tion can be made so near that fine province, the new proprietors will contribute largely towards opening both James and Potomack rivers; and as soon as the principal and interest are repaid to the subscribers, the navigation of the rivers then to be free, only a small tax for repairs, &c."

Extract of a letter from London dated April 25.

"War is inevitable—Press warrants were issued some days ago at the admiralty, and orders for recruiting are preparing at the war office, an augmentation in the guards has already taken place at Wapping, and the environs of this great metropolis are swarming with press gangs, the clerks in the admiralty navy and war office, have been obliged to give attendance for some time past till 12 at night, the Russian and Prussian ministers have daily conferences with the premier and Lord Rochford—all foretells what must soon happen. Grim war is too conspicuous in every countenance the din of arms fills heavy in the forehead of the landholder, while the soldier is elate with a coming expectation of being crowned with laurel. Vain hope!—that bubble honour will excite many a good husband to take their last adieu of loving wives; many a fond father must bid farewell to their tender prattlers, and many an honest bachelor must leave endearing friends and obliuing mistresses.

I do not know how you Americans may relish this, but I believe a war carried on in the West-Indies is of service to the continent, and am convinced a stroke of importance will be struck there, as Admiral Keppel will assuredly command the fleet destined for that part of the world, and Admiral Saunders the fleet of observation in the Mediterranean."

ANNAPOLIS, June 24.

Mess. Peter Chaillie, Nehemiah Holland, John Purnell Robins, and William Purnell, are elected representatives for Worcester county.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Esq; Lieutenant General and chief Governor in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Upper House of Assembly, return your Excellency our thanks, as well for your kind and obliging speech at the opening of this session, as for giving us this early opportunity of enacting such laws as may promote the general welfare.

We cannot but derive great pleasure and satisfaction from your Excellency's re-appointment, and the royal approbation of your past conduct, and have the strongest persuasion your endeavours to advance the prosperity of the province will continue to be exercised for that very laudable purpose, and that your Excellency's good intentions will be assisted by the concurrence of the new proprietary and the guardians of his minority.

June 18,

Signed per order,

BENEDICT CALVERT.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I return you my best thanks for your very obliging Address, and great pleasure in your congratulations on my re-appointment, and your persuasion of my endeavours to advance the prosperity of the province; your early and numerous attendance, at the meeting of this session, is a convincing and satisfactory proof to me of your inclination to second the same.

June 18, 1773.

ROBERT EDEN.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Esq; Governor and Commander in chief in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Delegates of the freemen of Maryland in Assembly convened, return your Excellency our thanks for your speech at the opening of this session.

A meeting of the general assembly at this time is very inconvenient to the private affairs of many of us, but as your Excellency has thought proper to convene us, the peculiar state of the province has determined us to proceed to business. We shall make every effort in our power for the enacting such laws as may promote the general welfare; and whenever your Excellency is pleased to concur, you will as certainly obtain as merit the thanks of a grateful people.

It gives us a singular pleasure to be informed, that his Majesty has taken immediate notice of the affairs and government of this province, and we have the firmest reliance, that the conduct of the late representatives, so generally agreeable to their constituents, when fully known to the father of his people, cannot but meet with his royal approbation.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Speaker.

June 17, 1773

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the Lower House,

I return you thanks for your Address, and sincerely hope that the general welfare may be promoted by prudent and salutary laws.

I am glad, gentlemen, that his Majesty's immediate notice of the affairs and government of this province gives you pleasure; and hope you will be particularly solicitous to merit his gracious approbation.

Annapolis, 18th June, 1773.

ROBERT EDEN.

TO THE PRINTER.

PLEASED with the flattering hopes of seeing your Gazette adorned with a splendid account of the spirited proceedings of our patriots, at the close of our election; I have waited the arrival of the two last posts from Annapolis, with the most anxious expectation. I expected to have found the most ample justice done to the patriotic transactions of that memorable day, on which the nefarious proclamation was arraigned at the dread tribunal of the mob, was tried, condemned, and finally brought to suffer, by the hands of the common hangman. But, I have waited in vain; and it is with the greatest concern, I perceive that no such representation hath been given to the publick. The patriot freemen of Baltimore county, have been robbed, unjustly robbed, by I know not what malignant influence, of the fairest feather that ever adorned the patriot's cap, and which they fondly hoped to have worn as a plume. Such a felonious attempt, however, "must not—cannot—shall not be endured." What! shall the glorious flame of liberty, that hath just blazed out among us, be for ever extinguished?—or, shall the triumphs of mobism remain longer untold? Can the historian's pen be brandished in a more glorious cause, than rescuing from oblivion, the perishable names of the patriotic few, who have rid the world of the horrible proclamation? What have the patriot citizens of Annapolis; or the independent freemen of Anne-Arunde done, more than those, that their names alone should shine resplendent in records, that will hand them down, with a sweet savour, to future generations? Nay, historians have not been wanting to immortalize the phlegmatics of Frederick, who, by I know not what collision, have emitted such sparks of patriotism as might kindle kindred flames in the frozen breast of a Laplander. Shall it then be said, that the tyrant Caesar fell, by the hands of so many worthies, and that the glorious few of Baltimore stabbed him not? Forbid it Brutus—and thou Cassius forbid it! Give therefore, Mr. Printer, give immediately to the publick, the following narrative of the late illustrious proceedings of our patriots, respecting the odious proclamation.

On the last day of our election, when the polls were closed, and Mess. Ridgely, Deye, Hall and Tollev were declared duly elected, a peal of applause, in three loud huzzas, burst from the multitude. Immediately, from the croud, there issued a voice, as it were the voice of one raised from the dead, which squeaked "no proclamation—hang—burn and bury the proclamation." A general murmur arose, which was very properly construed an approbation of the proposal. As the new chosen delegates had just received the most obliging letters of advice and information, by express from the great Annapolitan leaders; and that so arduous a business might be conducted as similar to the grand original as it is permitted to humble imitators to approach; it was agreed, that the ceremony should be conducted, according to the directions in the aforesaid letter contained. Accordingly, a speech, arraigning the proclamation, was pronounced by the orator of the day; it was resolved to be arbitrary and illegal; and it was adjudged to be hanged at the usual place of execution. About 4 o'clock p. m. the procession, "with solemn pace and step profound," began to move through the streets towards the gallows, accompanied with all the regalia of military intiment (the firing of minute guns excepted), that is to say, colours properly labelled flying, drums beating, and fifes and fiddles playing. When the procession had arrived at the gallows, one of those unlucky accidents, which sometimes disconcert the best laid plans, had like to have spoiled all. In the hurry of preparation, they had forgot to bring the criminal along with them; or he had made his escape in the bustle. A hue and cry was raised, messengers were instantly dispatched in search of him, and a reward with the thanks of the representatives were offered for apprehending him; but, in vain. It was then suspected, that perhaps he might be concealed in the houses of some of the disaffected; a general search was therefore made; but, all to no purpose. In this perplexing situation, it was observed by the sagacious, that perhaps the offender might have audaciously crept into the proceedings of the late lower house. Upon examination, this was found to be really the case; and the traitor was discovered where he had hid himself as the place of greatest safety, near the famous resolves themselves. He was instantly torn with indignation from his hiding place, and dragged away to immediate execution. To do him justice, he submitted to his fate, with the utmost firmness of mind, and with a countenance which seemed to laugh to scorn the malice of his enemies, and the utmost efforts of his tormentors. After he had hung the usual time he was cut down; and, in humble imitation of the patriotic men of Frederick, he was laid with his face turned downwards, in token of his immediate descent into hell from whence he originated, and as a means of his never rising again into judgement; he was then put into a coffin for that purpose provided, and "laid low in his narrow house," amidst the approving yells of the spectators of all kinds, and of every complexion and occupation. But, a phenomenon ominous indeed, and truly distressing to every genuine patriot who attended the execution, now presented itself to their astonished view. As the malefactor descended to the place "where the weary are at rest," something was observed to adhere close to his back, still shewing signs of life, and seeming to pursue and persecute him in his grave. It could not at first be conceived what being was capable of carrying its virulence such lengths; till a deep groan ascended from the pit, and a voice was heard to say, with bitter lamentations—"Do not we before you, bury us alive; we are your friends—the resolves of the lower house." It was then discovered, but alas too late, that the said resolves had flood on the other side of the page from whence the proclamation was torn; and by this most unfortunate circumstance, were now irrecoverably involved in the same undistinguished ruin. Their cries grew fainter and fainter,

till they were heard no more; and they now sleep (peace be to their ashes) undisturbed, and undisturbed.

When this transaction, so illustrious in the eyes of Maryland, was finished; the same motley group which attended the execution, requested the new chosen delegates "to testify their thanks" to THE FIRST CITIZEN, for his spirited, eloquent, and patriotic opposition to the proclamation while alive. Thus Mr. Printer, have I given you, a full and faithful account of the proceedings of a day, sacred to Maryland liberty, and which ought to be held in everlasting remembrance to the patriotic few, who thus nobly "stop the career" of the odious proclamation.

Plausible objections, Mr. Printer, may be started even to the most laudable measure; and to give universal satisfaction is impossible. It is not therefore surprising, to hear many who, dead to all the finer feelings of the patriotic mind, speak with abhorrence of this illustrious proceeding, and who cavil at this mode of determining the legality of the proclamation. They shrug their shoulders, and with affected wisdom observe, that we have a governor "youthful and undesigning," whose interest it is not, to enslave the people, or to infringe their privileges; that if the proclamation was illegal, the intention of issuing it, was clearly praiseworthy, and moreover, that it hath already been declared by resolve of the late lower house to be illegal and unconstitutional; that it is perfectly inconsistent with the dignity of a free and intelligent people, to suffer themselves to be tossed about by every inflammatory blast blown by the Annapolitan junto, who but too plainly endeavour to use the people as a ladder, whereby to climb into the first offices of the province; and that this great commercial county is perfectly unconnected with the family feuds of the great, nor, can its interest be promoted by taking part in the political squabbles of the metropolis, which are plainly fomented by a few men, who under the specious covering of patriotism, sacrifice the peace and happiness of the province, to promote their selfish purposes. Thus do some men rally, and speak irreverently of those who have stood foremost the guardians of the laws and the constitution, and whose names will be handed down to posterity, covered with honour, and with glory. But, to the railings of men, who make so light of a measure, "which if established would by its pernicious tendency in value in ruin the most sacred rights of a free people," very little attention is due.

These abettors of tyranny, not content with renouncing the glory which might have covered themselves, by joining in so glorious a cause, have weakly endeavoured to depreciate the merit of the few whose actions will reflect eternal honour on this county. For, they have the effrontery to assert, that of the one hundred and fifty patriots who attended the execution of the proclamation, there were not ten legal voters, exclusive of the delegates, and a few others who stood to see the solemn farce; that the remainder was nothing more than a fortuitous collection of negroes, servants, and convicts, the veriest drags of the earth. Ye war-ships of Africa's bench, and you whose merit ought ere now to have placed you among the representatives of the people, what think ye of this abominable calumny? Do not your patriotic breasts burn with indignation at so vile an insinuation?

For my part, I rejoice to find, that since the spirit of liberty hath forsaken the hollow hearts of those, who call themselves gentlemen, it hath happily taken up its abode among the more virtuous mob. That it may long flourish and raise its drooping head, when every other pulse shall vibrate languid in the sinking cause, "We on our bended knees to heaven devoutly pray."

Baltimore, June 9, 1773.

MARK ANTHONY.

"When men continue long in power, they grow fond of it, and commonly are for enlarging it; a number of officers, powerful, and rich are dangerous to a free society." Cato's letters.

IF we take a retrospective view of the state of this province, during the ten or twelve years immediately preceding the passage of the contested forty per poll act, we shall not find it difficult to account for the conduct of our ancestors in making that law, considered by dispassionate men of the present age, as subversive of the principles, on which this colony in particular was founded, as repugnant to the spirit of colonization in general, and as highly prejudicial to posterity, however suitable it may have been to the temper of those times, and to the views of the prevailing party. Zeal for the established church and hatred of popery were not the sole motives, which actuated those legislators; we may presume less laudable considerations had some influence on their proceedings, if credit may be given to a report, that the clergy strenuously contended for fixed salaries in lieu of the 40 per poll, and that the assembly as strenuously insisted on the latter establishment. In this dispute we see both sides actuated by the same narrow, and confined principles: the assembly consulting the actual interest of their constituents, and wholly unconcerned about their descendants; the clergy equally inattentive to, and regardless of their successors. It is plain "they had not the earnest desire of our present worthy incumbents (who consider themselves as trustees only for posterity) to have the patrimony of the church handed down to their successors" on such footing, as might at a future day, and that not very distant, tempt an English bishop to wish for a translation to a Maryland parish. I am aware of the objection, which is often made to fixed salaries; if originally reasonable, nay if liberal and genteel, it is said, in process of time they become too scanty from the decreasing value of money, and the increasing price of provisions. This objection has not been made to the clergy's allowance in Virginia, or if made, has not been regarded. In that colony the clergy's stipends are limited to about 16000 pounds of tobacco annually, with a glebe annexed to each parish, by which means as the parishioners increase in number the proportion



of the tax is lessened to each individual: nor is this diminution of the tax the only benefit resulting from that wise regulation. Clergymen are thereby kept in a state of dependence on the civil power, and the dangerous influence of that body, which too large a share of wealth would be apt to create, is prevented. The primitive ages of christianity prove, that a happy mediocrity, suitable to the spirit of our divine religion, rendered its pastors humble, patient, and diligent, in the discharge of their holy functions. The clergyman of moderate fortune seldom foregoes the duties of his station; to display his political talents, in order to second the views of ambition or avarice; the meddling, turbulent priest is most commonly wealthy: first perverted by affluence, then disgusted with his calling, the meek and charitable precepts of the gospel cease to guide his actions; he throws off the noblest character, and assumes the most contemptible, that of a court-sycophant, or ministerial hireling. It belongs not to an individual to point out what salaries it would be proper to settle on the ministers of the established church; a matter of such consequence must be left to the wisdom and discretion of the legislature: thus much however a private writer, I hope, may say without being thought guilty of arrogance, or presumption, that forty pounds of tobacco per poll, all circumstances duly weighed, is most certainly an exorbitant provision, and consequently unreasonable.

That the clergy should endeavour to support so beneficial an establishment is not to be wondered at: while we blame their too great attachment to worldly concerns, we ought to make some allowance for human frailty, and to consider, that the sanctity of priesthood cannot divert priests entirely of their passions. It will appear on examination, that at the time of enacting the 40 per poll law, the largest parish was not worth more than £. 150 cur. annually; but now it may be truly said that our parishes rise from £. 300 or £. 250 the lowest value to 2000 currency per annum, rating tobacco at the average price it has bore for some years past. I speak not this at random. What judgment then must we form of those men, who espoused from policy, not conviction, the unreasonable claim of the clergy, who made a shield of that order to defend their own usurpations, to obstruct a new regulation of fees, and to uphold the old table, which they have endeavoured by every artifice to transmit unimpaired to their successors in office. Are not the officers in the upper house, who unwilling to submit to a new regulation of fees, held forth the clergy as an unarmountable obstacle thereto, unless their dues should be previously settled, justly chargeable not only with the want of a legal settlement of fees, but also with the loss of an inspection law, and the continuance of the 40 per poll, should the validity of the act be confirmed by a legal determination? If the lower house had coincided with the views, and wishes of the officers in the upper, if a table of fees had been offered by the former agreeable to the craving appetites of those gentlemen, this contention would probably have begot a reciprocal compliance, and we have great reason to believe that on the death or removal of the present incumbents 3/9 per poll on every taxable would have been deemed a sufficient support for the clergy. On the expiration of the inspection law, matters of the utmost consequence to the welfare of this province claimed the attention, and called for the interposition of its legislature. What regulations would be useful, what would be just, every man of common sense could discover; but every friend to his country dreaded an obstruction to measures of general utility as inconsistent with the particular interests of some leading men in administration. The utmost exertion of political intrigue was expected on their part; in this expectation the publick was not deceived. The officers having no other resource left, made a merit of necessity; they offered to receive their fees in money at 12/6 currency per hundred in lieu of tobacco. The offer came with a bad grace, and was attributed to the agreement entered into by the lawyers, and published in the Maryland Gazette, to receive their fees at the above rate, notwithstanding they were by law entitled to tobacco, the value of which was more than double that price. The officers not being under the same situation, but obliged to have recourse to the constitutional trial by jury in a quantum meruit, in what did the merit of their offer consist? They consented to take, what in justice they only ought to have received even under the inspection law, had its true spirit and intention been complied with. In 1747 twelve shillings and six pence cur. was deemed the full equivalent of 100 lb. of tobacco; the framers of that law neglected to insert a clause in it to this effect, that in case tobacco should rise above 12/6 per cent. the planters might then choose to pay the fees of officers in tobacco, or in cash at the rated value: for want of such a clause, the officers, lawyers, and clergy have pocketed some hundred thousands of pounds more, than what was thought by the legislature equivalent to their services, and of course intended to be given. It is no doubt to be wished that the assembly would heartily unite in framing a law for the regulation of our staple, of officers fees, and clergy's dues: but when a salutary law must be purchased by concessions dangerous to liberty, we had better submit to a temporary inconvenience, resulting from the loss of the law, than suffer a galling yoke to be fastened on the necks of posterity. Had the different branches of the legislature concurred from the settlement of the province in promoting the general good, we should have rivaled, perhaps have surpassed Pennsylvania in every useful improvement. Happier indeed would then have been our condition! But happier is our present state, than if unanimity, and concord had been bought by a tame submission to the various, unjust, and absurd claims, which from time to time have been made by government, and have kept the province in an almost constant flame for many years. A recapitulation of those claims in this place would be tiresome, disgusting, and foreign to the main design of this paper, which is to disclose to the publick the exorbitant sums, that have been extorted from the many by the few, contrary to

justice and the intention of the legislature. The assertion may appear paradoxical to those, who have never been at the pains to investigate the subject. I hope however to convince my countrymen of its truth. I shall say it down as a principle not to be controverted, that the assembly in 1747 rated the value of tobacco at 12/6 currency per cent. this clearly appears from the price, which farmers were directed by the law to pay for fees charged against them in tobacco. A distinction in the event so injurious to three fourths of the community was certainly never meant by the legislature, not being founded either in justice, or good policy. The assembly supposed that the price of tobacco during the existence of the law would on an average be equal to the abovementioned standard, and consequently deemed, that planters paying fees in tobacco would be on an equal footing with farmers, who were allowed to discharge theirs in money at 12/6 per 100 lb. of tobacco, the just value thereof at the time of passing the law. Experience has shown how fatal that supposition has been to the province, and what an excessive price my brother planters in particular have paid for the inspection law. The following state will serve to set this matter in a clear light.

Dr. officers, lawyers and clergy		Contra—	Cf.
Tobacco.		Tobacco.	
To 30 per poll on 50,000 taxables yearly	1,500,000	By 1/2 paid by non tobacco makers	1,430,625
To the average amount of officers and lawyers fees yearly	4,222,500	By bill due from planters	4,291,875
	5,722,500		5,722,500
Ditto Dr. currency		Cf. currency	
To 4,291,875 at 12/6 per cent.	48,283 11 10 1/2	By 4,291,875 at 12/6 per cent.	26,824 4 4 1/2
		By bill due to planters	21,459 7 6
			48,283 11 10 1/2

4,291,875 pounds of tobacco paid annually by the planters, on an average under the inspection law at 12/6 per 100 wt. current money, taken as the medium price during the subsistence of the law, amount to £. 48,283 11 10 1/2 currency, from which sum subtract £. 26,824 4 4 1/2 currency, the amount of officers, lawyers and clergy's fees in tobacco reduced to money at 12/6 per cent. there remains a balance of £. 21,459 7 6 currency due to the planters, being the excess or difference between the selling price of tobacco, and the value rated by the legislature. The last sum being multiplied by 22 years, the term of the inspection law, amounts to £. 472,105 17 6, extorted from the planters contrary to justice and the intention of that law. By this just state we have at one view the immense sum paid by the planters to the clergy, officers, and lawyers over and above the real value of the service performed by them. When complaints are made against the unreasonableness of such excessive fees, the officers have always an answer ready: the expence of collection, and number of insolvencies make, they allege, a very great deduction from their lists. The following observations will discover what little stress ought to be placed on this plea of theirs. The officers, and lawyers fees, and clergy's dues being subject by the inspection law to execution, it was not only the duty of the sheriff, but greatly his interest to compel payment of them; we may therefore reasonably conclude, that the sheriffs, or their deputies received and pocketed the fees of several returned insolvents, or that many were so poor, that an execution of their effects would have been either impracticable, or ineffectual. If we suppose the former, the publick suffered equally; the money being paid, it became a matter of the utmost indifference to the people, whether it went into the pockets of the superior officers, or was embezzled by their collectors. If the latter, we ought to be alarmed at the oppressive taxes, which have reduced such numbers to beggary. The common people are much involved in law; no wonder that many of them staggering with the heavy load of 30 per poll should entirely sink under the additional pressure of fees more than double the value of the services done. If the true amount of officers, and lawyers fees, and clergy's dues could be precisely ascertained by an accurate calculation, it would, I believe, appear that three parts in four of insolvencies are owing to the weighty burthen of the 30 per poll, and of excessive fees. The legislature in providing for the executive officers of government never meant to proportion with a scrupulous nicety their rewards to their services: a decent, a liberal provision was certainly intended; insolvencies and other deductions were foreseen, and considered, and for such, an allowance was made in forming a table of fees in tobacco rated at 12/6 currency per cwt. After all deductions on account of insolvencies, and expences of collection, the sums of tobacco paid to the officers, lawyers, and clergy are sufficient to excite the indignation of my brother planters for having patiently submitted to such oppression, and their astonishment at having been able to bear up so long against them. In appealing to my fellow sufferers on matters of experience, I am sure of their concurrence in asserting, that though the price of tobacco has rose considerably, the difficulties in making crops have likewise increased. An impartial state of those difficulties, of the enhanced price of land, and negroes, would set this matter in a proper light. Were some masterly pen to exhibit to the publick, in one comprehensive and distinct view, the sums paid yearly by the people to the officers, lawyers, and clergy; the proportion between them, and the amount of our exports, the former will appear to have acted from the settlement of the province down to this day as over-seers only in amassing fortunes for the latter. It cannot with justice be said that the additional charges of office, and expence of living, bear any proportion

with the rapid increase of fees: the truth of this observation the following facts will evince.

By report of a committee October session 1753, the fees of the secretary, commissary-general, and land office for the years 1749, 50, 51, 52, being the first four years after the inspection law, appear to have averaged one year with another for that time as follows:

Lb. of tobacco.	
The fees to the secretary in the provincial and chancery courts from 1748 inclusive averaged per annum	155803
The fees to the commissary general ditto	200425
The fees to the registers of the land office ditto	222239
	per annum 578467

By report of a committee September session 1770, the fees in the same offices for the years 1763, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, appear to have averaged yearly as follows:

Lb. of tobacco.	
The secretary's fees in the provincial and chancery courts	262592
Commissary's ditto	240000
Land office ditto	407276
	Total 909868
Deduct the average of the first four years	578467
	Remains 331401

331401 pounds of tobacco have therefore been annually paid to those officers from 1763 to 1769 inclusive, more than what was paid to them during the course of the first four years abovementioned. Observe, reader, no notice is taken in this state of the tenth paid by the county clerks to the secretary, on the gross amount of their fees, which is supposed to be 100,000 lbs. of tobacco annually. Can it now be said, I mean with truth, that the expence of living and charges of office bear any proportion with this increase? From the vast increase of business, and consequently of fees, arise principally the injustice, and contending for the old table of fees, and the necessity of a new one. As my brother planters have smarted most, they will probably feel most sensibly the justice of my remarks. However the greatest grievance remains to be told, and affecting the whole community is of the most consequence. I mean the dangerous influence, which our lucrative offices and fat livings give to government. Whenever a country has improvidently thrown too much power into the hands of administration, it requires the utmost exertion of true patriotism, to cure the evil by a judicious choice of representatives; and by a hearty and unanimous concurrence with them in opposing the arbitrary and selfish views of interested rulers. Without this union and concert between the people and their delegates, our situation is truly critical, and alarming. I may say, desperate. If the oppressive forty per poll act should be supported, if the claim of government to settle the fees of its officers by proclamation be submitted to, why in the general plunder may not the lawyers be permitted to retract their engagements to the publick, and to receive their fees in tobacco agreeable to law? Many severe reflections have been cast on those gentlemen during our present political contests: some perhaps may have given occasion to censure, but let not the private faults of individuals be imputed to the whole body. In justice to the lawyers, I take this opportunity of declaring, that I think myself and my countrymen under the greatest obligations to them for having led the way in lessening the heavy burthen of our taxes, and for having continued steadily to oppose the measures of government at a time, when the united force of the country was necessary to save it from poverty and slavery. Men, who from lucrative offices have in a short time acquired estates without much trouble, or risk, will naturally grow at being curialed of some profits: disappointed avarice will quicken their resentment; if arguments fail, they will fly to scurrility and abuse, the last and miserable refuge of a discomfited faction. Invektives flowing from malice, and destitute of truth, deserve contempt; though not treated with contempt by the persons attacked; yet may they have a very different effect from what was intended by the slanderers: they may possibly recommend to publick notice and regard men, who are stigmatized for espousing the cause and interest of the publick. Were it my intention to rouse the indignation of the people, and to render the officers, and clergy generally obnoxious, a strong, lively, and genuine narrative of facts would be sufficient for my purpose. But I appeal to the understanding, not to the passions of my countrymen. I wish abuses and grievances may be reformed, though I wish not the corporal punishment of those who have committed them: let justice be tempered with mercy; let the influence and power of our oppressors be so effectually restrained as not to become dangerous, or burthen some a second time. I shall close this paper with a quotation from Cato's letters, which is apposite to my subject and ought to make a deep impression on every man in a publick, and conspicuous station.—"Of this we are sure, that the least publick guilt is greater than the greatest private guilt. Let every man in publick life consider this, and examine his heart; every step, which a publick man takes, every speech, which he makes, and every vote, which he gives, may affect millions. Who ever acts in a great station against his conscience might perhaps with more innocence carry a dagger, and like old Muly stab twenty men a day."

A PLANTER.

To

It hath been said, that I may well feel the force of the proverb, "an indiscreet friend is worse than an avowed enemy."—When I published a defence against the malicious aspersions of *Client and Plain Truth*, I very faithfully and innocently related a



tion can be made so near that fine province, the new proprietors will contribute largely towards opening both James and Potomack rivers; and as soon as the principal and interest are repaid to the subscribers, the navigation of the rivers then to be free, only a small tax for repairs, &c."

Extract of a letter from London dated April 25.

"War is inevitable—Prest warrants were issued some days ago at the admiralty, and orders for recruiting are preparing at the war office, an augmentation in the guards has already taken place at Wapping, and the environs of this great metropolis are swarming with press gangs, the clerks in the admiralty navy and war office, have been obliged to give attendance for some time past till 12 at night, the Russian and Prussian ministers have daily conferences with the premier and Lord Rochford—all foretells what must soon happen. Grim war is two conspicuous in every countenance: the din of arms fits heavy in the forehead of the landholder, while the soldier is elate with a coming expectation of being crowned with laurel. Vain hope!—that bubble honour will excite many a good husband to take their last adieu of loving wives; many a fond father must bid farewell to their tender prattlers, and many an honest bachelor must leave endearing friends and obliging mistresses.

I do not know how you Americans may relish this, but I believe a war carried on in the West-Indies is of service to the continent, and am convinced a stroke of importance will be struck there, as Admiral Keppel will assuredly command the fleet destined for that part of the world, and Admiral Saunders the fleet of observation in the Mediterranean."

ANNAPOLIS, June 24.

Mess. Peter Chaillie, Nehemiah Holland, John Purnell Robins, and William Purnell, are elected representatives for Worcester county.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Esq; Lieutenant General and Chief Governor in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Upper House of Assembly, return your Excellency our thanks, as well for your kind and obliging speech at the opening of this session, as for giving us this early opportunity of enacting such laws as may promote the general welfare.

We cannot but derive great pleasure and satisfaction from your Excellency's re-appointment, and the royal approbation of your past conduct, and have the strongest persuasion your endeavours to advance the prosperity of the province will continue to be exercised for that very laudable purpose, and that your Excellency's good intentions will be assisted by the concurrence of the new proprietary and the guardians of his minority.

June 18,

Signed per order,

BENEDICT CALVERT.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I return you my best thanks for your very obliging Address, and great pleasure in your congratulations on my re-appointment, and your persuasion of my endeavours to advance the prosperity of the province; your early and numerous attendance, at the meeting of this session, is a convincing and satisfactory proof to me of your inclination to second the same.

June 18, 1773.

ROBERT EDEN.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Esq; Governor and Commander in chief in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Delegates of the freemen of Maryland in Assembly convened, return your Excellency our thanks for your speech at the opening of this session.

A meeting of the general assembly, at this time is very inconvenient to the private affairs of many of us, but as your Excellency has thought proper to convene us, the peculiar state of the province has determined us to proceed to business. We shall make every effort in our power for the enacting such laws as may promote the general welfare; and whenever your Excellency is pleased to concur, you will as certainly obtain as merit the thanks of a grateful people.

It gives us a singular pleasure to be informed, that his Majesty has taken immediate notice of the affairs and government of this province, and we have the firmest reliance, that the conduct of the late representatives, so generally agreeable to their constituents, when fully known to the father of his people, cannot but meet with his royal approbation.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Speaker.

June 17, 1773

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the Lower House,

I return you thanks for your Address, and sincerely hope that the general welfare may be promoted by prudent and salutary laws.

I am glad, gentlemen, that his Majesty's immediate notice of the affairs and government of this province gives you pleasure; and hope you will be particularly solicitous to merit his gracious approbation.

Annapolis, 18th June, 1773.

ROBERT EDEN.

TO THE PRINTER.

PLEASED with the flattering hopes of seeing your Gazette adorned with a splendid account of the spirited proceedings of our patriots, at the close of our election; I have waited the arrival of the two last posts from Annapolis, with the most anxious expectation. I expected to have found the most ample justice done to the patriotic transactions of that memorable day, on which the nefarious proclamation was arraigned at the dread tribunal of the mob, was tried, condemned, and finally brought to suffer, by the hands of the common hangman. But, I have waited in vain; and, it is with the greatest concern, I perceive that no such representation hath been given to the publick. The patriot freemen of Baltimore county, have been robbed, unjustly robbed, by I know not what malignant influence, of the fairest feather that ever adorned the patriot's cap, and which they fondly hoped to have worn as a plume. Such a felonious attempt, however, "must not—cannot—shall not be endured." What! shall the glorious flame of liberty, that hath just blazed out among us, be for ever extinguished?—or, shall the triumphs of mobism remain longer untold? Can the historian's pen be brandished in a more glorious cause, than rescuing from oblivion, the perishable names of the patriotic few, who have rid the world of the horrible proclamation? What have the patriot citizens of Annapolis; or the independent freemen of Anne-Arundel done, more than those, that their names alone should shine resplendent in records, that will hand them down, with a sweet savour, to future generations? Nay, historians have not been wanting to immortalize the phlegmatics of Frederick, who, by I know not what collusion, have emitted such sparks of patriotism as might kindle kindred flames in the frozen breast of a Laplander. Shall it then be said, that the tyrant Caesar fell, by the hands of so many worthies, and that the glorious few of Baltimore stabbed him not? Forbid it Brutus—and thou Cassius forbid it! Give therefore, Mr. Printer, give immediately to the publick, the following narrative of the late illustrious proceedings of our patriots, respecting the odious proclamation.

On the last day of our election, when the polls were closed; and Mess. Ridgely, Deye, Hall and Tollev were declared duly elected, a peal of applause, in three loud huzzas, burst from the multitude. Immediately, from the croud, there issued a voice, as it were the voice of one raised from the dead, which squeaked "no proclamation—hang—burn—and bury the proclamation." A general murmur arose, which was very properly construed an approbation of the proposal. As the new chosen delegates had just received the most obliging letters of advice and information, by express from the great Annapolitan leaders; and that so arduous a business might be conducted as similar to the grand original as it is permitted to humble imitators to approach; it was agreed, that the ceremony should be conducted, according to the directions in the aforesaid letter contained. Accordingly, a speech, arraigning the proclamation, was pronounced by the orator of the day; it was resolved to be arbitrary and illegal; and it was adjudged to be hanged at the usual place of execution. About 4 o'clock p. m. the procession, "with solemn pace and step profound," began to move through the streets towards the gallows, accompanied with all the regalia of military intemperance (the firing of minute guns excepted), that is to say, colours properly labelled flying, drums beating, and fifes and fiddles playing. When the procession had arrived at the gallows, one of those unlucky accidents, which sometimes disconcert the best laid plans, had like to have spoiled all. In the hurry of preparation, they had forgot to bring the criminal along with them; or he had made his escape in the bustle. A hue and cry was raised, messengers were instantly dispatched in search of him, and a reward with the thanks of the representatives were offered for apprehending him; but, in vain. It was then suspected, that perhaps he might be concealed in the houses of some of the disaffected; a general search was therefore made; but, all to no purpose. In this perplexing situation, it was observed by the sagacious, that perhaps the offender might have audaciously crept into the proceedings of the late lower house. Upon examination, this was found to be really the case; and the traitor was discovered where he had hid himself as the place of greatest safety, near the famous resolves themselves. He was instantly torn with indignation from his hiding place, and dragged away to immediate execution. To do him justice, he submitted to his fate, with the utmost firmness of mind, and with a countenance which seemed to laugh to scorn the malice of his enemies, and the utmost efforts of his tormentors. After he had hung the usual time he was cut down; and, in humble imitation of the patriotic men of Frederick, he was laid with his face turned downwards, in token of his immediate descent into hell from whence he originated, and as a means of his never rising again into judgement; he was then put into a coffin for that purpose provided, and "laid low in his narrow house," amidst the approving yells of the spectators of all kinds, and of every complexion and occupation. But, a phenomenon ominous indeed, and truly distressing to every genuine patriot who attended the execution, now presented itself to their astonished view. As the malefactor descended to the place "where the weary are at rest," something was observed to adhere close to his back, still shewing signs of life, and seeming to pursue and persecute him in his grave. It could not at first be conceived what being was capable of carrying its virulence such lengths; till a deep groan ascended from the pit, and a voice was heard to say, with bitter lamentations—"Do not we beseech you, bury us alive; we are your friends—the resolves of the lower house." It was then discovered, but alas too late, that the said resolves had stood on the other side of the page from whence the proclamation was torn; and by this most unfortunate circumstance, were now irretrievably involved in the same undistinguished ruin. Their cries grew fainter and fainter,

till they were heard no more; and they now sleep (peace be to their ashes) undisturbed, and undisturbed.

When this transaction, so illustrious in the eyes of Maryland, was finished; the same motley group which attended the execution, requested the new chosen delegates "to testify their thanks" to THE FIRST CITIZEN, for his spirited, eloquent, and patriotic opposition to the proclamation while alive. Thus Mr. Printer, have I given you, a full and faithful account of the proceedings of a day, sacred to Maryland liberty, and which ought to be held in everlasting remembrance to the patriotic few, who thus nobly "stop the career" of the odious proclamation.

Plausible objections, Mr. Printer, may be started even to the most laudable measure; and to give universal satisfaction is impossible. It is not therefore surprising, to hear many who, deaf to all the finer feelings of the patriotic mind, speak with abhorrence of this illustrious proceeding, and who cavil at this mode of determining the legality of the proclamation. They shrug their shoulders, and with affected wisdom observe, that we have a governor "youthful and undesigning," whose interest it is not, to enslave the people, or to infringe their privileges; that if the proclamation was illegal, the intention of issuing it, was clearly praiseworthy, and moreover, that it hath already been declared by resolve of the late lower house to be illegal and unconstitutional; that it is perfectly inconsistent with the dignity of a free and intelligent people, to suffer themselves to be tossed about by every inflammatory blast blown by the Annapolitan junta, who but too plainly endeavour to use the people as a ladder, whereby to climb into the first offices of the province; and that this great commercial county is perfectly unconnected with the family feuds of the great, nor, can its interest be promoted by taking part in the political squabbles of the metropolis, which are plainly fomented by a few men, who under the specious covering of patriotism, sacrifice the peace and happiness of the province, to promote their selfish purposes. Thus do some men rally, and speak irreverently of those who have stood foremost the guardians of the laws and the constitution, and whose names will be handed down to posterity, covered with honour, and with glory. But, to the railings of men, who make so light of a measure, "which if established would by its pernicious tendency involve in ruin the most sacred rights of a free people," very little attention is due.

These abettors of tyranny, not content with renouncing the glory which might have covered themselves, by joining in so glorious a cause, have weakly endeavoured to depreciate the merit of the few whose actions will reflect eternal honour on this county. For, they have the effrontery to assert, that of the one hundred and fifty patriots who attended the execution of the proclamation, there were not ten legal voters, exclusive of the delegates, and a few others who stooped to see the solemn farce; that the remainder was nothing more than a fortuitous collection of negroes, servants, and convicts, the veriest drags of the earth. Ye worshipful ornaments of Africa's bench, and ye whose merit ought ere now to have placed you among the representatives of the people, what think ye of this abominable calumny? Do not your patriotic breasts burn with indignation at so vile an insinuation?

For my part, I rejoice to find, that since the spirit of liberty hath forsaken the hollow hearts of those, who call themselves gentlemen, it hath happily taken up its abode, among the more virtuous mob. That it may long flourish and raise its drooping head, when every other pulse shall vibrate languid in the sinking cause, "We on our bended knees to heaven devoutly pray."

Baltimore, June 9, 1773.

MARK ANTHONY.

"When men continue long in power, they grow fond of it, and commonly are for enlarging it; a number of officers, powerful, and rich are dangerous to a free society." Cato's letters.

IF we take a retrospective view of the state of this province, during the ten or twelve years immediately preceding the passage of the contested forty per poll act, we shall not find it difficult to account for the conduct of our ancestors in making that law, considered by dispassionate men of the present age, as subversive of the principles, on which this colony in particular was founded, as repugnant to the spirit of colonization in general, and as highly prejudicial to posterity, however suitable it may have been to the temper of those times, and to the views of the prevailing party. Zeal for the established church and hatred of popery were not the sole motives, which actuated those legislators; we may presume less laudable considerations had some influence on their proceedings, if credit may be given to a report, that the clergy strenuously contended for fixed salaries in lieu of the 40 per poll, and that the assembly as strenuously insisted on the latter establishment. In this dispute we see both sides actuated by the same narrow, and confined principles: the assembly consulting the actual interest of their constituents, and wholly unconcerned about their descendants; the clergy equally inattentive to, and regardless of their successors. It is plain "they had not the earnest desire of our present worthy incumbents (who consider themselves as trustees, only for posterity) to have the patrimony of the church handed down to their successors" on such footing, as might at a future day, and that not very distant, tempt an English bishop to wish for a translation to a Maryland parish. I am aware of the objection, which is often made to fixed salaries; if originally reasonable, nay if liberal and genteel, it is said, in process of time they become too scanty from the decreasing value of money, and the increasing price of provision. This objection has not been made to the clergy's allowance in Virginia, or if made, has not been regarded. In that colony the clergy's stipends are limited to about 16000 pounds of tobacco annually, with a glebe annexed to each parish, by which means as the parishioners increase in number the proportion



of the tax is lessened to each individual: nor is this diminution of the tax the only benefit resulting from that wise regulation. Clergymen are thereby kept in a state of dependence on the civil power, and the dangerous influence of that body, which too large a share of wealth would be apt to create, is prevented. The primitive ages of christianity prove, that a happy mediocrity, suitable to the spirit of our divine religion, rendered its pastors humble, patient, and diligent, in the discharge of their holy functions. The clergyman of moderate fortune seldom foregoes the duties of his station; to display his political talents, in order to second the views of ambition or avarice; the meddling, turbulent priest is most commonly wealthy; first perverted by afluence, then disgusted with his calling, the meek and charitable precepts of the gospel cease to guide his actions; he throws off the noblest character, and assumes the most contemptible, that of a courtly-cophaunt, or ministerial hireling. It belongs not to an individual to point out what salaries it would be proper to settle on the ministers of the established church; a matter of such consequence must be left to the wisdom and discretion of the legislature: thus much however a private writer, I hope, may say without being thought guilty of arrogance, or presumption, that forty pounds of tobacco per poll, all circumstances duly weighed, is most certainly an exorbitant provision, and consequently unreasonable.

That the clergy should endeavour to support so beneficial an establishment is not to be wondered at: while we blame their too great attachment to worldly concerns, we ought to make some allowance for human frailty, and to consider, that the sanctity of priesthood cannot divert priests entirely of their passions. It will appear on examination, that at the time of enacting the 40 per poll law, the largest parish was not worth more than £. 150 cur. annually; but now it may be truly said that our parishes rise from £. 300 or £. 450 the lowest value to 2000 currency per annum; raising tobacco at the average price it has bore for some years past. I speak not this at random. What judgment then must we form of those men, who espoused from policy, not conviction, the unreasonable claim of the clergy, who made a shield of that order to defend their own usurpations, to obstruct a new regulation of fees, and to uphold the old table, which they have endeavoured by every artifice to transmit unimpaired to their successors in office. Are not the officers in the upper house, who unwilling to submit to a new regulation of fees, held forth the clergy as an unfarmountable obstacle thereto, unless their dues should be previously settled, justly chargeable not only with the want of a legal settlement of fees, but also with the loss of an inspection law, and the continuance of the 40 per poll, should the validity of the act be confirmed by a legal determination? If the lower house had coincided with the views, and wishes of the officers in the upper, if a table of fees had been offered by the former agreeable to the craving appetites of those gentlemen, this condescension would probably have begot a reciprocal compliance, and we have great reason to believe that on the death or removal of the present incumbents 3/9 per poll on every taxable would have been deemed a sufficient support for the clergy. On the expiration of the inspection law, matters of the utmost consequence to the welfare of this province claimed the attention, and called for the interposition of its legislature. What regulations would be useful, what would be just, every man of common sense could discover; but every friend to his country dreaded an obstruction to measures of general utility as inconsistent with the particular interests of some leading men in administration. The utmost exertion of political intrigue was expected on their part; in this expectation the publick was not deceived. The officers having no other resource left, made a merit of necessity; they offered to receive their fees in money at 12/6 currency per hundred in lieu of tobacco. The offer came with a bad grace, and was attributed to the agreement entered into by the lawyers, and published in the Maryland Gazette, to receive their fees at the above rate, notwithstanding they were by law entitled to tobacco, the value of which was more than double that price. The officers not being under the same situation, but obliged to have recourse to the constitutional trial by jury in a quantum meruit, in what did the merit of their offer consist? They consented to take, what in justice they only ought to have received even under the inspection law, had its true spirit and intention been complied with. In 1747 twelve shillings and six pence cur. was deemed the full equivalent of 100 lb. of tobacco; the framers of that law neglected to insert a clause in it to this effect, that in case tobacco should rise above 12/6 per cent. the planters might then choose to pay the fees of officers in tobacco, or in cash at the rated value: for want of such a clause, the officers, lawyers, and clergy have pocketed some hundred thousands of pounds more, than what was thought by the legislature equivalent to their services, and of course intended to be given. It is no doubt to be wished that the assembly would heartily unite in framing a law for the regulation of the staple, of officers fees, and clergy dues: but when a salutary law must be purchased by concessions dangerous to liberty, we had better submit to a temporary inconvenience, resulting from the loss of the law, than suffer a galling yoke to be fastened on the necks of posterity. Had the different branches of the legislature concurred from the settlement of the province in promoting the general good, we should have rivalled, perhaps have surpassed Pennsylvania in every useful improvement. Happy indeed would then have been our condition! But happier is our present state, than if unanimity and concord had been bought by a tame submission to the various, unjust, and absurd claims, which from time to time have been made by government, and have kept the province in an almost constant flame for many years. A recapitulation of those claims in this place would be tiresome, disgusting, and foreign to the main design of this paper, which is to disclose to the publick the exorbitant sums, that have been extorted from the many by the few, contrary to

justice and the intention of the legislature. The assertion may appear paradoxical to those, who have never been at the pains to investigate the subject. I hope however to convince my countrymen of its truth. I shall say it down as a principle not to be controverted, that the assembly in 1747 rated the value of tobacco at 12/6 currency per cent. this clearly appears from the price; which farmers were directed by the law to pay for fees charged against them in tobacco. A distinction in the event so injurious to three fourths of the community was certainly never meant by the legislature, not being founded either in justice, or good policy. The assembly supposed that the price of tobacco during the existence of the law would on an average be equal to the above mentioned standard, and consequently deemed, that planters paying fees in tobacco would be on an equal footing with farmers, who were allowed to discharge theirs in money at 12/6 per cent. of tobacco, the just value thereof at the time of passing the law. Experience has shewn how fatal that supposition has been to the province, and what an excessive price my brother planters in particular have paid for the inspection law. The following state will serve to set this matter in a clear light.

Dr. officers, lawyers and clergy		Contra—	Ct.
Tobacco.		Tobacco.	
To 30 per poll on 50,000 taxables yearly	1,500,000	By 1/2 paid by non tobacco makers	1,430,625
To the average amount of officers and lawyers fees yearly	4,222,500	By ball. due from planters	4,291,875
	5,722,500		5,722,500
Ditto Dr. currency		Ct. currency	
Total 4,291,875 at 22/6 per cent.	48,283 11 10 1/2	By 1/2 at 12/6 per cent.	26,824 4 4 1/2
		By ball. due to planters	21,459 7 6
			48,283 11 10 1/2

4,291,875 pounds of tobacco paid annually by the planters, on an average under the inspection law at 22/6 per cent. current money, taken as the medium price during the subsistence of the law, amount to £. 48,283 11 10 1/2 currency, from which sum subtract £. 26,824 4 4 1/2 currency, the amount of officers, lawyers and clergy fees in tobacco reduced to money at 12/6 per cent. there remains a balance of £. 21,459 7 6 currency due to the planters, being the excess or difference between the selling price of tobacco, and the value rated by the legislature. The last sum being multiplied by 22 years, the term of the inspection law, amounts to £. 472,105 17 6, extorted from the planters contrary to justice and the intention of that law. By this just state we have at one view the immense sum paid by the planters to the clergy, officers, and lawyers over and above the real value of the service performed by them. When complaints are made against the unreasonableness of such excessive fees, the officers have always an answer ready: the expence of collection, and number of insolvencies make, they allege, a very great deduction from their lists. The following observations will discover what little stress ought to be placed on this plea of theirs. The officers, and lawyers fees, and clergy dues being subject by the inspection law to execution, it was not only the duty of the sheriff, but greatly his interest to compel payment of them; we may therefore reasonably conclude, that the sheriffs, or their deputies received and pocketed the fees of several returned insolvents, or that many were so poor, that an execution of their effects would have been either impracticable, or ineffectual. If we suppose the former, the publick suffered equally; the money being paid, it became a matter of the utmost indifference to the people, whether it went into the pockets of the superior officers, or was embezzled by their collectors: If the latter, we ought to be alarmed at the oppressive taxes, which have reduced such numbers to beggary. The common people are much involved in law; no wonder that many of them staggering with the heavy load of 30 per poll should entirely sink under the additional pressure of fees more than double the value of the services done. If the true amount of officers, and lawyers fees, and clergy dues could be precisely ascertained by an accurate calculation, it would, I believe, appear that three parts in four of insolvencies are owing to the weighty burthen of the 30 per poll, and of excessive fees. The legislature in providing for the executive officers of government never meant to proportion with a scrupulous nicety their rewards to their services; a decent, a liberal provision was certainly intended; insolvencies and other deductions were foreseen, and considered, and for such, an allowance was made in forming a table of fees in tobacco rated at 12/6 currency per cwt. After all deductions on account of insolvencies, and expences of collection, the sums of tobacco paid to the officers, lawyers, and clergy are sufficient to excite the indignation of my brother planters for having patiently submitted to such oppression, and their abasement at having been able to bear up so long against them. In appealing to my fellow sufferers on matters of experience, I am sure of their concurrence in asserting, that though the price of tobacco has rose considerably, the difficulties in making crops have likewise increased. An impartial state of those difficulties, of the enhanced price of land, and negroes, would set this matter in a proper light. Were some masterly pen to exhibit to the publick, in one comprehensive and distinct view, the sums paid yearly by the people to the officers, lawyers, and clergy, the proportion between them, and the amount of our exports, the former will appear to have acted from the settlement of the province down to this day as overgrown only in amassing fortunes for the latter. It cannot with justice be said that the additional charges of office, and expence of living, bear any proportion

with the rapid increase of fees: the truth of this observation the following facts will evince.

By report of a committee October session 1753, the fees of the secretary, commissary general, and land office for the years 1749, 50, 51, 52, being the first four years after the inspection law, appear to have averaged one year with another for that time as follows:

Lb. of tobacco.	
The fees to the secretary in the provincial and chancery courts from 1743 inclusive and 1753 exclusive	255805
aged per annum	
The fees to the commissary general ditto	200425
The fees to the registers of the land office ditto	222339
per annum	578457

By report of a committee September session 1770, the fees in the same offices for the years 1763, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, appear to have averaged yearly as follows:

Lb. of tobacco.	
The secretary's fees in the provincial and chancery courts	262592
Commissary's ditto	240000
Land office ditto	407276
Total	909868
Deduct the average of the first four years	578457
Remains	331401

331401 pounds of tobacco have therefore been annually paid to those officers from 1763 to 1769 inclusive, more than what was paid to them during the course of the first four years abovementioned. Observe, reader, no notice is taken in this state of the tenth paid by the county clerks to the secretary, on the gross amount of their fees, which is supposed to be 100,000 lbs. of tobacco annually. Can it now be said, I mean with truth, that the expence of living and charges of office bear any proportion with this increase? From the vast increase of business, and consequently of fees, arise principally the injustice, in contending for the old table of fees, and the necessity of a new one. As my brother planters have smarted most, they will probably feel most sensibly the justice of my remarks. However the greatest grievance remains to be told, and affecting the whole community is of the most consequence. I mean the dangerous influence, which our lucrative offices and fat livings give to government. Whenever a country has improprietly thrown too much power into the hands of administration, it requires the utmost exertion of true patriotism, to cure the evil by a judicious choice of representatives; and by a hearty and unanimous concurrence with them in opposing the arbitrary and selfish views of interested rulers. Without this union and concert between the people and their delegates, our situation is truly critical, and alarming, I may say, desperate. If the oppressive forty per poll act should be supported, if the claim of government to settle the fees of its officers by proclamation be submitted to, why in the general plunder may not the lawyers be permitted to retract their engagements to the publick, and to receive their fees in tobacco agreeable to law? Many severe reflections have been cast on those gentlemen during our present political contests; some perhaps may have given occasion to censure, but let not the private faults of individuals be imputed to the whole body. In justice to the lawyers, I take this opportunity of declaring, that I think myself and my countrymen under the greatest obligations to them for having led the way in lessening the heavy burthen of our taxes, and for having continued steadily to oppose the measures of government at a time, when the united force of the country was necessary to save it from poverty and slavery. Men, who from lucrative offices have in a short time acquired estates without much trouble, or risk, will naturally grow at being curialed of some profits: disappointed avarice will quicken their resentment; if arguments fail, they will fly to scurrility and abuse, the last and miserable refuge of a discomfited faction. Invektives flowing from malice, and destitute of truth, deserve contempt; though not treated with contempt by the persons attacked, yet may they have a very different effect from what was intended by the slanderers: they may possibly recommend to publick notice and regard those, who are stigmatized for espousing the cause and interest of the publick. Were it my intention to rouse the indignation of the people, and to render the officers and clergy generally obnoxious, a strong, lively, and genuine narrative of facts would be sufficient for my purpose. But I appeal to the understanding, not to the passions of my countrymen. I wish abuses and grievances may be reformed, though I wish not the corporal punishment of those, who have committed them: let justice be tempered with mercy; let the intolerance and power of our oppressors be so effectually restrained as not to become dangerous, or burthen some a second time. I shall close this paper with a quotation from Cato's letters, which is apposite to my subject, and ought to make a deep impression on every man in a publick, and conspicuous station.—“Of this we are sure, that the least publick guilt is greater than the greatest private guilt. Let every man in publick trust consider this, and examine his heart; every step, which a publick man takes, every speech, which he makes, and every vote, which he gives may affect millions. Whoever acts in a great station against his conscience might perhaps with more innocence carry a dagger, and like old Mury stab twenty men a day.”

A PLANTER.

To ———

I have been said, that I may well feel the force of the proverb, “an inveterate friend is worse than an avowed enemy.”—When I published a defence against the malicious aspersions of *Client and Plain Truth*, I very faithfully and innocently related a



conversation which happened. *Then that speaketh against adultery, dost thou commit adultery,* was actually the reply that was made to my argument against recrimination. Could I, indeed, have imagined, that any one person in the world would be so undiscerning as to understand literally what was meant metaphorically, I should, after the manner of our neighbour, the little Jesuit, have suppressed that part of the truth.—Armed in innocence and chastity, you may well set harsh reflections at defiance.

Truly concerned, however, for your reputation, I could wish to do you justice. And if you will only be so good as to point out the method of proceeding, I shall, most religiously and readily, pursue it.—To write or duel is the same thing to me. You shall no longer, a revenged, bear the insolent gibes and jeers of any man. Your cause is good; and I would fain distinguish myself. Never shall I meet with a more sublime opportunity.

—*Tentanda via est; quid me quoque possim  
Tollere humi, vultusque virum volutare per ora.*

As to yourself, I do not mean to call you otherwise into action, than barely to advise me. Herein you can be of singular service. There is no counsellor, on whose opinion I can more cheerfully rely. Malice itself must confess, that you are faithful and consistent—by no means, insidious. Who ever heard you say and unlay things in the space of three days? Who ever heard you declare, at one time, in the venerable presence of the g—l a—ly of this province, that you could argue the validity of the act of 1703, for the establishment of religious worship &c. against Lord Camden; and at a subsequent session, not very long afterwards, affirm, that you were never better satisfied, as to any point, than that the above act was a perfect nullity?—Under the direction of such a respectable sage, How can I be afraid of acting wrong, on the present occasion?—

—*Nil deperandum Teucro duce, & auspice Teucro.*

Of your best instruction I am well assured. Your military prowess, I know, cannot be depended on; nor, without a burlesque condescension of charity, be even mentioned. Neither am I so sanguine as to promise myself any assistance from you, as a writer. In this character you lately attempted to figure and caper; but your situation was piteous; and I do not blush to make the acknowledgment. None of your friends, I believe, ever carried their partiality so far as to contend for your being an universal genius.—Who can be so unreasonable as to look for the powers of the pen in one so eminent, as I and some more think you are, for legal and useful knowledge; and, as all must allow, so highly distinguished for vociferation?—Were I indulged with a choice—be the belles-lettres the portion of persons, and of those who flatter themselves that they are men of taste; but be the noisy abilities of a Stenor mine!—Then, with tame and harmless Freeman, would I say—“Thanks to that Almighty being that governs the universe;” and hath wisely permitted it, that thousands are charmed with vox & præterea nihil!—

T W I T C H.

#### TO THE PRINTERS.

IT is thought that a card to the following effect, at this time, would not be improper.

WE the Students of the law present our compliments to the Churchman, and inform him, that he is stupidly ignorant, and guilty of propagating a notorious falsehood. The first charge is sufficiently manifested in his direction to the attorneys clerks; though, if we take his meaning by his gapping, we may imagine he intended his paltry scrawl for us. Also, they would acquaint him (and now to his mortification) that he has been meanly and ridiculously officious. From a thorough sense of that candour and politeness, which are the distinguishing characteristics of the honourable gentlemen for whose use that pew has been set apart, as well as their own public declaration, we are well assured that the non-sensical billet was not published by their direction, privacy or consent. It was the splenetic effusion of a gangren'd soul, the invidious emanation of forward impertinence, intended as a dastardly gratification, at the expense of youth and inexperience. But his plans are defeated, and his most sanguine expectations blasted. The dirty incense has proved unfavourable.—We should think ourselves under indispensable obligations, to ask the gentlemen of the council's pardon, had we prevented their attending divine service on the sabbath alluded to by the card; but as there was room in the pew, for those, who appeared at church—we hope our company did not molest their attention. And unless the Churchman insists, that our being in the same apartment effectuated a total deprivation of the senses, he stands liable to the above imputation. The students of the law would be very sorry to intrude, or push themselves inconsistent with decency and good manners, and although, many of that denomination, for some time past, have taken seats in the counsellors pew, it was from a supposition, that it was not repugnant to their honours approbation. The Churchman is advised for the future to withhold his services until they are solicited.

A new edition of the answer to the letter of thanks, address'd by the representatives of the city of Annapolis to the First Citizen, with notes.

THAT I've “merited well,” no proof can require; For, depend on't, I know, il faut se faire valoir: Which, more meo, I'll, lib'rally, translate, —I'm a damnable, clever, little BARBER, I'll say't.

See, courteous reader! the advantage of a skill in the belles lettres. A mere, bumbum scholar, if not contented with quoting “a courtly poet,” who was, to be sure, in point of time, prior to any maxim-propounder in France,

Independent—as heir to much compound-got riches, And many—as witness the size of my breeches.

“Next to the pleasure” of vomiting lies, And praising myself, there is none I more prize, Than thank for my efforts against Proclamations;—Such as Antilon got not for his Considerations. A proof what good judges of writing you are! And, for which, with gratitude due, I do swear To write for you still; and, you know who over'd, That “such a pen in America never appear'd.”

Of folly, “the tide must set strong,” indeed; When I, little I, the honourable need Of thanks can obtain, for saying no more, Than what had been said much better before. Be this as it may, my point I have gain'd, (An honour “the highest” I could have obtain'd) And well may I triumph, unhop'd, thus to see A PROTESTANT people to me bend the knee.

Whilst with thanksgivings I thus can be cramm'd, Let Antilon call me an ape, and be d—d: I too can call names, as Antilon fast as, And—“callidus eludere simius hastas.” With being *Sejanus*, or worse will I tax him.

(And—“ant I a ‘cute, little, dog at a MAXIM?” For instance—I call it a maxim, or rule, “That a very wise man is not a very great fool.”) Lo, shut up from a HOT-BED, and spread all abroad, (Of riches and honours how heavy his load!)

Antilon, luxuriant, and fair to be seen, Chills, with his shadow us better-born men. Mark well what I say: whilst Antilon stands, (For, the rest are but puppets, play'd by his hands, Save honest Jack Peachum, who's as close as a snail, And can deal out a hint with a bite of his nail.)

On the clue of each maze his finger he'll lay, And, on pious, dark as night, will let in the day; When the lawyers are juggling the people to saddle, That they, whip and spur, may fit safe a straddle. Then on him pour your vengeance: the t speakers are all, You know, on your side—be must—be shall, fall.

would have referred his readers to Pythagoras, in whose golden verses he will find this maxim, as our First Citizen calleth it, totidem verbis. He sayeth not however in what French author he found it: the reader then may be glad to know, that it is in Boyer's French dictionary; and might, with equal propriety, be inserted in a Kamtschatkan or Cherokee dictionary.

Report saith, that the erudite TOMMÆUS THUMBUS, the “arbitrator elegantiarum” of Maryland, as was said of Petronius, hath averted this: and that, in return, our First Citizen averreth, that he, the said T. T. is the best constitutionalist and lawyer in this province. Prodigious!! “KARIS KARIN TIKTEI”—one good turn begetteth another. Verily, reader, this remindeth me of the fable in Pilpay, where a tom-tit bepraiseth a wren for his gigantic stature, who returneth the compliment by extolling the melody of tit's song.

By the L. H. who, though their remarks and resolves on the proclamation, were authoritative and of force sufficient to prevent its being drawn into precedent, yet received no thanks for their conduct therein.

Plin. lib. 8. c. 54.

Maxims, like these, saith one, “surfeit us with truth.” It is, as if one should undertake to prove that, black is not white and so vice versa, and quote Sir I. Newton for authority. Who doth not know that an honest man is better than a rogue, which is the amount of our First Citizen's sage remark in the passage before us; or who doth not know, that “a prince who placeth an unlimited confidence “in a bad minister runneth great bazzard of having his “confidence abused,” another of his maxims? which is just as true and pertinent, as it would be, gravely, to observe, that the man, who putteth his purse into the hands of a highwayman, runneth a bazzard of losing it: or, that he, who involveth himself with an usurer, fixeth a cancer-worm on his estate; or, that the people who are infligated by the working wickedness, impudence, forgeries, and CIRCULAR LETTERS of three or four pestilent and disappointed demagogues and their prostitute instruments, to express “an unlimited confidence” in a little, rankling, popish, pseudo patriot, run a bazzard, not only of having their confidence abused, but of one day repenting, when their frenzy is worked off, with all the anguish of shame and remorse.

Sejanus, saith the noble and vagabond compiler of the delectable papers, with which, under the title of True Briton, he did afford both instruction and diversion to his nation, was sprung from a dunghill, to grasp all power. Now, we are warranted to declare, on the authority of the story of Tacitus, that he was born at Vulturni; his father, Sejanus Strabo, a Roman knight. By which it would appear, that our curious, and brilliant author, possessed of some delicate, domestic secret, respecting the then minister of the realm, had in mind to suggest, by a certain quaint and analogous ambiguity of expression, that all that family of vegetables which are sown and quickened in DUNGHILLS or HOT-BEDS are the LUCKIEST: and grow in due season to the richest maturity. And, to this be hath the suffrage of the famous proverb, which pronounceth to that effect, of sublimary dispensations. The First Citizen, inerrable and deeply seen as he is in ancient monuments, hath, peradventure, intended to couch under his MOTTO some double entendre of the same character. See First Citizen's letter, Gazette, Thursday May 6.

It hath been marvelled, how this matter of speaking is to be conducted, now that all the speakers are on one side. Nothing easier! Peradventure, reader, thou hast some time in thy life, strolled into one of those temples, (vulgarly yeelped Gaming-houses) dedicated to *Hermes*, the deus furum. If thou hast, then, it may be, thou hast here beheld the prodigal heir of many a fair field, (to usurp the language of the sublime Crispinus) yet unploughed by the iron hands of strangers, surrounded by a league of three or four sharpers; who, tho' their real and settled purpose be, to strip the unsuspecting novice of his native possessions, more effectually to conceal their designs, affect to divide among themselves, and deal out mutually the foulest obloquy against each other, nay, sometimes half unheath their shining blades, to protect his inexperience from pillage and

The modest, in silence, must go, as you list; For, now, they've no tongue—to tell why they resist; H—y, long since, disgusted, retir'd, In despair of obtaining the ends he desir'd; Nor can H—d, again, stand forth to confound, By the drum and the sife, his musick you drown'd. This business accomplish'd, the church soon shall nod, For her, curst rebel I in fock I've a rod. Whilst you shall protect me, no impious law, (Tho' a legion there be) shall keep me in awe.

When your letter I read, my heart leap'd for joy, That I an occasion so apt might employ My rancour, and venom innate to let fly At a man I abhor—and, I'll whisper you why. I could not be married—(you've heard of the fact) Before I had got “an ENABLING act.” For, a man, you'll allow, wou'd cut a poor figure, (Tho' big as myself, or, perhaps, somewhat bigger) Who, to any fair virgin his honour shou'd plight, Without being ENABLED to do—what is right. In this he oppos'd me; for which, oh, befall him The catholic curse of—what do you call him!

In yours, I observe much pithy expression; As there was in th' account of your funeral procession: Which, with your harangues on the ills that befall us, As spouted in Cow-pan, and, eke, at the gallows, Evince, that our freemen have shewn their discerning, By giving us senators, fam'd for their learning. Who, I trust,—yet, I fear,—it is too much to hope; (Tho' I'd value it more, than the smiles of the pope) To shield me, secure, from this Antilon's rod Will prevail on the H—, their thanks too to nod. Oh, watch for a season, when it a good fit is in, This point too to gain, for your

FIRST CITIZEN.

imposture: then retire to share his spoils in the most perfect harmony, and indulge unrestrained mirth at the success of their wiles. Verily if thou needst a guide to direct thee in the present circumstances of this province, to an application of this, the Gods have not smiled on thy birth.

Scriblerus.

It is congruous to probability, that herein is contained an allusion to the present, novel fashion albeit favouring more of faction, and the ancient forms of military election, than the fair and free proceeding of peaceful citizens; to drown the voice of some dangerous orator, who would distil the sweetness of instruction on his listening countrymen, by the clamorous report of the FIRE AND DRUM. And this putteth us in mind of what is recorded in the page of William Shakespeare, Act IV. scene V. that the usurper Richard 3d drown'd, with the clamorous report of war, the exclamations of the queen; and his own mother, that they might not be heard to rail at the monstrous crimes, the forgeries, and destructive hypocrisy of him the lord's anointed. The same William Shakespeare doth convey to us, an apt idea of the fatal success, with which, certain puny assailants in one united phalanx, attacked the persons above marked out: the former being driven into retirement, there to contemplate, in disgust and despair, the ruin he could not prevent; and the latter, despoiled of his seat in the public assembly of the people, he thus singeth, on occasion,

An eagle tow'ring in his pride of place, Was by a mouling owl hawk'd at and kill'd.

Macb. Act II scene VI. Anti-Crispinus.

It is a principle entwined with the fibres of every papist's heart; to let slip no occasion of distressing the protestant church. That this is the case, doth most fully appear, from the numberless statutes, enacted in England against papists, both before and since the revolution. And, upon this basis too, was built part of our provincial code. The protestant church is pronounced by the holy see, a curst and rebellious traitress, and all laws made for her defence; impious and damnable, as hostile to the TRUE RELIGION.

Scriblerus.

Here it must not be construed, that the doctrine of John Locke of Oxford about innate ideas, is impugned. But it is LUCR CLARIUS, that no more is meant, than that the anima medica, when in embryo, may receive certain qualities and impressions, by the potent applications of art.

Anon.

Ernulpus. See Triff. Shandy.

The piece signed A Barber will be inserted in our next.

Annapolis, June 21, 1773.

HIS excellency the governor having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of the late lord proprietary, within this province.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who have become purchasers of manor or reserved lands, and have not strictly complied with the terms of sale; that if they do not return certificates and make immediate payment, they may depend that no indulgence can be granted, as the trustees are determined to close the accounts and make a final settlement without loss of time.

Signed per order,  
JOHN CLAPHAM.

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber, in the store lately kept by Mr. Colin Campbell, opposite the court-house, at the London prices,

A LARGE assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, for cash only.

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

Taken up as a stray by Samuel Hillson, living near Piscataway in Prince George's county, a chestnut coloured mare with a flaxen mane and tail, about fourteen hands high, appears to be old, paces, and is branded on the near buttock EC. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.



To be sold by publick vendue, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of August next, agreeable to the will and testament of Arthur Charlton,

**A**LL that valuable lot of ground where the deceased lived, on which is a good two story brick dwelling house, with two out-houses, one bricked and the other framed, with a good stable, smoke house and kitchen: one half the purchase money to be paid down, the other half not, on giving bond with interest, and security if required.

**ELEANOR CHARLTON, Executrix.**

**W**HEREAS Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, did by his last will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of March last past, order and direct sundry, a d. to be sold, viz. a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; also a Tract, called *Timber Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in Frederick County, near *Simpson's Tavern*, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thousand Four Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to farming, and will be sold on the 29th Day of June next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may best suit the Purchaser:—Also Two Thirds of about Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel County*, on *Curtis's Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling House, and sundry Out Houses, with a good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be exposed to sale on the 20th Day of July following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

**MICHAEL PUE, Executor,**

**MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrices.**  
**ELEANOR DORSEY }**

**N. B.** All Persons having just Claims against the Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

**TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.**

**R**AN away last night from the subscribers, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two convict Servant men, viz. Anthony Jackson, born in the west of England, and speaks a little in that dialect, about twenty five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; a red faced well-looking fellow, floops in the shoulders has short brown hair, and thin dark beard, has a down look when spoken to: had on, and took with him, when he went away, two ofsnabrig shirts, a pair of coarse country linen trousers, two pair of country made old shoes, a felt hat, white cotton and kersey jacket much worn, and an iron collar.—John Jones, an Irishman, about sixteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, short dark hair, black eyes, fair complexion, and fresh coloured: Had on, and took with him, a light coloured forest cloth coat, with a piece of linsy about two inches broad down the back, a jacket of the same, old felt hat, a pair of greasy leather breeches, coarse yarn stockings, one pair of thread ditto, ofsnabrig shirt, and an iron collar.

Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any jail, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken ten miles from home, forty shillings; if twenty miles, four pounds; if forty miles, eight pounds; and if out of the province, the above reward; or half for either one of them (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home to

**JOHN HOOD, junr.**  
**JOSEPH HOBBS, junr.**

**N. B.** It is probable they may cut off their hair and get their collars taken off. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying them off at their peril

May 1, 1773.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the last day of July, about noon,

**A** PLANTATION on Hanson's branch, in Prince George's county, about 6 miles from Patowmack-river, at Alexandria, on which are a fine apple orchard, and such buildings as are commonly made for tenants. The tract is clear of all incumbrances, contains 203 acres of land. It is supposed that above 20 acres of it may be made exceeding fine meadow, over which there is a remarkable fine spring issuing from a rock; it is supposed that about 100 acres are cleared, and there is timber enough with care to support the land. The sale to be on the premises, when the terms will be made known.

**ZACHARIAH SCOTT.**

Anne-Arundel county, June 1, 1773.

**P**UBLICK notice is hereby given, that the vestry of Queen-Caroline parish intend petitioning the next General Assembly, for an Act to build a church in the place where the old one now stands.

Signed per order,

**WILLIAM COALE, register.**

Charles county, May 26, 1773.

To be sold at publick vendue, at Port Tobacco-town, in Charles county, on the 28th of June next,

**T**HE sloop Ranger, which carries about 3000 bushels, with all her rigging, tackle and furniture. The said sloop is lately trimmed and now in good repair. She lies off Capt. Laidler, and may be viewed at any time before or on the day of sale.—Also to be sold on the same day, at the same place, two flats, the one 25hds burthen, the other 15hds. The 25hds flat now lies in Port-Tobacco creek, the other in Piles's.—Also to be sold, at the same day and place, a negro man, and a servant man who has three years to serve, both good sailors and have been used to sail in the sloop Ranger.—Six months credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers of the above articles, on giving bond and security, with interest from the date.

**J. ROGERS,**

**T. STONE,**

**PHIL. R. FENDALL,**

**JOHN LAIDLER.**

May 24, 1773.

**R**AN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Garrison forest, about 10 miles from Baltimore, in Maryland, a mulatto slave named JACK, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a thin visage and slender make, with his knees bent in one against the other, commonly called kneek-kneek'd, and has a scar on his right cheek; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a white kersey jacket and breeches, a pair of leather ditto, a blue cloth coat, a dark brown Devonshire kersey great coat, three ofsnabrig shirts, two white holland ditto, one pair of ofsnabrig trousers, a pair of dark brown ribb'd silk stockings, brown worsted and negro yarn ditto, a pair of half worn shoes, another pair nailed in the soles, and a felt hat; he plays on the violin. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if in the province, three pounds, and if out of the province ten pounds, and all reasonable charges, paid by

**GEORGE RIS EAU.**

**N. B.** It is supposed the above runaway carried off with him, from Gardiner's tavern, about eight miles from Baltimore, a dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, belonging to Mr. Edward Stephenson, of Pipe-creek, Frederick county. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him off at their peril.

May 14, 1773.

**S**TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, about 3 miles from Port-Tobacco, a bright bay mare, about fourteen hands high, marked Y with a stroke across the bottom, the off fore foot and the two hind feet white. Has a snip on her nose, and a bump on her back, about four years old.

Whoever takes up the said mare, and will deliver her to me, living near Nottingham, or to my overseer at the aforesaid plantation, near Port-Tobacco, shall receive fifteen shillings reward.

**w3**

**LEONARD BROOK.**

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Monday the 5th day of July next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day,

**A** BOUL five hundred acres, part of that valuable tract of land, called Middle Plantation, lying in Anne-Arundel county, between the head of South-river and Patuxent; also about forty acres of choice meadow adjoining the said land. The land is level, and the soil good, either for planting or farming; it is pleasantly situated, about two miles from two merchant mills, and about the same distance from a navigable water, where ships frequently load, and is a market for all sorts of grain. The purchaser will be put into possession the 25th Nov. next, and have the liberty to sow grain this summer.

**NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.**

May 14, 1773.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly for an act to confirm the title of the subscribers of, and in two tracts or parcels of land, called Spring Garden, and the chase lying in Soldier's Delight hundred, in Baltimore county; and also to enable the clerk of Baltimore county, to record a deed from Thomas Sligh and Vachel Worthington, to Benedict Swoope.

**BENEDICT SWOOPE,**

**DANIEL BOWERS,**

**JACOB MADEIRA,**

**HARMAN FISHER,**

**ELIZABETH HOLTZINGER,**

**MARTIN ESCHELBERGER,**

**FREDERICK ESCHELBERGER.**

Executors and Trustees of *Barner Halminger.*

**T O B E S O L D.**

**A** NEGRO man fit for plantation work, for cash or short credit. Inquire of the printers.

March 21, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the First Day of July next, at the late Dwelling-House of Samuel Wickham, of Frederick County, deceased, viz.

**A** TRACT of Land containing Twenty seven Acres, another Tract containing One Hundred Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on *Monkacy Creek*, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and some in good Timothy Grass; also one other tract, containing One Hundred Acres, lying on *Fishing Creek*, in the County aforesaid; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient Place for building a Grist-Mill.—Also all Persons indebted to the Estate of the above said *Wickham*, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by

**w11**

**JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.**

May 20, 1773.

In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

**N**OTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other specialties, and bills of exchange, actual and bona fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty-first day of February next, to meet the said creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the said province of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving their claims in writing against the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the

May 20, 1773.

**A**LL persons indebted to Messrs. Barnes and Ridgate, for dealings at their several stores, at Port-Tobacco, Benedict and Newport, in Charles county; and George-Town, in Frederick county, are desired to settle their respective accounts, with the several factors herein after mentioned, who are appointed for that purpose, by us the subscribers trustees of the said Barnes and Ridgate. For dealings at Port-Tobacco, with Zephaniah Turner; at Benedict, with Alexander M'Pherson; at Newport, with Joseph Gevin, junr. at George-Town, with Thomas Johns. Those who refuse or neglect to comply with this request by the first day of July next, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect of persons. And the creditors of the said Barnes and Ridgate are desired to attend at Port-Tobacco on the 28th day of June next, when a state of their affairs will be laid before such creditors, by

**JOHN ROGERS,**

**THOMAS STONE,**

**PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.**

**I** His Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are desired to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,

**WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Off.**

said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the benefits and advantages the said creditors are to receive under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-first day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the said trust deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof.

**JOHN ROGERS,**

**THOMAS STONE,**

**PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.**

Mount-Clar, Baltimore county, June 12, 1773.

**A** MERCHANT-MILL, and country mill, on navigable water, about two miles from Baltimore-town. They are both in complete repair; the merchant mill has French burrs, and two bolting clothes; the country mill a pair of Cooghe and a pair of country stones; they stand on the same place, have a plentiful stream of water, and contain sufficient room for storing of grain. For the terms apply to the subscriber.

**w4**

**CHARLES CARROLL.**



William Whetcroft, goldsmith and jeweller, at his shop in West-Street, has for sale,

**A** LARGE quantity of silver work ready made, such as silver coffee pots, tea pots, wasters, t-kards, quart, pint, and half pint cans, sugar-dishes and baskets, cream-pots and cows, butter-bats chased and plain, pepper castors, salts chased and plain, soap-ladles and spoons, table, desert, marrow, and tea-spoons, sugar tongs, joint and spring silver spurs, plated ditto, whistles, punch-ladles and strainers, morocco pocket-books, silver pencils, nutmeg-graters, with a great variety of new fashion silver shoe-buckles, set shoe, knee, and floss-buckles, palte, marquise, and garnet combs, hair flowers of all sorts, and beautiful paste necklaces with ear-rings to match them in cases; new fashion stay hooks, settings for miniature pictures and bracelets set round with garnets, diamond, topaz, garnet, amethyst, cornelian, and hoop-rings; box lockets set round with garnet, silver ditto set round with marquises, with plain gold ones of different prices; gold and silver thimbles, ear-rings of different kinds, garnet brooches set in gold and silver, plain gold ditto, cornelian seals set in gold, with a great variety of others set in silver and pinchbeck, set pins of all sorts, moe a sleeve buttons set in gold, white and brown chrifals in ditto, with almost every kind of locket buttons, all which he will sell on very reasonable terms; and as he has the greatest part of them manufactured at his own shop, and can depend on the good est. of the work, he will engage if any person should buy any jewelling work from him, and that any of the stones should happen to drop out, that he will reset it gratis: he likewise carries on the clock and watch making business as usual, and has for sale some extreme good eight day and twenty four hour clocks, with a great variety of watches of different prices, both in gold, silver, and fishskin cases, which he will engage as good as can be imported for the same price, and for the encouragement of such gentlemen and ladies, as may please to deal with him, he will engage any watches he sells with his own name, that he will keep them in repair for three shillings and six-pence yearly, provided they don't get ill usage, and such gentlemen or ladies that chuse to commit their watches to his care to be repaired if he do not make them answer their expectations he will return them the money they paid him; he also covers cases with shagreen or fishskin, and makes them look as well as they did at first.

N. B. He likewise takes care of clocks in this town, and will keep them in good order, and send a man once a week to examine them and wind them up for fifteen shillings yearly; he gives the highest prices for old gold, silver, and silver lace.

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.

### JOSHUA COLLINS,

Musical Instrument-maker and Turner from MANCHESTER,

**B**E G S leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has commenced the said Branches of Business, at Messrs Shaw and Chisholm's Cabinet Shop; where all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the completest Manner; also German and common Flutes, Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all Sorts of Musical Instruments repaired, Harpsicords, Forte Pianos, or any stringed Instruments put in tune. He has opened an Evening School for Musick, at Mr. John Hepburn's, where he teaches the most modern and approved Methods of playing the German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Bassoon, &c. Having been educated in that Science, under the Care of some of the greatest Masters in England. Those whom it may please to encourage the Subscriber may depend on being served on the most reasonable Terms; and such Gentlemen as cannot attend his Evening School may be waited on in the Day Time at their own Apartments.

By their very humble Servant,

W4 JOSHUA COLLINS.

**T**HE noted English dray-horse, imported by Mr. Gough, stands in Baltimore-town, and will convey mares at 40 shillings the season.—Mr. Elie Dorsey, sen. on Elk ridge, has two of the above horse's colts out of common half-blooded mares that he refused 50 pounds a piece for at two years old; his colts in general prove him well qualified to cross the strain with blooded, half-blooded and country mares for carriage and draught horses. 6w

T O B E S O L D,

**T**HE Dwelling Houses and Lots belonging to the late John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, situated on the Bank of Severn River in the City of Annapolis. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Houses and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to their most obedient humble Servant,

RUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

Annapolis, May 20, 1773.

**T**HE subscriber intending to leave this province the ensuing fall, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payments; and all those who have demands against him, are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted.

JOHN HEPBURN.

### SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

for raising 1350 Dollars, for repairing the Road from Connolloway to The winding Ridge.

Number of Prizes,	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 — of —	300 —	is — 300
3 — of —	100 —	are — 300
6 — of —	50 —	are — 300
51 — of —	20 —	are — 300
30 — of —	10 —	are — 300
60 — of —	5 —	are — 300
75 — of —	4 —	are — 300
850 — of —	3 —	are — 2550

1040 Prizes are 4650  
1960 Blanks gain 1350

3000. Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

**B**Y the above Scheme, there are not Two Blanks to a Prize, and the Prizes subject to no Deduction; and as there are many of them very valuable, it is not doubted but the Tickets will very soon be disposed of, especially as a great Number of them are already engaged.

The Drawing to begin at Hagar's-Town, on Tuesday the Third Day of August next if full, or sooner if sooner full, in the Presence of Three Managers at least and as many of the Adventurers as chuse to attend.

The Managers are, Messrs. Thomas Crisp, Michael Crisp, James Wood, Jonathan Hagar, John Swan, James Caldwell, John Caldwell, and Richard Yeates.

A list of Prizes will be published in the Maryland Gazette, which will be ready to be paid in One Month after the Drawing. Those not demanded within Six Months will be deemed as generously given to wards repairing the aforesaid Road.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,

Have just opened Shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, in West-Street, Annapolis,

**W**HERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done with the greatest Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all the Work themselves without employing any other Person, and engage their Work for one Year: They will also supply any Person with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in London.

**W**E do hereby certify, that a certain negro man named BOB, formerly the property of Mackimania Porter, of the county of Somerset and province of Maryland, but now the property of Miller and Heslop, of the county of Spotsylvania and colony of Virginia, merchants, is a slave, that he was born such, that his mother and all her children are such, and that any thing to the contrary of their being any thing else than actual slaves during their natural lives they know not. Given under our hands this 14th day of October, 1772.

William Venables, Caleb Balding, Will. Figgs, William Horsley, Zach Maddan, J. Hamilton, John Mitchell, Peter Cullaway, W. Vaughan.

Virginia, May 25, 1773.

Ran away early last December from Mount Pleasant, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, the above-mentioned negro. I will give ten pounds Virginia currency reward to have him secured in any jail on this continent, on notice given in this Gazette, and twenty pounds reward if brought to Frederickburg.

When he went off he procured a forged pass signed with the name of William Smith, gentleman, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Spotsylvania, called himself and passed as a free man, by the name of Robert Alexander, but the above certificate will shew him to be a slave, as it is signed by several people who were formerly his owners. The dress he went off in was a dark Bath coat, a brown broad-cloth waistcoat, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, shoes, and brass buckles; but as he is a cunning, artful villain, he may have changed his dress. He stole sundry fine linen shirts, the property of my partner, Mr. William Heslop, marked W H: he is tall, above six feet high, slim made, a very likely fellow, and is handy about all sorts of plantation work, is by trade a sawyer, having been bred to it from his infancy, and attended several saw-mills on the Eastern Shore, of which place he is a native; he likewise understands the house carpenters business.

I expect he has pushed to the northward; indeed he was followed as far as Annapolis, from whence I imagined he crossed the Bay. If taken up in Maryland or Pennsylvania, and delivered to Mr. David Kerr near Annapolis, Mr. James Jaffrey in Baltimore, or Mr. William Turnbull, merchant, Philadelphia, the above reward will be paid. All masters of vessels are forewarned to carry him off at their peril. 11

JOHN MILLER.

June 8, 1773.

To be rented for a small term of years, and entered on the 1st day of November,

**A**BOUT one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, and within a few Miles of Baltimore-town. The soil is good and the place properly calculated for farming, having every convenience on it for that trade. There may be had any quantity of grain in the ground this fall, not exceeding forty bushels. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who has also a very elegant room on a second floor to let, suitable for a private gentleman.

3w

WILLIAM JACOB.

Upper-Mariborough, June 4, 1773.

**T**HE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his customers and friends in general, that he has imported from London, a neat assortment of tabbies, tickings, buckrams, braidings, silks and whalebone for carrying on the stay makers business. Those gentlemen and ladies that please to favour him with their custom, may be assured on their having their work done in the neatest manner, by

4w

JOHN CONNER.

June 5, 1773.

**A**LL and every creditor and creditors of Col. James Baxter, or William Baxter, Esq; late of Cecil county, deceased, are requested to inform the subscribers, or either of them, of the nature and amount of their several claims, that the same may be adjusted and paid, so far as the said estates shall extend, in such order as the law directs. The debt is to the said estates, are also desired to be as expeditious as possible in the discharge of their several debts without further notice, from

w6

JOSEPH BAXTER,

THOMAS JONES,

BARUCK WILLIAMS.

June 3, 1773.

**W**ENT away on Monday the 17th of last month, a negro man, named Frank, about 30 years of age, of the common size, has many white hairs on his head: had on, an osnabrig shirt, hempen roll-trousers, and Welch cotton waistcoat, such as negroes generally have, and carried with him sundry other articles of apparel that I cannot particularize here; he is an artful fellow, has been six years in the country, but speaks English very differently, and has lately taken upon himself the practice of physick, in which employment he has against my consent been countenanced by a few people, whose encouragement has been the means of his elopement. I will give 30 shilling for apprehending and bringing the said negro to me, provided he is taken within 20 miles of Piscataway; and if taken at a distance above 20 miles, and within 30, I will give 40 shillings; and if above 30 miles, I will pay a reward of 3 pounds, for delivering him at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, to

4w

THOMAS CLAGETT.

Elk-Ridge Landing, June 5, 1773.

To be sold at publick auction the first Saturday in August, if fair, if not, the first fair Saturday after, for sterling cash, good London bills of exchange, or current money,

**T**HE house and lot where Joshua Dorsey now lives. There are on the lot, a good dwelling-house, 48 feet by 28, 2 story high, with an addition to one end, 16 by 28, 5 rooms on a floor, with a passage through; the house quite new, a good cellar under it, 28 by 28, a good kitchen with a brick chimney, and a covered passage from the dwelling-house to the kitchen, 24 by 10, a good smoke-house and stable, oven and oven-house, a good garden well paved, and the posts all locust and cedar, a good well with a pump in it; the whole improvements new and in good order; an excellent place for a publick-house, and well calculated either for publick or private life. There is one acre and one quarter of ground to the lot, which is under a rent of three guineas per year for ninety-nine years, and renewable for ever. by

11

JOSHUA DORSEY.

N. B. Will be rented after the day proposed for sale, if not sold: also a billiard table to be sold.

Chester-Town, May 2, 1773.

**L**OST from the stern of a small schooner, off Barren Island, on Wednesday the 19th instant, a large new pine canoe, thirty feet long, split in her larboard quarter by laying in the sun, which split is newly caulked and pay'd with pitch, and has two iron clamps to keep it together; she had about two fathom of new rope fastened to her bow, and two oars and one paddle underneath the thwart. Whoever takes up said canoe and brings her to the subscriber, or lodges her with Mr. M-Hard at Annapolis, shall have a reward of twenty shillings.

3w

WILLIAM GEDDIS.

**T**HERE is at the ferry of Thomas Addison, a dark bay gelding, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder I P joined together, a blaze face, and a saddle spot on his withers, shod before. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.